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By WILLIAM SMITH, LL.D.,

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P R E F A C E.

THE following Work is the Second of a short Series which I have undertaken with the view of facilitating the study of the Latin language. Its object is to furnish a Latin Reading Book suitable for Beginners, sufficient in quantity while interesting and instructive in matter, so as to prepare them to read Cæsar or any other classical author with advantage and profit. No one, who has had much experience in examining boys, can have failed to notice how few acquire any degree of facility in translating a Latin passage which they have not previously seen. This arises, not only from their having read too little, but also from their beginning to read the classical authors too soon. It should be recollected that the great works of antiquity were written for men and not for boys, and that hence young people find it difficult to understand and enjoy them. The modern practice of placing Cæsar's Commentaries, for instance, in a boy's hands after he has painfully worked his way through a meagre Delectus or Exercise-book, is attended with the most injurious consequences. The transition is too great and too abrupt. He finds the language puzzling and the subject uninteresting; he meets at the very threshold all the difficulties of the *obliqua oratio*; and he knows next to nothing of ancient geography, Roman history, and antiquities. Consequently his progress is not only slow, but he conceives a positive aversion to the study. Our forefathers acted more wisely; and in the German schools it is still the custom to carry

the pupils through one or even two Reading-books, before launching them into the difficulties of an ancient classical writer. It would be considered preposterous, in teaching boys of ten or twelve years of age the English language, to employ for the purpose Clarendon's 'History of the Rebellion' or Gibbon's 'Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;' but yet a similar plan is adopted in teaching Latin.

If we wish boys to read Latin with facility, we must provide them with the right kind of books. The language must be easy, and the subjects suitable to their capacity; while the information conveyed should prepare them to understand the ancient writers, who lived under a different form of civilization and professed a different religion. This has been attempted in the present Work, which, it is believed, will not only prove interesting and intelligible to young people, but will serve as an introduction to a knowledge of Ancient Mythology and Geography, of Roman History and Antiquities. The first four sections (the Fables, Anecdotes, Mythology, and Geography) are mainly taken, though with numerous alterations and additions (especially in the first three) from the 'Lateinisches Elementarbuch' of Jacobs and Döring; but the most important part—the Roman History—has been derived from Lhomond's 'De Viris Illustribus Urbis Romae,' which is very superior to Jacobs and Döring's meagre epitome of Roman history, and presents a graphic picture of the great men of Rome from the earliest times to the death of Augustus. It contains the most interesting stories related by Livy, Valerius Maximus, Florus, and other ancient writers, and is probably better adapted for Beginners than any other work of the kind which has hitherto appeared.

The NOES upon the earlier sections are chiefly grammatical and elementary. Those upon the Roman History refer principally to the subject-matter; and in order to assist the pupil in this portion of the book, a Chronological Table is added, and a brief account is given of the political and military Antiquities of Rome.

It is recommended that this Work should be used *in conjunction with* the First Part of the 'Principia Latina,' and not be postponed till the pupil has finished the latter. As soon as he has learnt thoroughly the Declensions and Conjugations, and can translate the simplest sentences, it is important to diversify the somewhat dry and tedious work of the Delectus and Exercise-book, by giving him connected passages containing interesting and instructive matter. The section on Geography, though printed before the Roman History, had either better be postponed till the latter has been finished, or else be read occasionally, accompanied with an Ancient Atlas.

THIRD EDITION.

SEVERAL improvements have been made in the present edition. The text has been corrected in a few places; an account of the Roman Calendar, Money, and Names has been added to the chapter on Roman Antiquities; and in particular a new DICTIONARY has been prepared, in which all words omitted in the previous Edition are inserted; the perfects and supines are added in their alphabetical places, whenever they present any irregularity in form; and an explanation is given of various words and phrases. It is believed that the Dictionary, in its present form, will increase the value and usefulness of the book, as great pains have been taken to prevent the omission of any word occurring in the text.

W. S.

London, January, 1865.

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16. *Mures*.—Mures aliquando habuerunt consilium, quomodo a felle caverent. Multis aliis propositis, omnibus placuit, ut ei tintinnabulum annecteretur: sic enim ipsos, sonitu admonitos, eam fugere posse. Sed quum jam inter mures quaereretur, qui feli tintinnabulum annecteret, nemo repertus est.

17. *Lupus et Grus*.—In faucibus lupi ōs inhacserat. Mercede igitur conducit gruem, qui illud extrahat. Hoc grus longitudine colli facile effecit. Quum autem mercedem postularet, subridens lupus et dentibus infrendens, “num tibi,” inquit, “parva merces videtur, quod caput incolume ex lupi faucibus extraxisti?”

18. *Agricola et Filii*.—Agricola senex quum mortem sibi appropinquare sentiret, filios convocavit, quos, ut fieri solet, interdum discordare noverat, et fascem virgularum afferri jubet. Quibus allatis, filios hortabatur, ut hunc fascem frangerent. Quod quum facere non possent, distribuit singulis singulas virgas, iisque celeriter fractis, docuit illos, quam firma res esset concordia quamque imbecilla discordia.

19. *Equus et Asinus*.—Asinus onustus sarcinis equum rogavit, ut aliqua parte oneris se levaret, si se vivum videre vellet. Sed ille asini preces repudiavit. Paulo post igitur asinus labore consumptus in via corruit et efflavit animam. Tum agitator omnes sarcinas, quas asinus portaverat, atque insuper etiam pellem asino detractam in equum imposuit. Ibi ille sero priorem superbiam deplorans, “o me miserum,” inquit, “qui parvulum onus in me recipere noluerim, quum nunc cogar tantas sarcinas ferre una cum pelle comitis mei, cujus preces tam superbe contempseram.”

20. *Mulier et Ancillae*.—Mulier vidua, quae texendo vitam sustentabat, solebat ancillas suas de nocte excitare ad opus, quum primum galli cantum audivisset. At illae diuturno labore fatigatae statuerunt gallum interficere. Quo facto deteriore conditione quam prius esse coeperunt: nam domina de hora noctis incerta nunc famulas saepe jam prima nocte excitabat.

21. *Leo*.—Societatem junxerant leo, juvenca, capra, ovis. Praeda autem, quam ceperant, in quattuor partes aequales divisa, leo, “prima,” ait, “mea est; debetur enim haec praestantiae meae. Tollam et secundam, quam meretur robur meum. Tertiam vindicat sibi egregius labor meus. Quartam qui sibi arrogare voluerit, is sciat, se habiturum me inimicum sibi.” Quid facerent imbecillae bestiae, aut quae sibi leonem infestum habere vellet?

22. *Ranae et Jupiter*.—Ranae aliquando regem sibi a Jove petivisse dicuntur. Quarum ille precibus exoratus trabem ingentem in

lacum deiecit. Ranae sonitu perterritae primum refugere, deinde vero trabem in aqua natantem conspicatae magno cum contemptu in ea consederant aliumque sibi novis clamoribus regem expectaverunt. Tum Jupiter, earum stultitiam puniturus, hydrum illis misit, a quo quum plurimae captae perirent, sero eas stolidarum precum poenituit.

23. *Puer mendax*.—Puer oves pascens crebro per lusum magnis clamoribus opem rusticorum imploraverat, lupos gregem suum aggressos esse fingens. Saepe autem frustratus eos, qui auxilium laturi advenerant, tandem lupo revera irruente multis cum lacrimis vicinos orare coepit, ut sibi et gregi subvenirent. At illi eum pariter ut antea ludere existimantes, preces ejus et lacrimas neglexerunt, ita ut lupo libere in oves grassaretur plurimasque earum dilaniaret.

24. *Corvus*.—Corvus, qui caseum forte reppererat, gaudium alta voce significavit. Quo sono allecti plures corvi famelici advolaverunt, impetuque in illum facto, opimam ei dapem eripuerunt.

25. *Leo, Asinus et Vulpes*.—Vulpes, asinus et leo venatum ierant. Ampla praeda facta, leo asinum illam partiri jubet. Qui quum singulis singulas partes poneret aequales, leo eum correptum dilaniavit, et vulpeculae partiendi negotium tribuit. Illa astutior leoni partem maximam apposuit, sibi vix minimam reservans particulam. Tum leo subridens ejus prudentiam laudare, et, unde hoc didicerit, interrogare coepit. Et vulpes, "hujus me," inquit, "calamitas docuit, quid minores potentioribus debeant."

26. *Testudo et Aquila*.—Testudo aquilam magnopere orabat, ut volare sese doceret. "Rem petis," inquit aquila, "naturae tuae contrariam. Quomodo enim poteris volare, quum alas non habeas?" Testudo autem nihilominus aquilam obsecrabat ut se volucrem facere vellet. Itaque unguis arreptam aquila sustulit in sublime, ibique dimisit, ut per aërem ferretur. Sed quum in rupes decidisset, comminuta interiit.

27. *Agricola et Filii*.—Rusticus quidam moribundus, qui nullas habebat divitias, quas relinqueret filiis, excitare animos illorum voluit ad studium agrorum culturae et ad assiduitatem laboris. Convocavit igitur eos et ita est allocutus: "Filii mei, videtis, me a vobis mox discessurum esse. Omnes, quas habeo, divitias in vinea, quam vobis relinquo, quaeritote." Haec quum dixisset senex, paulo post moritur. At filii quum crederent, illum in vinea alicubi abscondisse thesaurum, totum vineae solum effodiunt. Frustra. Thesaurum inveniunt nullum. Sed quum terra fodiendo percussa esset, vites uberrimum fructum tulere.

28. *Lupus et Mulier*.—Esuriens lupus ubique circumivit, cibum quaerens. Tandem audit intra casam rusticam puerum plorantem et matrem minantem, ni desinat, lupis eum se velle projicere. Lupus hoc dicto ad spem cibi excitatus totum diem adstitit, expectans, dum puerum mater projiceret. Sed vesperi haec reconciliata puero eidem blandiebatur et, "Mi pupule," inquit, "bono sis animo. Lupum, si venerit, obtruncabimus." Tum lupus tristis atque deceptus, "In ista domo," inquit, "aliter loquuntur, aliter sentiunt."

29. *Viatores et Ursus*.—Amici duo quum una aliquando iter facerent, in ursum ingentem inciderunt. Quo viso unus celeriter in arborem evasit: alter quum bestiam illam caetera non attingere meminisset, in terram se prostravit spiritumque continuit, ut nullum vitae vestigium appareret. Ursus, omnibus corporis partibus pertentatis et ore crebro ad illius os auresque admoto, pro mortuo eum reliquit et abiit. Tum ambo metu liberati inceptum iter pergunt. Inter viam is, qui arborem conscenderat, alterum interrogat, quidnam in aurem jacenti insusurrasset ursus. "Multa," inquit ille, "quae memorare nihil attinet, sed imprimis praecepit, ne amicum esse quemquam mihi persuaderem, cujus fidem in periculis et adversa fortuna non essem expertus."

30. *Leo senex et Vulpes*.—Leo annis confectus morbum simulavit. Tum ad aegrotum regem visitandum complures venerunt bestiae, quas protinus devoravit. Sed cauta vulpes procul ante speluncam stabat, regem salutans. Rogavit leo, cur non intraret. Respondit, "Quod video multa intrantium vestigia, nulla exeuntium."

31. *Lignator et Mercurius*.—Caedebat quidam ligna juxta fluvium. Inter opus excidit ei securis inque flumen demersa est. Tum in ripa sedens misere lamentari coepit. Mercurius, quum praeteriens querelas ejus audisset, misertus hominis, aquas subiit et rettulit securim, neque tamen eam, quam amiserat ille, sed auream, et, "num haec esset ea, quam amisisset," interrogavit. Negavit ille hanc suam esse. Iterum igitur Mercurius aliam extulit eamque argenteam. Sed quum ne hanc quidem suam esse lignator professus esset, postremo ferream attulit, quam laetus ille agnovit. Hac probitate delectatus deus, omnes istas illi secures donavit. Postea, quum haec multis narrasset lignator, alius quidam, ut simili fortuna uteretur, ipse securim suam in fluvium sponte abjecit et juxta eum assidens plorare atque lamentari coepit. Tum ad hunc quoque accessit Mercurius et, causa lacrimarum audita, auream protulit securim, interrogans, "cane esset, cujus jacturam quereretur." Ille vero laetus, "Sano" inquit, "mea haec est." At Mercurius, im-
pri-

dentem et mendacem hominem aversatus, discessit et non solum auream illam securim secum abstulit, sed ne eam quidem, quam in fluvium projecerat lignator, ei rettulit.

32. *Fiator et serpens*.—Serpens ingenti saxo oppressus rogavit virum praetereuntem, ut a se onus amoliretur, pollicitus ingentem thesaurum, si hoc faceret. Quod quum vir iste mitis fecisset, non modo promissa non solvit, sed hominem occidere conatus est. Dum ita contenderent, accidit, ut vulpes transiret. Qui arbiter electus, “non possum,” inquit, “tantas lites inter vos componere, nisi videro prius, quomodo serpens saxo oppressus fuerit.” Quum igitur vir serpenti saxum imposuisset, dixit vulpes, “ingratum animal sub saxo relinquendum esse censeo.”

33. *Cervus*.—Cervus, quum sitiret, ad fontem accessit, et suam in aqua imaginem conspiciens, cornuum magnitudinem laudavit, crura vero uti nimis exilia vituperavit. Ecce leo advēnit. Quo viso cervus aufūgit, ut ei nullum periculum immineret, donec in planitie esset. Quum vero in silvam venisset, inter virgulta cornibus adhaesit, et a leone captus est, quod pedum celeritate uti non poterat. Tum moriturus, “o me desipientem,” inquit, “cui ea displicerent, quae me conservarunt, placerent autem, quae me perdiderunt.”

34. *Senex et Mors*.—Senex quidam in silva ligna ceciderat, iisque sublatis redire domum coepit. Quum aliquantum viae progressus esset, et onere et via defatigatus fascem deposuit, et secum considerans miseras senectutis Mortem clara voce invocavit, quae ipsum ab omnibus his malis liberaret. Tum Mors, senis precibus auditis, subito adstitit, et, quid vellet, percunctata est. At senex, quem jam votorum poenitebat, “nihil aliud,” inquit, “nisi ut aliquis hunc fascem lignorum humeris meis imponat.”

35. *Canis et Lupus*.—Canis perpingui lupus occurrit macie confectus. Quum se salutassent, lupus, “quomodo fis,” inquit, “ut tam pinguis sis, tamque niteas? Ego, qui multo fortior sum, fame pereor.” Canis respondet, “idem tibi erit, si domino officium praestabis, quod ego praesto, ut servem limen, dominumque noctu a furibus tuear.” Lupus, “ego vero,” inquit, “paratus sum; nunc enim patior frigora et imbres, in silvis oberrans.” “Veni ergo mecum,” canis ait. Dum procedunt, lupus collum canis catena detritum adspicit. “Quid hoc est,” inquit; “num jugum fers?” “Imo,” inquit canis, “quia acer sum, me interdium alligant; noctu vero vagor, ubi lubet.” “Num est tibi,” inquit lupus, “licentia abeundi, quo velis?” “Non semper.”—“Vale,” respondit ille, “liber esse malo, quam servitutem ferre.”

ANECDOTES

OF SOME CELEBRATED PERSONS OF ANTIQUITY.



1. Solon, qui Atheniensibus leges scripsit, dicebat, neminem, dum viveret, beatum haberi posse.

2. Bias, unus ex septem sapientibus, quum patriam Prienen ab hostibus expugnatam et eversam fugeret, interrogatus, cur nihil ex bonis suis secum ferret, "ego vero," respondit, "bona mea mecum porto omnia."

3. Democritus, cui pater ingentes divitias reliquerat, omne fere patrimonium suum civibus donavit, ne domesticarum rerum cura a philosophiae studio avocaretur.

4. Anaxagoras philosophus, morte filii audita, vultu nihil immutato dixit, "Sciebam me mortalem genuisse."

5. Archytas Tarentinus, quum ab itinere reversus, agros suos villici socordia neglectos videret, "graviter te castigarem," inquit, "nisi iratus essem."

6. Plato quoque quum in servum vehementius exarsisset, veritus ne vindictae modum excederet, Speusippo adstanti mandavit, ut de illius poena statueret.

7. Idem discendi cupiditate ductus, Aegyptum peragravit, et a sacerdotibus illius regionis geometriam et astronomiam didicit. Idem in Italiam trajecit, ut ibi Pythagorae philosophiam et instituta disceret.

8. Athenienses Socratem damnaverunt, quod novos deos introducere videbatur.

9. Gorgias Leontinus, quum annum centesimum septimum ageret, interrogatus, "quapropter tam diu vellet in vita remanere?" respondit, "quia nihil habeo, quod senectutem meam accusem."

10. Diogenes Cynicus Myndum profectus, quum videret magnificas portas et urbem exiguam, Myndios monuit, ut portas clauderent ne urbs egrederetur

11. Zeno adolescentulo, qui inepta multa loquebatur, "Idcirco," inquit, "aures habemus duas et ōs unum, ut plura audiamus quam loquamur."

12. Aristippum philosophum rogavit quidam, ut filium suum erudiret. Quum vero ille pro mercede petiisset quingentas drachmas, pater, deterritus pretio, quod avaro et rudi homini nimium videbatur, dixit, "tanto pretio emere possum mancipium." Tum philosophus, "eme," inquit, "et habebis duo."

13. Colophonii Homerum suum civem esse contendunt, Chii suum esse dicunt, Salaminii eundem ad se repetunt. Smyrnaei autem plurimis argumentis docent, poëtam ad suam civitatem pertinere; quare etiam templum ei in urbe dedicarunt.

14. Simonides, poëta praestantissimus, gloriatur in quodam poëmate, se octoginta annos natum in certamen musicum descendisse, et victoriam inde rettulisse. Idem aliquamdiu vixit apud Hipparchum, Pisistrati filium, Athenarum tyrannum. Inde Syracusas se contulit ad Hieronem regem, cum quo familiariter vixisse dicitur.

15. Quum Aeschylus Atheniensis, qui parens tragoediae dicitur, in Sicilia versaretur, ibique in loco aprico sederet, aquila testudinem glabro ejus capiti immisit, quod pro saxo habuit. Quo ictu ille extinctus est.

16. Sophocles ad summam senectutem tragoedias fecit. Quum propterea rem familiarem negligere videretur, a filiis in iudicium vocatus est, ut iudices illum, quasi desipientem, a re familiari removerent. Tum senex dicitur eam fabulam, quam proxime scripserat, Oedipum Colonum recitasse iudicibus, et quaesivisse, num illud carmen desipientis esse videretur. Carmine recitato, a iudicio absolutus est.

17. Euripides, qui et ipse magnum inter poëtas tragicos nomen habet, extremam vitae partem apud Archelaum, Macedoniae regem, transegit. Ibi aliquando a coena domum rediens a canibus laceratus esse dicitur.

18. Athenienses quondam ab Euripide postulabant, ut ex tragodia sententiam quandam tolleret. Ille autem in scenam progressus dixit, "se fabulas componere solere, ut populum doceret, non ut a populo disceret."

19. Philippides, comoediarum scriptor, quum in poëtarum certa-

nine praeter spem vicisset, et illa victoria impense gauderet, eo ipso gaudio repente exstinctus est.

20. Pindarus, poëta Thebanus, Apollini gratissimus fuisse dicitur. Quare saepe a sacerdotibus in templum Delphicum ad coenam vocabatur, parsque ei tribuebatur donorum, quae sacrificantes deo obtulerant. Quum Alexander, rex Macedoniae Thebas diriperet, unius Pindari domo et familiae pepercit.

21. Minos, Cretensium rex, saepe se in speluncam quandam conferebat, ibique se cum Jove colloqui legesque ab eo accipere dicebat.

22. Quum Lycurgus, Lacedaemoniorum legislator, Delphis in templum Apollinis intrasset, ut a deo oraculum peteret, Pythia cum his verbis allocuta est, "nescio, utrum deus an homo appellandus sis; sed deus potius videris esse."

23. Atheniensium dux Miltiades, prodictionis accusatus, vulnere aeger pro se dicere non potuit. Causam egit ejus frater Tisagoras. Capitis absolutus, sed pecunia multatus est.

24. Spartanorum rex, Leonidas, in Thermopylis se trecentosque eos, quos eduxerat e Sparta, opposuit hostibus, militesque ita allocutus est, "Pugnate animo forti, Lacedaemonii, hodie apud inferos fortasse coenabimus." E quibus unus, quum hostis in colloquio glorians dixisset, "Solem prae jaculorum sagittarumque multitudine non videbitis:" "in umbra," inquit, "pugnabimus."

25. Xerxes ante navale proelium, quo victus est a Themistocle, miserat quattuor millia armatorum Delphos ad diripiendum templum Apollinis, quasi gereret bellum non solum cum Graecis, sed etiam cum diis immortalibus. Quae manus tota deleta est imbribus et fulminibus, ut intelligeret, quam nullae essent hominum vires adversum deos.

26. Epaminondas, Thebanorum imperator, in pugna ad Mantinēam graviter vulneratus est. Quum animam recepisset, interrogavit circumstantes amicos, "num clipeus salvus esset?" deinde, "num hostes fusi essent?" Illi utrumque affirmaverunt. Tum demum hastam e corpore extrahi jussit. Quo facto statim expiravit.

27. Epaminondas tanta fuit abstinentia et integritate, ut post plurima bella, quibus Thebanorum potentiam incredibiliter auxerat, nihil in suppellectili haberet praeter ahenum et veru.

28. Lysander, dux Lacedaemoniorum, militem quendam via egressum castigabat. Cui dicenti, ad nullius rei rapinam se ab agmine recessisse, respondit, "ne speciem quidem rapturi praebeas volo."

29. Philippus, rex Macedonum, monentibus cum quibusdam, ut Pythiam quendam caveret, fortem militem, sed ipsi alienatum, quod tres filias aegre aleret nec a rege adjuvaretur, dixisse fertur, "Quid? si partem corporis haberem aegram, abscinderem potius an curarem?" Deinde Pythiam ad se vocatum, accepta difficultate rei domesticæ, pecunia instruxit. Quo facto, nullum rex militem Pythia feliorem habuit.

30. Mulier quaedam ab eodem Philippo, quum a convivio temulentus recederet, damnata, "a Philippo," inquit, "temulento ad Philippum sobrium provocho."

31. Alexander Macedo, Philippi filius, quum puer a praeceptore suo audivisset, innumerabiles mundos esse, "heu me miserum," inquit, "qui ne uno quidem adhuc potitus sum!"

32. Quum Alexander quondam Macedonum quorundam benevolentiam largitionibus sibi conciliare conatus esset, Philippus cum his verbis increpuit: "Sperasne eos tibi fideles esse futuros, quos pecunia tibi conciliaveris? Scito, amorem non auro emi, sed virtutibus."

33. Alexandro Macedoni, Asia debellata, Corinthii per legatos gratulati sunt, regemque civitate sua donaverunt. Quod officii genus quum Alexander risisset, unus ex legatis, "nulli unquam," inquit, "civitatem dedimus alii, quam tibi et Herculi." Quo audito Alexander honorem sibi delatum lubentissime accepit.

34. Quum Alexander Græciæ populis imperasset, ut divinos ipsi honores decernerent, Lacedæmonii his verbis utebantur: "quoniam Alexander deus esse voluit, esto deus;" Laconica brevitate regis notantes recordiam.

35. Alexander Ephesi imaginem suam, quam Apelles, pictor maximus ejus ætatis, pinxerat, contemplatus est, sed minus laudavit, quam illa merebatur. Quum autem equus adductus picto equo adhinniret, quasi verus esset, Apelles, "o rex," inquit, "equus tuus pingendi peritior quam tu esse videtur."

36. Alexander olim comprehensum piratam interrogavit, quo jure maria infestaret? Ille, "eodem," inquit, "quo tu orbem terrarum. Sed quia id ego parvo navigio facio, latro vocor; tu, quia magna classe et exercitu, imperator." Alexander hominem inviolatum dimisit. Num juste fecit?

37. Lysimachus, rex Thraciæ, Theodorum Cyrenæum, virum libertatis amantissimum et regiæ dominationi infestum, cruci affligi jussit. Cui ille, "hujusmodi minis," inquit, "purpuratos tuos terreas. Mea quidem nihil interest, humine an sublime putrescam."

38. Mausōlus, rex Cariae, Artemisiam habuit conjugem. Haec, Mausolo defuncto, ossa cineremque mariti contusa et odoribus mixta cum aqua potabat. Extruxit quoque ad conservandam ejus memoriam sepulcrum illud nobilissimum, ab ejus nomine appellatum, quod inter septem orbis terrarum miracula numeratur. Quod quum Mausoli mānibus dicaret, certamen instituit, praemiis amplissimis ei propositis, qui defunctum regem optime laudasset.

39. Dionysius, qui a patre Syracusarum et paene totius Siciliae tyrannidem acceperat, senex patria pulsus Corinthi pueros litteras docuit.

40. Lacedaemone quum tyrannus Dionysius coenaret jure ilo nigro, quod coenae caput erat, minime delectatus est. Tum is, qui illud coxerat: "Minime mirum; condimenta enim defuerunt." "Quae tandem?" inquit ille. "Labor in venatu, sudor, cursus ab Eurōta, fames, sitis. His enim rebus Lacedaemoniorum epulae coniunguntur."

41. Pyrrhus, rex Epiri, quum in Italia esset, audivit, Tarentinos quosdam juvenes in convivio parum honorifice de se locutos esse. Eos igitur ad se arcessitos percunctatus est, num dixissent ea, quae ad aures suas pervenissent. Tum unus ex his, "nisi," inquit, "vinum nobis defecisset, multo etiam plura et graviora in te locuturi eramus." Haec criminis excusatio iram regis in risum convertit.

42. Marsyas, frater Antigoni, regis Macedoniae, quum causam haberet cum privato quodam, fratrem rogavit, ut de ea domi cognosceret. At ille, "in foro potius," inquit. "Nam si culpa vacas, innocentia tua ibi melius apparebit; sin damnandus es, nostra iustitia."

43. Agis, rex Lacedaemoniorum, audiens, quosdam horrere hostium multitudinem, ait, "non percontandum est, quot sint hostes, sed ubi sint." Idem interrogatus, "quot milites haberet?" "quot sufficiunt," inquit, "ad fugandos hostes."

44. P. Decius consul, quum in bello contra Latinos Romanorum aciem cedentem videret, capite pro reipublicae salute devoto, in medium hostium agmen irruit, et magna strage edita plurimis telis obrutus cecidit. Haec ejus mors Romanorum aciem restituit iisque victoriam paravit.

45. Quum rex Pyrrhus populo Romano bellum ultro intulisset, perfuga ab eo venit in castra Fabricii eique est pollicitus, si praemium proposuisset, se, ut clam venisset, sic clam in Pyrrhi castra rediturum et cum veneno necaturum. Hunc Fabricius reducendum curavit ad Pyrrhum, idque factum ejus a senatu laudatum est.

manu plerumque facem tenens (quoniam facibus ad Aetnam olim accensis Proserpynam filiam a Plutone raptam quaesiverat), alterā interdum papaver.

6. *Mars*.—Mars, belli praeses, praecipuo honore a Romanis colebatur. Sacri ei erant lupus, picus, maxime equus. Fingebatur ardente vultu, plerumque stans in curru aut sedens in equo, hasta et flagello armatus. In ejus honorem tertius anni mensis Martius dictus est. Aurigae munere in curru Martis fungebatur Bellona, soror illius. —Victoria, quae Romae colebatur, erat virgo alata, coronam vel palmam ferens.

7. *Mercurius*.—Mercurius, Jovis et Maiæ, quae filia Atlantis erat, filius, nuntius deorum erat, praecipue Jovis. Praecerat sermoni et eloquentiae; animas defunctorum ad inferos deducebat; mercatorum quoque et lucri, quin etiam furum deus habebatur. Praeterea musicae et lyrae inventor erat. Fingebatur juvenis formosus, petaso et alatis talaribus aureis insignis, caduceum sive virgam manu tenens, cui duo serpentes erant circumdati, quia etiam praconis munere Mercurius fungebatur et auctor erat pacis, cujus signum olim hic fuit caduceus.

8. *Apollo*.—Apollo, qui etiam Phoebus dicitur, Jovis et Latonae filius, cum sorore Diana in insula Delo natus est. Hunc quattuor praecipue artium inventorem et praesidem finxerunt, medicinae, artis sagittariae, musicae, poësis; quare a poëtis prae ceteris invocatur et lyram tenens fingitur. Denique arti divinandi praecerat, et plurima ei consecrata erant oracula, quorum celeberrimum erat Delphicum. Idem deus praeses erat Musarum, quae litteris et artibus liberalibus praesunt. Novem sunt Musae, quarum nomina haec: Clio, Euterpe, Thalia, Melpomēne, Terpsichōre, Erāto, Polyhymnia, Urania, Calliōpe. Fingebatur Apollo specie imberbis juvenis, promissis capillis, dextra arcum et sagittas, laeva lyram tenens. Coronatur lauro, quae arbor ei sacra erat, qua de causa etiam poëtae lauro coronantur. Ex avibus sacri ei erant corvus et cygnus.

9. *Diana*.—Diana, Apollinis soror, Jovis et Latonae filia, semper virgo fuit. Eadem dea Luna fuit, quare cum lunula in fronte pingitur. Praecerat venationibus, silvis et montibus, quare canes ei erant consecrati. Fingebatur comā solutā, arcum et sagittas manu tenens, cervos aliasve feras persequens cum canibus.

10. *Venus*.—Venus, amoris et pulchritudinis dea, ex spuma maris orta est. Curru vehitur tracto a cygnis vel columbis. Ex arboribus myrtus ei sacra erat. Comitatur eam filius, Cupido, puer

sum erat, tantum nocte crescebat. Hanc aquilam insequenti tempore Hercules transfixit sagittis, Prometheusque liberavit.

20. *Aesculapius*.—Aesculapius, Apollinis filius, medicus praestantissimus, Hippolyto, Thesci filio, vitam reddidisse dicitur. Ob id facinus Jupiter eum fulmine percussit. Tum Apollo, quod filii mortem in Jove ulcisci non poterat, Cyclopes, qui fulmina fecerant, interemit. Ob hoc factum Apollinem Jupiter Admeto, regi Thessaliae, in servitutem dedit.

21. *Admetus et Alcestis*.—Alcestim, Peliae filiam, quum multi in matrimonium peterent, Pelias promisit, se filiam ei esse daturum, qui feras curru junxisset. Admetus, qui eam perditte amabat, Apollinem rogavit, ut se in hoc negotio adjuvaret. Is quum ab Admeto, dum ei serviebat, liberaliter esset tractatus, aprum ei et leonem curru junxit, quibus ille Alcestim avexit. Idem gravi morbo implicitus, munus ab Apolline accepit, ut praesens periculum effugeret, si quis sponte pro eo moriturus esset. Jam quum neque pater neque mater Admeti pro eo mori voluissent, uxor se Alcestis morti obtulit, quam Hercules forte adveniens Orci manibus eripuit et Admeto reddidit.

22. *Perseus et Andromeda*.—Cassiope filiae suae Andromedae formam Nerëidum formae anteposuit. Ob hoc crimen illae a Neptuno postulaverunt, ut Andromeda ceto immani, quod oras populabatur, objiceretur. Quae quum ad saxum alligata esset, Perseus ex Libye, ubi Medusam occiderat, advolavit, et bellua devicta et interempta Andromedam liberavit. Quam quum abducere vellet victor, Agenor, cui antea desponsata fuerat, Perseo insidias struxit, ut eum interficeret sponsamque eriperet. Ille re cognita caput Medusae insidiantibus ostendit, quo viso omnes in saxa mutati sunt. Perseus autem cum Andromeda in patriam rediit.

23. *Tantalus*.—Tantalus, Jovis filius, tam carus fuit diis, ut Jupiter ei consilia sua concederet eumque ad epulas deorum admitteret. At ille quae apud Jovem audiverat cum mortalibus communicabat. Ob id crimen dicitur apud inferos in aqua collocatus esse semperque sitire. Nam quoties haustum aquae sumpturnus est, aqua recedit. Tum etiam poma ei super caput pendent; sed quoties ea decerpere conatur, rami vento moti recedunt. Alii saxum ejus capiti impendēre dicunt, cujus ruinam timens perpetuo metu crucietur.

24. *Aleyones*.—Cēyx, Hesperii filius, quum in naufragio periisset, Aleyone, conjugis morte audita, se in mare praecepit. Tum deorum misericordia ambo in aves sunt mutati, quae Aleyones

appellantur. Hac aves pariunt hiberno tempore. Per illos dies mare tranquillum esse dicitur; unde nautae tranquillos et serenos dies Alcyonios appellare solent.

25. *Daedalus*.—Daedalus, Euphemi filius, artifex peritissimus, ob caedem Athenis commissam in Cretam abiit ad regem Minōem. Ibi labyrinthum exstruxit. A Minōe aliquando in custodiam coniectus, sibi et Icaro filio alas cera aptavit, et cum eo avolavit. Dum Icarus altius evolat, cera solis calore liquefacta, in mare decidit, quod ex eo Icarium pelagus est appellatum; Daedalus autem in Siciliam pervēnit.

26. *Otos et Ephialtes*.—Otos et Ephialtes, Aloeī filii, mira magnitudine fuisse dicuntur. Nam singulis mensibus novem digitis crescebant. Itaque quum essent annorum novem, in caelum ascendere sunt conati. Huc sibi aditum sic faciebant, ut montem Ossam super Pelion ponerent, aliosque praeterea montes exstruerent. Sed Apollinis sagittis interempti sunt.

27. *Cadmus*.—Europam, Agenoris filiam, Sidoniam Jupiter in taurum mutatus Sidone Cretam transvexit, et ex ea procreavit Minoem, Sarpedonem et Rhadamanthum. Hanc ut reducerent, Agenor filios suos misit, conditione addita, ut nec ipsi redirent, nisi sororem invenissent. Horum unus, Cadmus nomine, quum erraret, Delphos venit ibique responsum accepit, bovem praecedentem sequeretur; ubi illa decubuisset, ibi urbem conderet. Quod quum faceret, in Boeotiam venit. Ibi aquam quaerens ad fontem Castalium draconem invenit, Martis filium, qui aquam custodiebat. Hunc Cadmus interfecit, dentibusque ejus sparsis aravit. Unde Sparti enati sunt. Pugna inter illos exorta, quinque superfuerunt, ex quibus quinque nobiles Thebanorum stirpes originem duxerunt.

28. *Midas*.—Quum Bacchus, Jovis ex Semele filius, exercitum in Indiam duceret, Silenus ab agmine aberravit. Quem Midas, rex Mygdoniae, hospitio liberaliter accepit, eique ducem dedit, qui eum ad Bacchum reduceret. Ob hoc beneficium Bacchus Midas optionem dedit, ut, quicquid vellet, a se peteret. Ille petiit, ut quicquid tetigisset, aurum fieret. Quod quum impetrasset, quicquid tetigerat, aurum fiebat. Primo gavisus est hac virtute sua; mox intellexit, nihil ipsi hoc munere perniciosius esse. Nam etiam cibus et potio in aurum mutabatur. Quum jam fame cruciaretur, petit a Baccho, ut donum suum revocaret. Quem Bacchus jussit in flumine Pactolo se abluere, quumque aquam tetigisset, facta est colore aureo.

29. *Atalanta*.—Schoeneus Atalantam, filiam formosissimam, dicitur habuisse, quae cursu viros superabat. Haec quum a pluribus

in conjugium peteretur, pater ejus conditionem proposuit, ut, qui eam ducere vellet, prius cursu cum ea contenderet; si victus esset, occideretur. Multos quum superasset et interfecisset, tandem ab Hippomene victa est. Hic enim a Venere tria m̃la aurea acceperat. Dum currunt, horum unum post alterum projecit, iisque Atalantae cursum tardavit. Nam dum mala colligit, Hippomenes ad metam pervenit. Huic igitur Schoeneus filiam uxorem dedit. Quam quum in patriam duceret, oblitus Veneris beneficio se vicisse, grates ei non egit. Hanc ob causam Hippomenes mutatus est in leonem, Atalanta in leaenam.

30. *Meleager*.—Althaea, Thestii filia, ex Oeneo peperit Meleagrum. Ei Parcae ardentem titionem dederunt, praefantes, Meleagrum tam diu victurum, quam diu is titio foret incolumis. Hunc igitur Althaea diligenter in arca clausum servavit. Interim Diana, Oeneo irata, quia sacra annua non fecerat, aprum mira magnitudine misit, qui agrum Calydonium vastaret. Quem Meleager, fortissimis juvenibus ex omni Graecia convocatis, interfecit, pellemque ejus Atalantae donavit. Cui quum Althaeae fratres pellem eripere vellent, illa Meleagri auxilium imploravit, qui avunculos occidit. Tum Althaea, gravi ira in filium commota, titionem illum fatalem in ignem conjecit. Sic Meleager periit. At sorores ejus, dum fratrem insolabiliter lugent, in aves mutatae sunt.

31. *Niobe*.—Amphion, Jovis et Antiopes filius, qui Thebas muris cinxit, Nioben, Tantali filiam, in matrimonium duxit. Ex qua procreavit filios septem totidemque filias. Quem partum Niobe Latonae liberis anteposuit, superbiusque locuta est in Apollinem et Dianam. Ob id Apollo filios ejus venantes sagittis interfecit, Diana autem filias. Niobe liberis orbata in saxum mutata esse dicitur, ejusque lacrimae hodie manare narrantur. Amphion autem quum templum Apollinis expugnare vellet, ab Apolline sagittis est interfectus.

32. *Harpyiae*.—Phineus, Agenoris filius, ab Apolline futurarum rerum scientiam acceperat. Quum vero hominibus deorum consilia enuntiaret, Jupiter eum excecavit, et immissit ei Harpyias, quae Jovis canes esse dicuntur, ut cibum ab ore ei auferrent. Ad quem quum Argonautae venissent, ut eum iter rogarent, dixit, se illis iter demonstraturum esse, si eum poena liberarent. Tum Zetes et Calais, Aquilons filii, qui pennas in capite et in pedibus habuisse dicuntur, Harpyias fugaverunt in insulas Strophadas, et Phineum poena liberarunt.

33. *Nuptiae Pelei et Thetidis*.—In nuptiis Pelei et Thetidis omnes dii invitati erant praeter Discordiam. Haec ira commotu

mālum misit in medium, cui inscripta erant verba : “pulcherrima me habeto.” Tum Juno, Venus et Minerva illud simul appetebant; magnaue inter eas discordia exorta, Jupiter Mercurio imperat, ut deas ad Paridem, Priami filium, duceret, qui in monte Ida greges pascebat; hunc earum litem dirempturum esse. Huic Juno, si se pulcherrimam judicasset, omnium terrarum regnum est pollicita; Minerva ei splendidam inter homines famam promisit; Venus autem Helenam, Ledaë et Jovis filiam, se ei in conjugium dare sponndit. Paris, hoc dono prioribus anteposito, Venerem pulcherrimam esse judicavit. Postea Veneris hortatu Lacedaemonem profectus, Helenam conjugii suo Menelao eripuit. Hinc bellum Trojanum originem cepit, ad quod tota fere Græcia duce Agamemnone, Menelai fratre, profecta est.

34. *Achilles*.—Thetis, Pelei conjux, quum sciret, Achillem, filium suum, cito periturum esse, si Græcorum exercitum ad Trojam sequeretur, misit eum in insulam Scyron regique Lycomedi commendavit. Ille eum muliebri habitu inter filias suas servabat. Ulixes autem, rex Ithacæ, quum audivisset, Achillem ibi occultari, in regio vestibulo munera feminea in calathiscis posuit simulque clipeum et hastam, mulieresque advocari jussit. Quæ dum omnia contemplantur, subito tubycen cecinit; quo sono audito, Achilles arma arripuit. Unde eum virum esse intellectum est.

35. *Iphigenia*.—Quum totus Græcorum exercitus Aulidem convenisset, adversa tempestas eos ob iram Dianæ retinebat. Agamemnon enim, dux illius expeditionis, cervam deæ sacram vulneraverat, superbiusque in Dianam locutus erat. Is quum haruspices convocasset, hi responderunt, iram deæ expiari non posse, nisi filiam suam Iphigeniam ei immolasset. Hanc ob causam Ulixes Argos profectus mentitur, Agamemnonem filiam Achilli in matrimonium promississe. Sic eam Aulidem abduxit. Ubi quum pater eam immolare vellet, Diana virginem miserata cervam ei supposuit. Iphigeniam ipsam per nubes in terram Tauricam detulit, ibique templi sui sacerdotem fecit.

36. *Polyxena*.—Troja eversa quum Græci domum redire vellent, ex Achillis tumulo vox dicitur fuisse audita, quæ Græcos monebat, ne fortissimum virum sine honore relinquerent. Quare Græci Polyxenam, Priami filiam, quæ virgo fuit formosissima, ad sepulcrum ejus immolaverunt.

GEOGRAPHY.

EUROPA.—*Europe.*

1. Universus terrarum orbis in tres partes dividitur, Europam, Asiam, Africam. Europa ab Africa sejungitur freto Gaditano, in cujus utraque parte montes sunt altissimi, Abyla in Africa, in Europa Calpe, qui montes Herculis columnae appellantur. Per idem fretum mare internum, quod littoribus Europae, Asiae et Africae includitur, jungitur cum Oceano.

2. Europa terminos habet ab oriente Tanaim fluvium, Pontum Euxinum et paludem Macotida; a meridie mare internum; ab occidente mare Atlanticum sive Oceanum; a septentrione mare Britannicum. Mare internum tres maximos sinus habet. Quorum is, qui Asiam a Graecia sejungit, Aegæum mare vocatur; secundus, qui est inter Graeciam et Italiam, Ionium; tertius denique, qui occidentales Italiae oras alluit, a Romanis Tuscum, a Graecis Tyrrenum mare appellatur.

HISPANIA.—*Spain.*

3. In ea Europae parte, quae ad occasum vergit, prima terrarum est Hispania, quae a tribus lateribus mari circumdata, per Pyrenaeos montes cum Gallia cohaeret. Quum universa Hispania dives sit et secunda, ea tamen regio, quae a flumine Baeti Baetica vocatur, ceteras fertilitate antecellit. Ibi Gades sitae, insula cum urbe a Iyriis condita, quae freto Gaditano nomen dedit. Tota illa regio viris, equis, ferro, plumbo, aere, argento auroque abundat, et ubi penuria aquarum minus est fertilis, linum tamen aut spartum alit. Marimoris quoque lapicidinas habet. In Baetica minium reperitur.

GALLIA, GAUL.—*France, Switzerland, Belgium, and parts of Germany and Holland.*

4. Gallia posita est inter Pyrenaeos montes et Rhenum; meridionalem oram Tuscum mare alluit, occidentalem Oceanus. Ejus pars illa, quae Italiae est opposita et Narbonensis vocatur, omnium est lactissima. In ea ora sita est Massilia urbs a Phocaeensibus

condita, qui, patria a Persis devicta, quum servitutem ferre non possent, Asia relicta novas in Europa sedes quaesiverant. Ibidem est Campus Lapideus, ubi Hercules dicitur contra Neptuni liberos dimicasse. Quum tela defecissent, Jupiter filium imbre lapidum adjuvit. Credas pluisse; adeo multi passim jacent.

5. Rhodanus fluvius haud longe a Rheni fontibus ortus, lacu Lemano excipitur, servatque impetum, ita ut per medium lacum integer fluat, tantusque, quantus venit, egrediatur. Inde ad occasum versus, Gallias aliquamdiu dirimit, donec cursu in meridiem flexo aliorum amnium accessu auctus in mare effunditur.

6. Ea pars Galliae, quae ad Rhenum porrigitur, frumenti pabulique feracissima est; caelum salubre; noxia animalium genera pauca alit. Incolae superbi et superstitiosi, ita ut deos humanis victimis gaudere existiment. Magistri religionum et sapientiae sunt Druidae, qui, quae se scire profitentur, in antris abditisque silvis docent. Animas aeternas esse credunt, vitamque alteram post mortem incipere. Hanc ob causam cum defunctis arma cremant aut defodiunt, eamque doctrinam homines ad bellum alacriores reddere existimant.

7. Universa Gallia divisa est inter tres magnos populos, qui fluviis terminantur. A Pyrenaeo monte usque ad Garumnā Aquitani habitant; inde ad Sequanam Celtae; Belgae denique usque ad Rhenum pertinent.

8. Garumna amnis ex Pyrenaeo monte delapsus, diu vadosus est et vix navigabilis. Quanto magis procedit, tanto fit latior; ad postremum magni freti similis, non solum majora navigia tolerat, verum etiam more maris exsurgit, navigantesque atrociter jactat.

9. Sequana ex Alpibus ortus in septentrionem pergit. Postquam se haud procul Lutetia cum Matrona conjunxit, Oceano infunditur. Haec flumina opportunissima sunt mercibus permutandis et ex mari interno in Oceanum transvehendis.

10. Rhenus itidem ex Alpibus ortus, haud procul ab origine lacum efficit Venetum, qui etiam Brigantiae appellatur. Deinde longo spatio per fines Helvetiorum, Mediomatricorum et Trevirorum continuo alveo fertur, aut modicas insulas circumfluens: in agro Batavo autem, ubi Oceano appropinquavit, in plures amnes dividitur; nec jam amnis, sed ripis longe recedentibus ingens lacus, Flevo appellatur, ejusdemque nominis insulam amplexus fit iterum arctior, et fluvius iterum in mare emititur.

GERMANIA—*Germany*.

11. Trans Rhenum Germani habitant usque ad Vistulam, quae finis est Germaniae ad orientem. Ad meridiem terminatur Alpibus, ad septentrionem mari Britannico et Baltico. Incolae corporum proceritate excellunt. Animos bellando, corpora laboribus exercent. Hanc ob causam crebro bella gerunt cum finitimis, non tam finium prolatandorum causa aut imperii cupiditate, sed ob belli amorem. Mites tamen sunt erga supplices et boni hospitibus. Urbes moenibus cinctas aut fossis aggeribusque munitas non habent. Ipsas domos ad breve tempus struunt, non lapidibus aut lateribus coctis, sed lignis, quae frondibus tegunt. Nam diu eodem loco morari periculosum arbitrantur libertati.

12. Agriculturae Germani non admodum student, nec quisquam agri modum certum aut fines proprios habet. Lacte vescuntur et caseo et carne. Ubi fons, campus nemusve iis placuerit, ibi domos figunt, mox alio transaturi cum conjugibus et liberis. Interdum etiam hiemem in subterraneis specubus dicuntur transigere.

13. Germania altis montibus, silvis paludibusque invia redditur. Inter silvas maxima est Hercynia, cujus latitudinem Caesar novem dierum iter patere narrat. Insequenti tempore magna pars ejus excisa est. Flumina sunt in Germania multa et magna. Inter haec clarissimum nomen Rheni, de quo supra diximus, et Danubii. Clari quoque amnes Moenus, Visurgis, Albis. Danubius, omnium Europae fluviorum maximus, apud Rhaetos oritur, flexoque ad ortum solis cursu receptisque sexaginta amnibus in Pontum Euxinum sex vastis ostiis effunditur.

BRITANNIA—*Britain*.

14. Britanniam insulam Phoenicibus innotuisse eosque stannum inde et plumbum pellesque petivisse probabile est. Romanis eam Julius Caesar primus aperuit; neque tamen prius cognita esse coepit, quam Claudio imperante. Hadrianus eam muro ab Oceano Germanico ad Hibernicum mare ducto in duas partes divisit, ut inferiorem insulae partem, quae Romanis parebat, a barbarorum populorum, qui in Scotia habitabant, incursionibus tueretur.

15. Maxima insulae pars campestris, collibus passim silvisque distincta. Incolae Gallos proceritate corporum vincunt, ceterum ingenio Gallis similes, simpliciores tamen illis magisque barbari. Nemora habitant pro urbibus. Ibi tuguria exstruunt et stabula pecori, sed plerumque ad breve tempus. Humanitate ceteris prae-

stant ii, qui Cantium incolunt. Tota haec regio est maritima. Qui interiorem insulae partem habitant, frumenta non serunt; lacte et carne vivunt. Pro vestibus induti sunt pellibus.

ITALIA—*Italy*.

16. Italia ab Alpibus usque ad fretum Siculum porrigitur inter mare Tuscum et Adriaticum. Multo longior est quam latior. In medio se attollit Apenninus mons, qui, postquam continenti jugo progressus est usque ad Apuliam, in duos quasi ramos dividitur. Nobilissima regio ob fertilitatem soli caelique salubritatem. Quum longe in mare procurrat, plurimos habet portus populorum inter se patentes commercio. Neque ulla facile est regio, quae tot tamque pulchras urbes habeat, inter quas Roma et magnitudine et nominis fama eminet.

17. Haec urbs, orbis terrarum caput, septem montes complectitur. Initio quattuor portas habebat; Augusti aevo triginta septem. Urbis magnificentiam augebant fora, templa, porticus, aquaeductus, theatra, arcus triumphales, horti denique, et id genus alia, ad quae vel lecta animus stupet. Quare recte de ea praedicare videntur, qui nullius urbis in toto orbe terrarum magnificentiam cum ea comparari posse dixerunt.

18. Felicissima in Italia regio est Campania. Multi ibi vitiferi colles, ubi nobilissima vina gignuntur, Setinum, Caecubum, Faler-num, Massicum. Calidi ibidem fontes saluberrimi. Nusquam generosior olea. Conchylio quoque et pisce nobili maria vicina scatent.

19. Clarissimi amnes Italiae sunt Padus et Tiberis. Et Padus quidem in superiore parte, quae Gallia cisalpina vocatur, ab imis radicibus Vesuli montis exoritur; primum exilis, deinde aliis amnibus ita alitur, ut se per septem ostia in mare effundat. Tiberis, qui antiquissimis temporibus Albulae nomen habebat, ex Apennino oritur; deinde duobus et quadraginta fluminibus auctus fit navigabilis. Plurimas in utraque ripa villas adspicit, praecipue autem urbis Romanae magnificentiam. Raro ripas egreditur, nusquam magis aquis quam in ipsa urbe stagnantibus.

20. In inferiore parte Italiae clara quondam urbs Tarentum, quae maris sinui, cui adjacet, nomen dedit. Soli fertilitas caelique jucunda temperies in causa fuisse videtur, ut incolae luxuria et deliciis enervarentur. Quumque aliquamdiu potentia florerent copiasque haud contemnendas alerent, peregrinis tamen plerumque ducibus in bellis

plebantur, ut Pyrrho, rege Epiri, quo superato urbs in Romanorum potestatem venit.

SICILIA—*Sicily*.

21. Proxima Italiae est Sicilia, insula omnium maris interni maxima. Antiquissimis temporibus eam cum Italia cohaesisse, marisque impetu aut terrae motu inde divulsam esse verisimile est. Forma triangularis, ita ut litterae, quam Graeci *Delta* vocant, imaginem referat. A tribus promontoriis nomen habet Trinacria. Pachynum vocatur, quod Graeciam spectat, Lilybaeum, quod in Africam, Pelôris, quod in Italiam vergens Scyllae adversum est. Nobilissimus ibi mons Aetna, qui urbi Catanæ imminet, tum ob altitudinem, tum etiam ob ignes, quos effundit; quare Cyclopum in illo monte officinam esse poëtae dicunt. Cineres e crateribus egesti agrum circumjacentem secundum et feracem reddere existimantur. Sunt ibi Piorum campi, qui nomen habent a duobus juvenibus Catanensibus, qui flammis quondam repente ingruentibus parentes senectute confectos humeris sublatis flammæ eripuisse feruntur. Nomina fratrum Amphinomus et Anapus fuerunt.

22. Inter urbes Siciliae nulla est illustrior Syracusis, Corinthiorum colonia, ex quinque urbibus conflata. Ab Atheniensibus bello petita maximas hostium copias delevit; Carthaginienses etiam magnis interdum cladibus affecit. Secundo bello Punico per triennium oppugnata, Archimedis potissimum ingenio et arte defensa, a M. Marcello capta est. Vicinus huic urbi fons Arethusae Nymphae sacer, quacum Alphæus amnis ex Peloponneso per mare Ionium lapsus commisceri dicitur; nam si quid ad Olympiam in illum amnem jactum fuerit, id in Arethusae fonte reddi. De illa fabula quid statuendum sit, sponte apparet.

CORSICA. SARDINIA.

23. In mari Ligustico insula est Corsica, quam Graeci Cynnum vocant. Terra aspera multisque locis invia, caelum grave, mare circa importunum. Incolae latrociniis dediti, feri sunt et horridi. Mella quoque illius insulae amara esse dicuntur corporibusque nocere. Proxima ei est Sardinia, quae a Graecis mercatoribus Ichnusa vocatur, quia formam humani vestigii habet. Solum quam caelum melius. Illud fertile, hoc grave ac noxium. Noxia quoque animalia herbasque venenatas gignit. Multum inde frumenti Romam mittitur; unde haec insula et Sicilia nutrices urbis vocantur.

GRAECIA—*Græce*.

24. Græcia nominis celebritate omnes fere alias orbis terrarum regiones superavit. Nulla enim magnorum ingeniorum fuit feracior, neque ulla belli pacisque artes majore studio excoluit. Plurimas eadem colonias in omnes terrae partes deduxit. Itaque multum terra marique valuit, et gravissima bella magna cum gloria gessit.

25. Græcia inter Ionium et Aegæum mare porrigitur. In plurimas regiones divisa est, quarum amplissimae sunt Macedonia et Epirus—quamquam haec a nonnullis a Græcia sejunguntur—tum Thessalia. Macedoniam Philippi et Alexandri regnum illustravit; quorum ille Græciam subegit, hic Asiam latissime domuit, ereptumque Persis imperium in Macedones transtulit. Centum ejus regiones et quinquaginta urbes numerantur, quarum septuaginta duas Perseo, ultimo Macedoniae rege, superato Paullus Aemilius diripuit.

26. Epirus, quae ab Acrocerauniis incipit montibus, desinit in Acheloo flumine. Plures eam populi incolunt. Illustris ibi Dodona in Molossorum finibus, vetustissimo Jovis oraculo incluta. Columbae ibi ex arboribus oracula dedisse narrantur, quercusque ipsas et lebetes aëneos inde suspensos deorum voluntatem tinnitu significasse fama est.

27. Acheloi fluvii ostiis insulae aliquot adjacent, quarum maxima est Cephallenia. Multae praeterea insulae littori Epiri adjacent, interque eas Coreyra, quam Homerus Scheriam appellasse existimatur. In hac Phacacas posuit ille et hortos Alcinoi. Coloniam huc deduxerunt Corinthii, quo tempore Numa Pompilius Romae regnavit. Vicina ei Ithaca, Ulixís patria, aspera montibus, sed Homeri carminibus adeo nobilitata, ut ne fertilissimis quidem regionibus cedat.

28. Thessalia late patet inter Macedoniam et Epirum, secunda regio, generosis praecipue equis excellens, unde Thessalorum equitatus celeberrimus. Montes ibi memorabiles Olympus, in quo Deorum sedes esse existimatur, Pelion et Ossa, per quos Gigantes caelum petivisse dicuntur; Oeta denique, in cujus vertice Hercules rogo consensu se ipsum cremavit. Inter Ossam et Olympum Penëus, limpidissimus amnis, delabitur, vallem amoenissimam, Tempe vocatam, irrigans.

29. Inter reliquas Græciae regiones nominis claritate eminet Attica, quae etiam Atthis vocatur. Ibi Athenae, de qua urbe deos inter se certasse fama est. Certius est, nullam unquam urbem tot poëtas tulisse, tot oratores, tot philosophos totque in omni virtutis

genere claros viros. Res autem bello eas gessit, ut huic soli gloriae studere videretur; pacisque artes ita excoluit, ut hac laude magis etiam quam belli gloria splenderet. Arx ibi sive Acropolis, urbi imminens, unde latus in mare prospectus patet. Per Propylaea ad eam ascenditur, splendidum Periclis opus. Cum ipsa urbe per longos muros conjunctus est portus Piraeus, post bellum Persicum secundum a Themistocle munitus. Tutissima ibi statio navium.

30. Atticam attingit Boeotia, fertilissima regio. Incolae magis corporibus valent, quam ingeniis. Urbs celeberrima Thebae, quas Amphion, musices ope, moenibus cinxisse dicitur. Illustravit eam Pindari poëtae ingenium, Epaminondae virtus. Mons ibi Helicon, Musarum sedes, et Cithaeron, plurimis poëtarum fabulis celebratus.

31. Boeotiae Phocis finitima, ubi Delphi urbs clarissima. In qua arbe oraculum Apollinis quantam apud omnes gentes auctoritatem habuerit, quot quamque praeclara munera ex omni fere terrarum orbe Delphos missa fuerint, nemo ignorat. Imminet urbi Parnassus mons, in cujus verticibus Musae habitare dicuntur, unde aqua fontis Castalii poëtarum ingenia inflammare existimatur.

32. Cum ea parte Graeciae, quam hactenus descripsimus, cohaeret ingens peninsula, quae Peloponnesus vocatur, platani folio similima. Angustus ille trames inter Aegeum mare et Ionium, per quem cum Megaride cohaeret, Isthmus appellatur. In eo templum Neptuni est, ad quod ludi celebrantur Isthmici. Ibidem in ipso Peloponnesi aditu Corinthus sita est, urbs antiquissima, ex cujus summa arce (Acrocorinthon appellant) utrumque mare conspicitur. Quum opibus floreret maritimisque valeret copiis, gravia bella gessit. In bello Achaico, quod Romani cum Graecis gesserunt, pulcherrima urbs, quam Cicero Graeciae lumen appellat, a L. Mummio expugnata funditusque deleta est. Restituit eam Julius Caesar, colonosque eo milites veteranos misit.

33. Nobilis est in Peloponneso Olympia, templo Jovis Olympii ac statua illustris. Statua ex ebore facta, Phidiae summi artificis opus praestantissimum. Prope illud templum ad Alphēi fluminis ripas ludi celebrantur Olympici, ad quos videndos ex tota Graecia concurritur. Ab his ludis gens Graeca res gestas suas numerant.

34. Nec Sparta praetereunda est, urbs nobilissima, quam Lycurgi leges civiumque virtus et patientia illustravit. Nulla fere gens bellica laude magis floruit, pluresque viros fortes constantesque genuit. Urbi imminet mons Taygetus, qui ex interiore Arcadia

usque ad mare procurrit. Proxime urbem Eurotas fluvius delabitur, ad cujus ripas Spartani se exercere solebant. In sinum Laconicum effunditur. Haud procul inde abest promontorium Tacnarum, ubi altissimi specus, per quos Orpheum ad inferos descendisse narrant.

35. Mare Aegeum, inter Graeciam Asiamque patens, plurimis insulis distinguitur. Illustres inter eas sunt Cyclades, sic appellatae, quia in orbem jacent. Media earum est Delus, quae repente e mari enata esse dicitur. In ea insula Latona Apollinem et Dianam peperit, quae numina ibi una cum matre summa religione coluntur. Urbi imminet Cynthus, mons excelsus et arduus. Inopis amnis pariter cum Nilo decrescere et augeri dicitur. Mercatus in Delo celeberrimus, quod ob portus commoditatem templique religionem mercatores ex toto orbe terrarum eo confluebant. Eandem ob causam civitates Graeciae post secundum bellum Persicum tributa ad belli usum in eam insulam, tamquam in commune totius Graeciae aerarium, conferebant; quam pecuniam insequenti tempore Athenienses in suam urbem transtulerunt.

36. Euboea insula littori Boeotiae et Atticae praetenditur, angusto freto a continenti distans. Terrae motu a Boeotia avulsa esse creditur; saepius eam concussam esse constat. Fretum, quo a Graecia sejungitur, vocatur Euripus, saevum et aestuosum mare, quod continuo motu agitur. Nonnulli dicunt, septies quovis die statis temporibus fluctus alterno motu agitari; alii hoc negant, dicentes, mare temere in venti modum huc illuc moveri. Sunt, qui narrent, Aristotelem philosophum, quia hujus miraculi causas investigare non posset, aegritudine confectum esse.

THRACIA—*Thrace*.

37. Jam ad boreales regiones pergamus. Supra Macedoniam Thracia porrigitur a Ponto Euxino usque ad Illyriam, regio frigida et in iis tantum partibus fecundior, quae propiores sunt mari. Pomiferae arbores rarae, frequentiores vites; sed uvae non maturescunt, nisi frigus studiose arcetur. Sola Thasus, insula littori Thraciae adiacens, vino excellit. Amnes sunt celeberrimi Hebrus, ad quem Orpheus a Maenadibus discerptus esse dicitur, Nestus et Strymon. Montes altissimi Haemus, ex cujus vertice Pontus et Adria conspicitur, Rhodope et Orbelus.

38. Plures Thraciam gentes incolunt et nominibus diversae et moribus. Inter has Getae omnium sunt ferocissimi et ad mortem paratissimi. Animas enim post mortem redituras existimant.

Recens nati apud eos deflentur; funera autem cantu lusuque celebrantur. Plures singuli uxores habent. Hae omnes, viro defuncto, mactari simulque cum eo sepeliri cupiunt, magnoque id certamine a iudicibus contendunt. Virgines non a parentibus traduntur viris, sed aut publice ducendae locantur, aut veneunt. Formosae in pretio sunt; ceterae maritos mercede data inveniunt.

39. Inter urbes Thraciae memorabile est Byzantium ad Bosphorum Thracium, urbs natura munita et arte, quae quum ob soli fertilitatem tum ob vicinitatem maris omnium rerum, quas vita requirit, copia abundat. Nec Sestos praetereunda est silentio, urbs ad Hellespontum posita, quam amor Herus et Leandri memorabilem reddidit; nec Cynossema, tumulus Hecubae, ubi illa post Trojam dirutam in canem mutata et sepulta esse dicitur. Nomen etiam habet in iisdem regionibus urbs Aenos, ab Aenea e patria profugo condita; Zone, ubi nemora Orpheum canentem secuta esse narrantur; Abdëra denique, ubi Diomedes rex advenas equis suis devorandos objiciebat, donec ipse ab Hercule iisdem objectus est. Quae urbs quum ranarum muriumque multitudine infestaretur, incolae, relicto patriae solo, novas sedes quaesiverunt. Hos Cassander, rex Macedoniae, in societatem accepisse, agrosque in extrema Macedonia assignasse dicitur.

SCYTHIA.

40. Jam de Scythia pauca dicenda sunt. Terminatur Scythia ab uno latere Ponto Euxino, ab altero montibus Rhipacis, a tergo Asia et Phaside flumine. Vasta regio nullis fere intus finibus dividitur. Scythae enim nec agrum exercent, nec certas sedes habent, sed armenta et pecora pascentes per incultas solitudines errare solent. Uxores liberosque secum in plaustis vehunt. Lacte et melle vescuntur; aurum et argentum, cujus nullus apud eos usus est, aspernantur. Corpora pellibus vestiunt.

41. Diversae sunt Scytharum gentes diversiq[ue] mores. Sunt, qui funera parentum festis sacrificiis celebrent, eorumque capitibus affabre expolitis auroque vinctis pro poculis utantur. Agathyrsi ora et corpora pingunt, idque tanto magis, quanto quis illustrioribus majoribus natus est. Ii, qui Tauricam Chersonesum incolunt, antiquissimis temporibus advenas Dianae mactabant. Interius habitantes ceteris rudiores sunt. Bella amant, et quo quis plures hostes interemit, eo maiore existimatione apud suos habetur. Ne foedera quidem incruenta sunt. Sauciant se ipsi qui paciscuntur, sanguinemque permistum degustant. Id fidei pignus certissimum esse putant.

42. Maxima fluminum Scythicorum sunt Ister, qui et Danubius vocatur, et Borysthenes. De Istro supra dictum est. Borysthenes ex ignotis fontibus ortus, liquidissimas aquas trahit et potatu jucundas. Placidus idem est et lactissima pabula alit. Magno spatio navigabilis juxta urbem Borysthenida in Pontum effunditur.

43. Ultra Rhipaeos montes et Aquilonem gens habitare existimatur felicissima; Hyperboreos appellant. Regio aprica, felix caeli temperies omnique afflatu noxio carens. Semel in anno sol iis oritur solstitio, bruma semel occidit. Incolae in nemoribus et lucis habitant, sine ulla discordia et aegritudine vivunt. Quum vitae eos tacedet, epulis sumptis ex rupe se in mare praecipitant. Hoc enim sepulturae genus beatissimum esse existimant.

ASIA.

44. Asia ceteris terrae partibus est amplior. Oceanus eam alluit, ut locis, ita nominibus differens; Eous ab oriente, a meridie Indicus, a septentrione Scythicus.

ASIA—*Asia Minor.*

Asiae nomine appellatur etiam peninsula, quae a mari Aegeo usque ad Armeniam patet. In hac parte est Bithynia ad Propontidem sita, ubi Granicus in mare effunditur, ad quem amnem Alexander, rex Macedoniae, primam victoriam de Persis reportavit. Trans illum amnem sita est Cyzicus in cervice peninsulae, urbs nobilissima, a Cyzico appellata, qui in illis regionibus ab Argonautis pugna occisus est. Haud procul ab illa urbe Rhyn-dacus in mare effunditur, circa quem angues nascuntur, non solum ob magnitudinem mirabiles, sed etiam ob id, quod, quum ex aqua emergunt et hiant, supervolantes aves absorbent.

45. Propontis cum Ponto jungitur per Bosporum, quod fretum quinque stadia latum Europam ab Asia separat. Ipsis in faucibus Bospori oppidum est Chalcedon, ab Archia, Megarensium principe, et templum Jovis ab Iasone conditum. Pontus ipse ingens est maris sinus, non molli neque arenoso circumdatus littore, tempestatibus obnoxius, raris stationibus. Olim ob saevitiam populorum, qui circa habitant, Axenus appellatus fuisse dicitur; postea, molliis illorum moribus, dictus est Euxinus.

46. In littore Ponti, in Mariandynorum agro, urbs est Heraclea, ab Hercule, ut fertur, condita. Juxta eam spelunca est Acherusia, quam ad manes perviam esse existimant. Hinc Cerberus ab Hercule extractus fuisse dicitur. Ultra fluvium Thermodonta Mossyni

habitant. Ili totum corpus distinguunt notis. Reges suffragio eligunt; eosdem in turre lignea inclusos arctissime custodiunt, et si quid perperam imperitaverint, inedia totius diei afficiunt. Extremum Ponti angulum Colchi tenent ad Phasidem; quae loca fabula de vellere aureo et Argonautarum expeditio illustravit.

47. Inter provincias Asiae proprie dictae illustris est Ionia, in duodecim civitates divisa. Inter eas est Miletus, belli pacisque artibus incluta; eique vicinum Panonium, sacra regio, quo omnes Ionum civitates statis temporibus legatos solebant mittere. Nulla facile urbs plures colonias misit, quam Miletus. Ephesi, quam urbem Amazones condidisse traduntur, templum est Dianae, quod septem mundi miraculis annumerari solet. Totius templi longitudo est quadringentorum viginti quinque pedum, latitudo ducentorum viginti; columnae centum viginti septem numero, sexagenorum pedum altitudine; ex iis triginta sex caelatae. Operi praefuit Chersiphron architectus.

48. Aeolis olim Mysia appellata, et ubi Hellespontum attingit, Troas. Ibi Ilium fuit situm ad radices montis Idae, urbs bello, quod per decem annos cum universa Graecia gessit, clarissima. Ab Idaeo monte Scamander defluit et Simois, amnes fama quam natura majores. Ipsum montem certamen dearum Paridisque iudicium illustrem reddidit. In littore clarae sunt urbes Rhoeteum et Dardania; sed sepulcrum Ajacis, qui ibi post certamen cum Ulysse gladio incubuit, utraque clarius.

49. Ionibus Cares sunt finitimi, populus armorum bellicae adeo amans, ut aliena etiam bella mercede accepta gereret. Princeps Cariae urbs Halicarnassus, Argivorum colonia, regum sedes olim. Unus eorum Mausolus fuit. Qui quum vita defunctus esset, Artemisia conjux, desiderio mariti flagrans, ossa ejus cineresque contusa cum aqua miscuit ebibitque, splendidumque praeterea sepulcrum exstruxit, quod inter septem orbis terrarum miracula censetur.

50. Cilicia sita est in intimo recessu maris, ubi Asia proprie dicta cum Syria conjungitur. Sinus ille ab urbe Issa Issici nomen habet. Fluvius ibi Cydnus, aqua limpidissima et frigidissima, in quo Alexander Macedo quum lavaret, parum abfuit, quin frigore enecaretur. Antrum Corycium in iisdem regionibus ob singularem naturam memorabile est. Ingenti illud hiatu patet in monte arduo, atque demissum undique viret lucis pendentibus. Ubi ad ima perventum est, rursus aliud antrum aperitur. Ibi sonitus cymbalorum ingredienti terrore dicitur. Totus hic specus augustus est ceteris sacer, et a diis habitari existimatur.

SYRIA.

51. E Cilicia egressos Syria excipit, cujus pars est Phoenice in littore maris interni posita. Hanc regionem sollers hominum genus colit. Phoenices enim litterarum formas a se inventas aliis populis tradiderunt; alias etiam artes, quae ad navigationem et mercaturam spectant, studiose coluerunt. Ceterum fertilis est regio crebrisque portubus insignis, quorum ope terrae marisque opes facili negotio inter se permutantur. Nobilissimae Phoenices urbes Sidon, antequam a Persis caperetur, maritimarum urbium maxima, et Tyrus, aggere cum terra conjuncta. Purpura hujus urbis omnium pretiosissima. Conficitur ille color ex succo in conchis, quae et ipsae purpurae vocantur, latente.

ARABIA.

52. Ex Syria descenditur in Arabiam, peninsulam inter duo maria, rubrum et Persicum, porrectam. Hujus ea pars, quae ab urbe Petraeae nomen accepit, plane est sterilis; hanc excipit ea, quae ob vastas solitudines deserta vocatur. His partibus adhaeret Arabia felix, regio angusta, sed cinnami, thuris aliorumque odorum feracissima. Multae ibi gentes sunt, quae fixas sedes non habeant, Nomades a Graecis appellatae. Lacte et carne ferina vescuntur. Multi etiam Arabum populi latrociniis vivunt. Primus e Romanis Aelius Gallus in hanc terram cum exercitu penetravit.

53. Camelos inter armenta pascit Oriens. Duo harum sunt genera, Bactrianae et Arabiae. Illae bina habent in dorso tubera, hae singula; unum autem sub pectore, cui incumbant. Dentium ordine superiore carent. Sitim quadriduo tolerant; aquam antequam bibant, pedibus turbant. Vivunt quinquagenis annis, quaedam etiam centenis.

BABYLONIA.

54. Ex Arabia pervenitur in Babyloniam, cui regioni Babylon nomen dedit, Chaldaicarum gentium caput, urbs et magnitudine et divitiis clara. Semiramis eam condiderat, vel, ut multi crediderunt, Belus, cujus regia ostenditur. Murus exstructus laterculo coctili triginta et duos pedes est latus, ita ut quadrigae inter se occurrentes sine periculo commeare dicantur; altitudo ducentorum pedum; tures autem denis pedibus quam murus altiores sunt Totius operis ambitus sexaginta milia passuum complectitur. Mediam urbem permeat Euphrates. Arcem habet viginti stadi-

orum ambitu; super ea pensiles horti conspiciuntur, tantaeque sunt molis tamque firmæ, ut onera nemorum sine detrimento ferant.

INDIA.

55. Amplissima Asiae regio India primum patefacta est armis Alexandri Magni, regis Macedoniae, cujus exemplum successores secuti in interiora Indiae penetraverunt. In eo tractu, quem Alexander subegit, quinque milia oppidorum fuisse gentesque novem, Indiamque tertiam partem esse terrarum omnium, ejus comites scripserunt. Ingentes ibi sunt amnes, Indus et Indo major Ganges. Indus in Paropamiso ortus undeviginti amnes recipit, totidem Ganges, interque eos plures navigabiles.

56. Maxima in India gignuntur animalia. Canes ibi grandiores ceteris. Arbores tantæ proceritatis esse traduntur, ut sagittis superjaci nequeant. Hoc efficit ubertas soli, temperies caeli, aquarum abundantia. Immanes quoque serpentes alit, qui elephantos morsu et ambitu corporis conficiunt. Solum tam pingue et ferax, ut mella frondibus desluent, silvae lanas ferant, arundinum internodia fissa cymbarum usum praebeant, binosque, quaedam etiam ternos homines vehant.

57. Incolarum habitus moresque diversi. Lino alii vestiuntur et lanis arborum, alii ferarum aviumque pellibus, pars nudi incedunt. Quidam animalia occidere eorumque carnibus vesci nefas putant; alii piscibus tantum aluntur. Quidam parentes et propinquos, priusquam annis et macie conficiantur, velut hostias, caedunt eorumque visceribus epulantur; ubi senectus eos morbusve invadit, mortem in solitudine aequo animo exspectant. Ii, qui sapientiam profitentur, ab ortu solis ad occasum stare solent, solem immobilibus oculis intuentes; ferventibus arenis toto die alternis pedibus insistent. Mortem non exspectant, sed sponte arcessunt, in rogos incensos se praecipitantes.

58. Maximos India elephantos gignit adeoque feroces, ut Afri elephantum illos paveant nec contueri audeant. Hoc animal cetera omnia docilitate superat. Discunt arma jacere, gladiatorum more congregi, saltare et per funes incedere. Plinius narrat, Romae unum segnioris ingenii saepius castigatum esse verberibus, quia tardius accipiebat, quae tradebantur; eundem repertum esse noctu eadem meditantem. Elephantum gregatim semper ingrediuntur. Ducit agmen maximus natu, cogit is, qui aetate ei est proximus. Annem transitori minimos praemittunt. Capiuntur foveis. In has ubi elephas deciderit, ceteri ramos congerunt, aggeres constru-

unt, omnique vi conantur extrahere. Domantur fame et verberibus. Domiti militant et turres armatorum in hostes ferunt, magnaue ex parte Orientis bella conficiunt. Totas acies prosternunt, armatos proterunt. Ingens dentibus pretium. In Graecia ebur ad deorum simulacra tamquam pretiosissima materia adhibetur; in extremis Africae postium vicem in domiciliis praebet, sepesque in pecorum stabulis elephantorum dentibus fiunt. Inter omnia animalia maxime oderunt murem. Infestus elephanto etiam rhinoceros, qui nomen habet a cornu, quod in naso gerit. In pugna maxime adversarii alvum petit, quam scit esse molliorem. Longitudine elephantum fere exaequat; crura multo breviora; color buxeus.

59. Etiam psittacos India mittit. Haec avis humanas voces optime reddit. Quum loqui discit, ferreo radio verberatur, aliter enim non sentit ictus. Capiti ejus eadem est duritia, quae rostro. Quum devolat, rostro se excipit, eique innititur.

60. Testudines tantae magnitudinis Indicum mare emittit, ut singularum testis casas integant. Insulani rubri praecipue maris his navigant cymbis. Capiuntur obdormiscentes in summa aqua, id quod proditur stertentium sonitu. Tum terni adnatant, a duobus in dorsum vertitur, a tertio laqueus injicitur, atque ita a pluribus in littore stantibus trahitur. In mari testudines conchyliis vivunt; tanta enim oris est duritia, ut lapides comminuant; in terram egressae herbis. Pariunt ova ovis avium similia, ad centena numero; eaque extra aquam defossa terra cooperiunt.

61. Margaritae Indici Oceani omnium maxime laudantur. Inveniuntur in conchis scopulis adhaerentibus. Maxima laus est in candore, magnitudine, levore, pondere. Raro duae inveniuntur, qui sibi ex omni parte sint similes. Has auribus suspendere feminarum est gloria. Duos maximos uniones Cleopatra, Aegypti regina, habuisse dicitur. Horum unum, ut Antonium magnificentia superaret, in coena aceto solvit, solutum hausit.

AEGYPTUS—*Egypt*.

62. Aegyptus, inter Catabathmum et Arabas posita, a plurimis ad Asiam refertur; alii Asiam Arabico sinu terminari existimant. Haec regio, quamquam expers est imbrum, mire tamen est fertilis. Hoc Nilus efficit, omnium fluviorum, qui in mare internum effunduntur, maximus. Hic in desertis Africae oritur, tum ex Aethiopia descendit in Aegyptum, ubi de altis rupibus praecipitatus usque ad Elephantidem urbem fervens adhuc decurrit. Tum demum fit placidior. Juxta Cercasorum oppidum in plures amnes dividitur, et tandem per septem ora effunditur in mare.

63. Nilus, nivibus in Aethiopiae montibus solutis, crescere incipit luna nova post solstitium per quinquaginta fere dies; totidem diebus minuitur. Justum incrementum est cubitorum sedecim. Si minores sunt aquae, non omnia rigant. Maximum incrementum fuit cubitorum duodeviginti, minimum quinque. Quum steteret aquae, aggeres aperiuntur, et arte aqua in agros immittitur. Quum omnis recesserit, agri irrigati et limo obducti seruntur.

64. Nilus crocodilum alit, belluam quadrupedem, in terra non minus quam in flumine hominibus infestam. Unum hoc animal terrestre linguae usu caret; dentium plures habet ordines; maxilla inferior est immobilis. Magnitudine excedit plerumque duodeviginti cubita. Parit ova anserinis non majora. Unguibus etiam armatus est et cute contra omnes ictus invicta. Dies in terra agit, noctes in aqua. Quum satur est et in littore somnum capit, ore hiante, trochilus, parva avis, dentes ei faucesque purgat. Sed hiantem conspicatus ichneumon, per easdem fauces ut telum aliquod immissus erodit alvum. Hebetes oculos dicitur habere in aqua, extra aquam acerrimos. Tentyritae in insula Nili habitantes dirae huic belluae obviam ire audent, eamque incredibili audacia expugnant.

65. Aliam etiam belluam Nilus alit, hippopotamum, ungulis binis, dorso equi et juba et hinnitu, rostro resimo, cauda et dentibus aprorum. Cutis impenetrabilis, praeterquam si humore madeat. Primus hippopotamum et quinque crocodilos M. Scaurus aedilitatis suae ludis Romae ostendit.

66. Multa in Aegypto mira sunt et artis et naturae opera. Inter ea, quae manibus hominum facta sunt, eminent pyramides, quarum maximae sunt et celeberrimae in monte sterili inter Memphis oppidum et eam partem Aegypti, quae Delta vocatur. Amplissimam earum trecenta sexaginta sex hominum milia annis viginti extruxisse traduntur. Haec octo jugera soli occupat; unumquodque latus octingentos octoginta tres pedes longum est; altitudo a cacumine pedum octingentorum. Intus in ea est puteus octoginta sex cubitorum. Ante has pyramides Sphinx est posita mirae magnitudinis. Capitis ambitus centum duos pedes habet; longitudo est pedum centum quadraginta trium; altitudo a ventre usque ad summum capitis apicem sexaginta duorum.

67. Inter miracula Aegypti commemoratur etiam Moeris lacus, quingenta milia passuum in circuitu patens; Labyrinthus, ter mille domes et regias duodecim uno pariete amplexus, totus marmore constructus tectusque; turris denique in insula Pharo, a Ptolemaeo

Lagi filio, condita. Usus ejus navibus noctu ignes ostendere ad praenuntianda vada portusque introitum.

68. In palustribus Aegypti regionibus papyrus nascitur. Radicibus incolae pro ligno utuntur; ex ipso autem papyro navigia texunt, e libro vela, tegetes, vestem ac funes. Succus causa etiam mandunt modo crudum, modo decoctum. Praeparantur ex eo etiam chartae. Chartae ex papyro usus post Alexandri demum victorias repertus est. Primo enim scriptum in palmarum foliis; deinde in libris quarundum arborum; postea publica monumenta plumbeis tabulis confici aut marmoribus mandari coepta sunt. Tandem aemulatio regum Ptolemaei et Eumenis in bibliothecis condendis occasionem dedit membranas Pergami inveniendi. Ab eo inde tempore libri modo in charta ex papyro facta, modo in membranis scripti sunt.

69. Mores incolarum Aegypti ab aliorum populorum moribus vehementer discrepant. Mortuos nec cremant, nec sepeliunt; verum arte medicatos intra penetralia collocant. Negotia extra domos feminae, viri domos et res domesticas curant; onera illae humeris, hi capitibus gerunt. Colunt effigies multorum animalium et ipsa animalia. Haec interfecisse capitale est; morbo extincta lugent et sepeliunt.

70. Apis omnium Aegypti populorum numen est; bos niger cum candida in dextro latere macula; nodus sub lingua, quem cantharum appellant. Non fas est eum certos vitae annos excedere. Ad hunc vitae terminum quum pervenerit, mersum in fonte enecant. Necatum lugent, aliumque quaerunt, quem ei substituant; nec tamen unquam diu quaeritur. Delubra ei sunt gemina, quae thalamos vocant, ubi populus auguria captat. Alterum intrasse laetum est; in altero dira portendit. Pro bono etiam habetur signo, si e manibus consulentium cibum capit. In publicum procedentem grex puerorum comitatur, carmenque in ejus honorem canunt, idque videtur intelligere.

AETHIOPIA.

71. Ultra Aegyptum Aethiopes habitant. Horum populi quidam Macrobiani vocantur, quia paullo quam nos diutius vivunt. Plus auri apud eos reperitur, quam aeris; hanc ob causam aes illis videtur pretiosius. Acre se exornant, vincula auro fabricant. Lacus est apud eos, cujus aqua tam est liquida atque levis, ut nihil eorum, quae immittuntur, sustinere queat; quare arborum quoque folia non innatant aquae, sed pessum aguntur.

AFRICA.

72. Africa ab oriente terminatur Nilo, ceteris partibus mari. Regiones ad mare positae eximie sunt fertiles; interiores incultae et arenis sterilibus tectae et ob nimium calorem desertae. Prima pars ab occidente est Mauretania. Ibi mons praealtus Abyla, Calpae monti in Hispania oppositus. Hi montes columnae Herculis appellantur. Fama est, ante Herculem mare internum terris inclusum fuisse, nec exitum habuisse in Oceanum; Herculem autem junctos montes diremisso et mare junxisse cum Oceano. Ceterum regio illa est ignobilis, et parvis tantum oppidis habitatur. Solum melius quam incolae.

73. Numidia magis culta et opulentior. Ibi satis longo a littore intervallo saxa cernuntur attrita fluctibus, spinae piscium ostreorumque fragmenta, ancorae etiam cautibus infixae, et alia ejusmodi signa maris olim usque ad ea loca effusi. Finitima regio a promontorio Metagonio ad aras Philaenorum proprie vocatur Africa. Urbes in ea celeberrimae Utica et Carthago, ambae a Phoenicibus conditae. Carthaginem divitiae mercatura imprimis comparatae, tum bella cum Romanis gesta, excidium denique illustraverunt.

74. De aris Philaenorum haec narrantur. Pertinacissima fuerat contentio inter Carthaginem et Cyrenen de finibus. Tandem placuit, utrimque eodem tempore juvenes mitti, et locum, quo convenissent, pro finibus haberi. Carthaginensium legati, Philaeni fratres, paulo ante tempus constitutum egressi esse dicuntur. Quod quum Cyrenensium legati intellexissent, magnaue exorta esset contentio, tandem, Cyrenenses dixerunt, se tum demum hunc locum pro finibus habituros esse, si Philaeni se ibi vivos obrui passi essent. Illi conditionem acceperunt. Carthaginienses autem animosis juvenibus in illis ipsis locis, ubi vivi sepulti sunt, aras consecraverunt, eorumque virtutem aeternis honoribus prosecuti sunt.

75. Inde ad Catabathmum Cyrenaica porrigitur, ubi Ammonis oraculum et fons quidam, quem Solis esse dicunt. Hic fons media nocte fervet, tum paullatim tepescit; sole oriente fit frigidus; per meridiem maxime friget. Catabathmus vallis est devexa versus Aegyptum. Ibi finitur Africa. Proximi his populi urbes non habent, sed in tuguriis vivunt, quae mapalia vocantur. Vulgus pecudum vestitur pellibus. Potus est lac succusque baccarum, cibus caro. Interiores etiam incultius vivunt. Sequuntur greges suos, utque hi pabulo ducuntur, ita illi tuguria sua promovent. Leges nullas habent nec in commune consultant. Inter hos Troglodytae in specubus habitant serpentibusque aluntur.

76. Ferarum Africa feracissima. Pardos, pantheras, leones gignit, quod belluarum genus Europa ignorat. Leoni praecipua generositas. Prostratis parcere dicitur; in infantes nonnisi summa fame saevit. Animi ejus index cauda, quam, dum placidus est, immotam servat; dum irascitur, terram et se ipsum ea flagellat. Vis summa in pectore. Si fugere cogitur, contemptim cedit, quamdiu spectari potest; in silvis acerrimo cursu fertur. Vulneratus percussorem novit et in quantalibet multitudine appetit. Hoc tam saevum animal gallinacei cantus terret. Domatur etiam ab hominibus. Hanno Poenus primus leonem mansueta factum ostendisse dicitur. M. autem Antonius, triumvir, primus, post pugnam in campis Philippicis, Romae leones ad currum junxit.

77. Struthiocameli Africi altitudinem equitis equo insidentis exaequant, celeritatem vincunt. Pennae ad hoc demum videntur datae, ut currentes adjuvent; nam a terra tolli non possunt. Ungulae cervinis sunt similes. His in fuga comprehendunt lapides, eosque contra sequentes jaculantur. Omnia concoquunt. Ceterum magna iis stoliditas, ita ut, quum caput et collum frutice occultaverint, se latere existiment. Pennae eorum quaeruntur ad ornatum.

78. Africa serpentes generat vicenorum cubitorum, nec minores India. Certe Megasthenes scribit, serpentes ibi in tantam magnitudinem adolescere, ut solidos hauriant cervos taurosque. In primo bello Punico ad flumen Bagradam serpens centum viginti pedum a Regulo, imperatore Romano, ballistis et tormentis expugnata esse fertur. Pellis ejus et maxillae diu Romae in templo quodam asservatae sunt. In India serpentes perpetuum bellum cum elephantis gerunt. Ex arboribus se in praetereuntes praecipitant gressusque ligant nodis. Hos nodos elephantum manu resolvunt. At dracones in ipsas elephantum nares caput condunt spiritumque praeccludunt. Plerumque in illa dimicatione utrique commoriuntur, dum victus elephas corruens serpentem pondere suo elidit.

ROMAN HISTORY.



BOOK I.—THE KINGS.

B.C. 753-510.

Early Italian Kings.

1. Antiquissimis temporibus Saturnus in Italiam venisse dicitur. Ibi haud procul a Janiculo arcem condidit, eamque Saturniam appellavit. Hic Italos primus agriculturam docuit.

2. Postea Latinus in illis regionibus imperavit. Sub hoc rege Troja in Asia eversa est. Hinc Aeneas, Anchisae filius, cum multis Trojanis, quibus ferrum Graecorum pepercerat, aufugit et in Italiam pervenit. Ibi Latinus rex ei benigne recepto filiam Laviniam in matrimonium dedit. Aeneas urbem condidit, quam in honorem conjugis Lavinium appellavit.

Alban Kings.

3. Post Aeneae mortem Ascanius, Aeneae filius, regnum accepit. Hic sedem regni in alium locum transtulit, urbemque condidit in monte Albano, eamque Albam Longam nuncupavit. Eum secutus est Silvius, qui post Aeneae mortem a Lavinia genitus erat. Ejus posterī omnes usque ad Romam conditam Albae regnaverunt.

4. Unus horum regum, Romulus Silvius, se Jove majorem esse dicebat, et, quum tonaret, militibus imperavit, ut clipeos hastis percuterent, dicebatque, hunc sonum multo clariorem esse quam tonitru. Fulmine ictus in Albanum lacum praecipitatus est.

Romulus and Remus.

5. Silvius Procas, rex Albanorum, duos filios, Numitorem et Amulium, habuit. Numitori, qui natu major erat, regnum reliquit; sed Amulius pulso fratre regnavit, et, ut eum sobole privaret, Rheam Silviam ejus filiam Vestae sacerdotem fecit, quae tamen Romulum et Remum uno partu edidit. Quo cognito Amulius ipsam in vincula conjecit, parvulos alvo impositos abjecit in Tiberim, qui tunc forte super ripas erat effusus; sed relabente flumine eos aqua in sicco

reliquit. Vastae tum in iis locis solitudines erant. Lupa, ut fama traditum est, ad vagitum accurrit, infantes lingua lambit, ubera eorum ori admovit, matremque se gessit.

6. Quum lupa saepius ad parvulos, veluti ad catulos, reverteretur, Faustulus, pastor regius, re animadversa, eos tulit in casam, et Accae Laurentiae conjugii dedit educandos. Qui adulti inter pastores primo ludicris certaminibus vires auxere, deinde venando saltus peragrare, et latrones a rapina pecorum arcere coeperunt. Quare iis insidiati sunt latrones, a quibus Remus captus est; Romulus autem vi se defendit. Tunc Faustulus necessitate compulsus indicavit Romulo, quis esset ejus avus, quae mater. Romulus statim, armatis pastoribus, Albam properavit.

7. Interea Remum latrones ad Amulium regem perduxerunt, eum accusantes, quasi Numitoris greges infestare solitus esset. Remus itaque a rege Numitori ad supplicium traditus est; at Numitor, considerato adolescentis vultu, haud procul erat quin nepotem agnosceret. Nam Remus oris lineamentis erat matri simillimus, aetasque tempori expositionis congruebat. Dum ea res animum Numitoris anxium tenet, repente Romulus supervenit, fratrem liberavit, Amulio interfecto avum Numitorem in regnum restituit.

8. Deinde Romulus et Remus urbem in iisdem locis, ubi expositi educatique fuerant, condiderunt; sed orta inter eos contentione, uter nomen novae urbi daret, eamque imperio regeret, auspicia adhibuere. Remus prior sex vultures, Romulus postea duodecim videt. Sic Romulus, augurio victor, Romam urbem vocavit; et ut eam prius legibus, quam moenibus muniret, edixit ne quis vallum transiliret. Quod Remus irridens transilivit; eum iratus Romulus interfecit, his increpans verbis: Sic deinde pereat, quicumque transiliet moenia mea. Ita solus potitus est imperio Romulus.

Romulus, first King of the Romans. B.C. 753-716.

9. Romulus imaginem urbis magis quam urbem fecerat; deerant incolae. Erat in proximo lucus; hunc asylum fecit. Eo statim multitudo latronum pastorumque confugit. Quum vero ipse et populus uxores non haberent, legatos ad vicinas gentes misit, qui societatem connubiumque peterent. Nusquam benigne legatio audita est; ludibrium etiam additum: Quidni feminis quoque asylum aperuistis? Id enim compar foret connubium. Romulus aegritudinem animi dissimulans ludos parat; indici deinde finitimis spectaculum jubet. Multi convenere studio videndae novae urbis, maxime Sabini cum liberis et conjugibus. Ubi spectaculi tempus

venit, eique deditae mentes cum oculis erant, tum, dato signo, virgines raptae sunt; quae fuit statim causa bellorum.

10. Sabini ob virgines raptas bellum adversus Romanos sumpserunt, et quum Romae appropinquarent, Tarpeiam virginem nacti sunt, quae aquae causa hauriendae descenderat. Hujus pater Romanae praeerat arci. Titus Tatius Sabinorum dux Tarpeiae optionem muneris dedit, si exercitum suum in Capitolium perduxisset. Illa petiit quod Sabini in sinistris manibus gererent, videlicet annulos et armillas. Quibus dolose promissis, Tarpeia Sabinos in arcem perduxit, ubi Tatius eam scutis obrui jussit. Nam et scuta in laevis habuerant. Sic impia proditio celeri poena vindicata est.

11. Romulus adversus Tatium profectus est, et in eo loco, ubi nunc Romanum forum est, pugnam conseruit. Primo impetu vir inter Romanos insignis, nomine Hostilius, fortissime dimicans cecidit, cujus interitu consternati Romani fugere coeperunt. Jam Sabini clamitabant: Vicimus perfidos hospites, imbelles hostes. Nunc sciunt, longe aliud esse virgines rapere, aliud pugnare cum viris. Tunc Romulus arma ad caelum tollens Jovi aedem vovit, et exercitus seu forte seu divinitus restitit. Proelium itaque redintegratur; sed raptae mulieres crinibus passis ausae sunt se inter tela volantia inferre, et hinc patres, hinc viros orantes, pacem conciliarunt.

12. Romulus, foedere cum Tatianoicto, Sabinos in urbem recepit. Centum ex senioribus elegit, quorum consilio omnia ageret, quos Senatores nominavit propter senectutem. Tres Equitum centurias constituit, populum in triginta Curias distribuit. Illis ita ordinatis, quum ad Caprae paludem exercitum lustraret, subito coorta est tempestas cum magno fragore tonitribusque, et Romulus e conspectu ablatum est. Eum ad Deos abiisse vulgo creditum est, cui rei fidem fecit Proculus vir nobilis. Orta enim inter Patres et plebem seditione, is in contionem processit, jurejurando affirmans, Romulum a se visum augustiore forma quam fuisset, eundemque praecipere, ut seditionibus abstinerent, et virtutem colerent. Ita Romulus pro deo cultus, et Quirinus est appellatus.

Numa Pompilius, second King of the Romans. B.C. 716-673.

13. Successit Romulo Numa Pompilius, vir inclita justitia et religione. Is Curibus oppido Sabinorum accitus est. Quum Romam venisset, ut populum ferum religione molliret, sacra plurima instituit. Aram Vestae consecravimus, et ignem in ara perpetuo alendum virginibus dedit. Flaminem Jovis Sacerdotem creavit, eumque insigni veste et curuli sella ornavit. Duodecim Salios Martis sacer

dotes legit, qui ancilia, quaedam imperii pignora quae e caelo delapsa esse putabantur, ferre per urbem canentes et rite saltantes solebant. Annum in duodecim menses ad cursum lunae descripsit; nefastos fastosque dies fecit; portas Jano gemino aedificavit, ut esset index pacis et belli: nam apertus in armis esse civitatem, clausus vero pacatos circa omnes populos significabat.

14. Leges quoque plurimas et utiles tulit Numa. Ut vero majorem institutis suis auctoritatem conciliaret, simulavit sibi cum dea Egeria esse colloquia nocturna, ejusque monitu se omnia, quae ageret, facere. Lucus erat, quem medium fons perenni rigabat aqua; eo saepe Numa sine arbitris se inferebat, velut ad congressum deae: ita omnium animos ea pietate imbuat, ut fides et jusjurandum non minus quam legum et poenarum metus cives continerent. Bellum quidem nullum gessit, sed non minus civitati profuit quam Romulus. Morbo exstinctus in Janiculo monte sepultus est. Ita duo deinceps reges, ille bello, hic pace, civitatem auxerunt. Romulus septem et triginta regnavit annos; Numa tres et quadraginta.

Tullus Hostilius, third King of the Romans. B.C. 673-641.

15. Mortuo Numa Tullus Hostilius rex creatus est. Hic non solum proximo regi dissimilis, sed etiam Romulo ferocior fuit. Eo regnante bellum inter Albanos et Romanos exortum est. Ducibus Hostilio et Fuffetio placuit, paucorum manibus fata utriusque populi committi. Erant apud Romanos trigemini Horatii, trigemini quoque apud Albanos Curiatii. Cum iis agunt reges, ut pro sua quisque patria dimicent ferro. Foedus ictum est ea lege, ut, unde victoria, ibi quoque imperium esset. Itaque trigemini arma capiunt, et in medium inter duas acies procedunt. Consederunt utrimque duo exercitus. Datur signum, infestisque armis terni juvenes, magnorum exercituum animos gerentes, concurrunt.

16. Ut primo concursu increpuere arma, horror ingens spectantes perstrinxit. Consertis deinde manibus, statim duo Romani alius super alium exspirantes ceciderunt; tres Albani vulnerati. Ad casum Romanorum conclamavit gaudio exercitus Albanus. Romanos jam spes deserebat. Unum Horatium tres Curiatii circumsteterant. Is quamvis integer, quia tribus impar erat, fugam simulavit, ut singulos per intervalla secuturos separatim aggrediretur. Jam aliquantum spatii ex eo loco, ubi pugnatum est, aufugerat, quum respiciens videt unum Curiatium haud procul ab se abesse. In eum magno impetu redit, et dum Albanus exercitus inclamat Curiatiis, ut opem ferant fratri, jam Horatius eum occiderat. Alterum deinde, priusquam tertius potuit consequi, interfecit.

17. Jam singuli supererant, sed nec spe nec viribus pares. Alterius erat intactum ferro corpus, et geminata victoria ferox animus. Alter fessum vulnere, fessum cursu trahebat corpus. Nec illud proelium fuit. Romanus exsultans male sustinentem arma conficit, jacentemque spoliat. Romani ovantes ac gratulantes Horatium accipiunt, et domum deducunt. Princeps ibat Horatius, trium fratrum spolia prae se gerens. Cui obvia fuit soror, quae desponsa fuerat uni ex Curiatiis, visoque super humeros fratris paludamento sponsi, quod ipsa confecerat, flere et crines solvere coepit. Movit ferocis juvenis animum comploratio sororis in tanto gaudio publico; stricto itaque gladio transfigit puellam, simul eam verbis increpans: Abi hinc cum immaturo amore ad sponsum, oblita fratrum, oblita patriae! Sic eat, quaecunque Romana lugebit hostem.

18. Atrox id visum est facinus populo; quare raptus est in jus Horatius et apud iudices condemnatus. Jam accesserat lictor, injiciebatque laqueum. Tum Horatius ad populum provocavit. Interea pater Horatii senex proclamabat, filiam suam jure caesam esse; et juvenem amplexus spoliisque Curiatorum ostentans, orabat populum, ne se orbem liberis faceret. Non tulit populus patris lacrimas, juvenemque absolvit, magis admiratione virtutis, quam jure causae. Ut tamen caedes manifesta expiaretur, pater quibusdam sacrificiis peractis transmisit per viam tigillum, et filium capite adoperto velut sub jugum misit: quod tigillum *Sororium* appellatum est.

19. Non diu pax Albana mansit; nam Fuffetius, dux Albanorum, quum se invidiosum apud cives videret, quod bellum uno paucorum certamine finisset, ut rem corrigeret, Veientes adversus Romanos concitavit. Ipse a Tullo in auxilium arcessitus aciem in collem subduxit, ut fortunam belli exspectaret et sequeretur. Qua re Tullus intellecta dixit clara voce, suo illud jussu Fuffetium facere, ut hostes a tergo circumvenirentur. Quo audito hostes territi victique sunt. Postero die Fuffetius, quum ad gratulandum Tullo venisset, jussu illius quadrigis religatus est, et in diversa distractus. Deinde Tullus Albam propter ducis perfidiam diruit, et Albanos Romam transire jussit.

20. Roma interim crevit Albae ruinis; duplicatus est civium numerus; mons Caelius urbi additus, et quo frequentius habitaretur, eam sedem Tullus Regiae cepit, ibique deinde habitavit. Auctarum virium fiducia elatus bellum Sabinis indixit. Pestilentia insecuta est, nulla tamen ab armis quies dabatur. Credebat enim rex bellicosus, salubriora militiae quam domi esse juvenum corpora; sed ipse quoque diuturno morbo est implicatus. Tunc fracti simul cum

corpore sunt spiritus illi feroces; nullique rei deinceps, nisi sacris, operam dedit. Memorant Tullum fulmine ictum cum domo conflagrasset. Tullus magna gloria belli regnavit annos duos et triginta.

Ancus Marcius, fourth King of the Romans. B.C. 640-616.

21. Tullo mortuo Ancum Marcium regem populus creavit. Numae Pompilii nepos Ancus Marcius erat, aequitate et religione avo similis. Tunc Latini, cum quibus Tullo regnante ictum foedus erat, sustulerunt animos, et incursionem in agrum Romanum fecerunt. Ancus, priusquam eis bellum indiceret, legatum misit, qui res repeteret; eumque morem posterius retinuerunt. Id autem hoc modo fiebat. Legatus, ubi ad fines eorum venit, a quibus res repetuntur, capite velato ait: Audi, Jupiter! audite, fines hujus populi! Ego sum publicus nuntius populi Romani; verbis meis fides sit. Deinde peragit postulata. Si non deduntur res, quas exposcit, hastam in fines hostium emittit, bellumque ita indicit. Legatus, qui ea de re mittitur, *fecialis*, ritusque belli indicendi *jus feciale* appellatur.

22. Legato Romano res repenti superbe responsum est a Latinis; quare bellum hoc modo iis indictum est. Ancus exercitu conscripto profectus Latinos fudit, et oppidis deletis cives Romam traduxit. Quum autem in tanta hominum multitudine facinora clandestina fierent, Ancus carcerem in media urbe ad terrorem increscentis audaciae aedificavit; et Janiculum montem, ponte Sublicio in Tiberi facto, urbe conjunxit. Pluribus aliis rebus intra paucos annos confectis, immatura morte praereptus obiit.

Lucius Tarquinius Priscus, fifth King of the Romans. B.C. 616-578.

23. Anco regnante Lucius Tarquinius urbe Tarquiniis profectus cum conjuge et fortunis omnibus Romam commigravit. Additur haec fabula: ei advenienti aquila pileum sustulit, et super carpentum, ubi Tarquinius sedebat, cum magno clangore volitans, rursus capiti apte reposuit; inde sublimis abiit. Tanaquil conjux, auguriorum perita, regnum ei portendi intellexit; itaque virum complexa alta sperare eum jussit. Has spes cogitationesque secum portantes urbem ingressi sunt, domicilioque ibi comparato, Tarquinius pecunia et industria dignitatem atque etiam Anci regis familiaritatem consecutus est, a quo tutor liberis relictus regnum interceptit, et ita administravit, quasi jure adeptus fuisset.

24. Tarquinius Priscus bellum cum Sabinis gessit, in quo bello equitum centurias numero auxit, nomina mutare non potuit, deteritus, ut ferunt, Accii Navii auctoritate. Accius, ea tempestate augur inclytus, id fieri posse negabat, nisi aves addixissent; iratus

rex in experimentum artis eum interrogavit, fierine posset, quod ipso mente concepisset; Accius, augurio acto, fieri posse respondit. Atqui hoc, inquit rex, agitabam, num cotem illam secare novacula possem. Potes, inquit augur; et secuisse dicitur. Tarquinius Sabinos vicit, et filium tredecim annorum, quod in proelio hostem percussisset, praetexta et bulla donavit; unde haec ingenuorum puerorum insignia esse coeperunt.

25. Supererant duo Anci filii, qui aegre ferentes, se paterno regno fraudatos esso, regi insidias paraverunt. Ex pastoribus duos ferocissimos deligunt ad patrandum facinus. Ii simulata rixa in vestibulo reginae tumultuantur. Quum eorum clamor penitus in regiam pervenisset, vocati ad regem pergunt. Primo uterque simul vociferari coepit, et certatim alter alteri obstrepere. Quum vero jussi essent invicem dicere, unus ex composito rem orditur; dumque intentus in eum se rex totus avertit, alter elatam securim in ejus caput dejecit, et relicto in vulnere telo ambo foras se proripiunt.

Servius Tullius, sixth King of the Romans. B.C. 578-534.

26. Servius Tullius matre nobili sed captiva natus est. Quum in domo Tarquinii Prisci educaretur, ferunt prodigium visu eventumque mirabile accidisse. Flammae species pueri dormientis caput amplexa est. Hoc viso Tanaquil summam ei dignitatem portendi intellexit, conjugique suasit, ut eum non secus ac liberos suos educaret. Is postquam adolevit, a Tarquinio gener assumptus est; et quum Tarquinius occisus esset, Tanaquil, celata ejus morte, populum ex superiore parte aedium allocuta ait, regem, gravi quidem sed non letali vulnere accepto, petere, ut interim, dum convalesceret, Servio Tullo dicto audientes essent. Servius quasi precario regnare coepit, sed recte imperium administravit. Sabinos subegit; montes tres, Quirinalem, Viminalem, Esquilinum, urbi adjunxit; et muro lapideo urbem circumdedit. Idem censum ordinavit, et populum in classes et centurias distribuit.

27. Servius Tullius aliquod urbi decus addere voluit. Jam tum inclytum erat Dianae Ephesiae fanum. Id communiter a civitatibus Asiae factum fama ferebat. Itaque Latinorum populis suasit, ut et ipsi Romae fanum Dianae cum populo Romano aedificarent. Quo facto bos mirae magnitudinis cuidam Latino nata dicitur, et responsum somnio datum, eum populum eumque imperii habiturum, ejus civis bovem illam immolasset. Latinus bovem ad fanum Dianae deduxit, et causam sacerdoti Romano exposuit. Sacerdos callidus dixit, eum debere prius vivo flumine manus abluere. Dura

Latinus ad Tiberim descendit, sacerdos bovem immolavit. Ita imperium civibus, sibi que gloriam vindicavit.

28. Servius Tullius filiam alteram ferocem, mitem alteram habebat. Duo quoque Tarquinii Prisci filii longe dispares moribus erant. Tullia ferox Tarquinio miti nupserat; Tullia vero mitis Tarquinio feroci: sed mites, seu forte, seu fraude, perierunt; feroces morum similitudo conjunxit. Statim Tarquinius Superbus a Tullia incitatus, advocato senatu, regnum paternum repetere coepit; quare audita Servius, dum ad curiam contendit, jussu Tarquinii gradibus dejectus et domum refugiens interfectus est. Tullia carpento in forum properavit, virum e curia evocavit, et prima regem salutavit; a quo jussa a turba decedere, quum domum rediret, viso patris corpore, mulionem evitantem super ipsum corpus carpentum agere jubet. Unde vicus ille *sceleratus* dictus est. Servius Tullius regnavit annos quattuor et quadraginta.

Tarquinius Superbus, seventh and last King of the Romans.
B.C. 534-510.

29. Tarquinius Superbus regnum sceleste occupavit. Tamen bello strenuus Latinos Sabinosque domuit. Urbem Gabios in potestatem redegit fraude Sexti filii. Is quum indigne ferret, eam urbem a patre expugnari non posse, ad Gabios se contulit, patris saevitiam in se conquerens. Benigne a Gabinis exceptus, paullatim eorum benevolentiam fictis blanditiis alliciendo dux belli electus est. Tum e suis unum ad patrem mittit sciscitatum, quidnam se facere vellet. Pater nuntio filii nihil respondit, sed in hortum transiit, ibique inambulans, sequente nuntio, altissima papaverum capita baculo decussit. Nuntius fessus exspectando rediit Gabios. Sextus cognito silentio patris et facto intellexit, quid vellet pater. Primores civitatis interemit, patrique urbem sine ulla dimicatione tradidit.

30. Postea Tarquinius Ardeam urbem oppugnavit. Ibi Tarquinius Collatinus, sorore regis natus, forte coenabat apud Sextum Tarquinium cum aliis juvenibus regiis. Incidit de uxoribus mentio; quum unusquisque suam laudaret, placuit experiri. Itaque citatis equis Romam avolant. Regias nurus in convivio et luxu deprehendunt. Pergunt inde Collatiam. Lucretiam Collatini uxorem inter ancillas in lanificio inveniunt. Ea ergo ceteris praestare judicatur. Paucis interjectis diebus Sextus Collatiam rediit, et Lucretiae vim attulit. Illa postero die, advocatis patre et conjuge, rem exposuit, et se cultro, quem sub veste abditum habebat, occidit. Conclamat vir paterque, et in exitium regum conjurant. Tarquinii Romam redeunti clausae sunt urbis portae, et exsilium indictum.

BOOK II.—FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE
REPUBLIC TO THE CONQUEST OF ITALY.

B.C. 509-266.

Lucius Junius Brutus, first Roman Consul—War with Tarquin
B.C. 509.

1. L. Junius Brutus, sorore Tarquinii natus, quum eandem fortunam timeret, in quam frater inciderat, qui ob divitias et prulentiam fuerat ab avunculo occisus, stultitiam finxit, unde Brutus dictus est. Profectus Delphos cum Tarquinii filiis, quos pater ad Apollinem muneribus honorandum miserat, baculo sambuceo aurum inclusum Deo donum tulit. Peractis deinde mandatis patris, juvenes Apollinem consuluerunt, quisnam ex ipsis Romae regnaturus esset. Responsum est, eum Romae summam potestatem habiturum, qui primus matrem osculatus esset. Tunc Brutus, velut si casu prolapsus cecidisset, terram osculatus est, quod ea communis mater omnium mortalium esset.

2. Expulsis regibus duo consules creati sunt, L. Junius Brutus et Tarquinius Collatinus, Lucretiae maritus. At libertas modo parita per dolum et prodicionem paene amissa est. Erant in juventute Romana adolescentes aliquot sodales Tarquiniorum. Hi de accipiendis nocte in urbem regibus colloquuntur; ipsos Bruti consulis filios in societatem consilii assumunt. Sermonem eorum ex servis unus excepit, rem ad consules detulit. Scriptae ad Tarquinium litterae manifestum facinus fecerunt. Proditores in vincula conjecti sunt, deinde damnati. Stabant ad palum deligati juvenes nobilissimi; sed prae ceteris liberi consulis omnium in se oculos convertabant. Consules in sedem processere suam, missique lictores, nudatos virgis caedunt, securique feriunt. Supplicii non spectator modo, sed et exactor erat Brutus, qui tunc patrem exuit, ut consulem ageret.

3. Tarquinius deinde bello aperto regnum recuperare tentavit. Equitibus praeerat Aruns Tarquinii filius; rex ipse cum legionibus sequebatur; obviam hosti consules eunt. Brutus ad explorandum cum equitibus antecessit. Aruns, ubi Brutum agnovit, inflammatus ira: ille est vir, inquit, qui nos patria expulit; en ille nostris decoratus insignibus magnifice incedit. Tum concitat calcaribus equum, atque in ipsum consulem dirigit; Brutus avide se certamini offert. Adeo infestis animis concurrerunt, ut ambo hasta transfixi ceciderint; fugatus est tamen Tarquinius. Alter consul Romam triumphans rediit. Bruti collegae funus, quanto potuit apparatu, fecit. Brutum matronae, ut parentem, annum luxerunt.

War with Porsena.—Horatius Cocles. B.C. 508.

4. Porsena, rex Etruscorum, ad restituendos Tarquinius cum infesto exercitu Romam venit. Primo impetu Janiculum cepit. Non unquam alias ante tantus terror Romanos invasit; ex agris in urbem demigrant; urbem ipsam sepiunt praesidiis. Alia urbis pars muris, alia Tiberi objecto tuta videbatur. Pons Sublicius iter paene hostibus dedit, nisi unus vir fuisset Horatius Cocles, illo cognomine donatus, quod in alio proelio oculum amiserat. Is, extrema pontis parte occupata, aciem hostium solus sustinuit, donec pons a tergo interromperetur. Ipsa audacia obstupescit hostes; ponte rescisso armatus in Tiberim desiluit, et multis superincidentibus telis incolumis ad suos transnavit. Grata erga tantam virtutem civitas fuit; ei tantum agri datum est, quantum una die circumarari potuisset. Statua quoque ei in Comitio posita.

War with Porsena.—Mucius Scaevola. B.C. 508.

5. Quum Porsena Romam obsideret, Mucius vir Romanae constantiae senatum adiit, et veniam transfugiendi petiit, necem regis repromittens. Accepta potestate in castra Porsenae venit. Ibi in confertissima turba prope regium tribunal constitit. Stipendium tunc forte militibus dabatur, et scriba cum rege pari fere ornatu sedebat. Mucius illum pro rege deceptus occidit. Apprehensus et ad regem pertractus dextram accenso ad sacrificium foculo injecit, hoc supplicii ab ea exigens, quod in caede peccasset. Attonitus miraculo rex juvenem amoveri ab altaribus jussit. Tum Mucius, quasi beneficium remunerans, ait, trecentos sui similes adversus eum conjurasse. Qua re ille territus bellum acceptis obsidibus deposuit.

War with Porsena.—Cloelia Virgo. B.C. 508.

6. Porsena Cloeliam, virginem nobilem, inter obsides accepit. Quum ejus castra haud procul ripa Tiberis locata essent, Cloelia deceptis custodibus noctu egressa equo, quem sors dederat, arrepto Tiberim trajecit. Quod ubi regi nuntiatum est, primo ille incensus ira Romam legatos misit ad Cloeliam obsidem reposcendam. Romani eam ex foedere restituerunt. Tum rex virginis virtutem admiratus eam laudavit, ac parte obsidum donare se dixit, permisitque, ut ipsa, quos vellet, legeret. Productis obsidibus Cloelia virgines elegit, quarum aetatem injuriae obnoxiam sciebat, et cum iis in patriam rediit. Romani novam in femina virtutem novo genere honoris, statua equestri, donavere. In summa Via Sacra fuit posita virgo insidens equo.

Publius Valerius Publicola. B.C. 507.

7. Tarquinius Collatinus se consulatu abdicavit, quod invisum esset populo Tarquinii nomen. Itaque consul creatus est P. Valerius, quo adjutore Brutus reges ejecerat. Hic tamen, quia in locum Bruti mortui alterum consulem non subrogaverat, et domum in alto atque munito loco aedificabat, in suspicionem regni affectati venit. Quo cognito apud populum questus, quod de se tale aliquid timuissent, misit, qui domum suam diruerent. Secures etiam dempsit de fascibus, eosque in populi contione submisit, quasi major populi, quam consulis majestas esset. Gratum id multitudini spectaculum fuit. Inde Valerio cognomen Publicolae datum est. Quum quartum consul fuisset, mortuus est adeo pauper, ut funeri sumptus deesset. Collatis a populo nummis est sepultus, et annuo matronarum luctu honoratus.

War with the Latins.—Battle of the Lake Regillus. B.C. 498.

8. Tarquinius ejectus ad Mamilium Tusculanum generum suum confugerat. Qui quum concitato Latio Romanos graviter urgeret, nova Romae dignitas creata est, quae Dictatura appellata est, major quam Consulatus. Tunc etiam creatus est Magister Equitum, qui Dictatori obsequeretur. A. Postumius dictator factus cum hostibus apud Regillum lacum conflixit. Ubi quum victoria nutaret, magister equitum equis fraenos detrahi jussit, ut irrevocabili impetu ferrentur; itaque et aciem Latinorum fuderunt, et castra ceperunt. Tarquinius Cumas se contulisse, in eaque urbe senio et aegritudine confectus obiisse dicitur.

Menenius Agrippa—Secession to the Sacred Mount—Institution of the Tribuni Plebis. B.C. 494.

9. Menenius Agrippa concordiam inter patres plebemque restituit. Nam quum plebs a patribus in Montem Sacrum secessisset, quod tributum et militiam non toleraret, Agrippa vir facundus ad plebem missus est; qui intromissus in castra nihil aliud quam hoc narasse fertur. Olim humani artus, quum ventrem otiosum cernerent, ab eo discordarunt, conspiraruntque, ne manus ad os cibum ferrent, neu os acciperet datum, neu dentes conficerent. At, dum ventrem domare volunt, ipsi quoque defecerunt, totumque corpus ad extremam tabem venit. Inde apparuit, ventris quoque haud segne ministerium esse, eumque acceptos cibos concquere et per omnia membra digerere; itaque cum eo in gratiam redierunt. Sic senatus et populus quasi unum corpus discordia pereunt, concordia valent.

10. Hac fabula Menenius flexit hominum mentes ; plebs in urbem regressa est. Creavit tamen tribunos, qui libertatem suam adversus nobilitatis superbiam defenderent. Paulo post mortuus est Menenius, vir omni vita pariter patribus ac plebi carus. Is tamen in tanta paupertate decessit, ut cum populus collatis quadrantibus sepeliret, locum sepulcro senatus publice daret. Potest consolari pauperes Menenius, sed multo magis docere locupletes, quam non sit necessaria solidam laudem cupienti nimis anxia divitiarum comparatio.

War with the Volscians.—Caius Marcius Coriolanus.
B.C. 493—488.

11. C. Marcius, gentis patriciae, a captis Coriolis, urbe Volscorum, Coriolanus dictus est. Patre orbatus, adhuc puer, sub matris tutela adolevit. Sortitus erat a natura nobiles ad laudem impetus ; sed quia doctrina non accessit, irae impotens, obstinataeque pervicaciae fuit. Quum prima stipendia facere coepisset adolescens, e multis procliis, quibus interfuit, nunquam rediit, nisi donatus corona aliove militari praemio. In omni vitae ratione nihil aliud sibi proponebat, quam ut matri placeret ; quumque illa audiret filium laudari, aut corona donari videret, tum demum felicem se putabat.

12. Coriolanum, post insignem victoriam ejus opera maxime partam, Postumius consul apud milites laudavit ; eum militaribus donis onerare voluit ; agri centum jugera, decem captivos, totidem ornatos equos, centum boves et argenti pondus, quantum sustinere potuisset, offerebat. Coriolanus vero nihil ex his omnibus accepit, praeter unius hospitis captivi salutem et equum. Consul factus, gravi annona advectum e Sicilia frumentum magno pretio dandum populo curavit, ut plebs agros, non seditiones coleret. Qua de causa damnatus ad Volscos concessit, eosque adversus Romanos concitavit. Imperator a Volscis factus, castris ad quartum ab urbe lapidem positus, agrum Romanum est populatus.

13. Missi sunt Roma ad Coriolanum oratores de pace, sed atrox responsum rettulerunt. Iterum deinde iidem missi ne in castra quidem recepti sunt. Sacerdotes quoque suis infulis velati ad eum iverunt supplices, nec magis animum ejus flexerunt. Stupebat senatus, trepidabat populus, viri pariter ac mulieres exitium imminens lamentabantur. Tum Veturia, Coriolani mater, et Volumnia uxor, duos parvos filios secum trahens, castra hostium petierunt. Ubi matrem aspexit Coriolanus : O patria, inquit, vicisti iram meam,

admotis matris meae precibus, cui tuam in me injuriam condono. Complexus inde suos castra movit, et exercitum ex agro Romano abduxit. Coriolanus postea a Voïscis, ut proditor, occisus dicitur.

War with the Veientes.—The Fabii destroyed at the Cremëra.
B.C. 477.

14. Vexabantur incursionibus Veientium Romani. Tum Fabia gens senatum adit. Consul Fabius pro gente loquitur: Vos alia bella curate; Fabios hostes Veientibus date: istud bellum privato sumptu gerere nobis in animo est. Gratiae ei ingentes actae sunt. Consul e curia egressus comitante Fabiorum agmine domum rediit. Manat tota urbe rumor; Fabios ad caelum laudibus ferunt; Fabii postero die arma capiunt. Nunquam exercitus neque minor numero, neque clarior fama et admiratione hominum, per urbem incessit. Ibant sex et trecenti milites, omnes patricii, omnes unius gentis. Ad Cremeram flumen perveniunt. Is opportunus visus est locus communiendo praesidio. Hostes non semel fusi pacem supplices petunt. Veientes pacis impetratae brevi poenituit. Itaque redintegrato bello inierunt consilium insidiis ferocem hostem captandi. Multo successu Fabiis audacia crescebat. Quum igitur palati passim agros popularentur, pecora a Veientibus obviam acta sunt; ad quae progressi Fabii in insidias delapsi sunt, et omnes ad unum perierunt. Dies, quo id factum est, inter nefastos relatus fuit; porta, qua profecti fuerant, *Scelerata* est appellata. Unus omnino superfuit ex ea gente, qui propter aetatem impuberem domi relictus fuerat. Is genus propagavit ad Quintum Fabium Maximum, qui Hannibalem mora fregit.

War with the Aequi.—Titus Quinctius Cincinnatus
B.C. 458.

15. Aequi consulem Minucium atque exercitum ejus circumsessos tenebant. Id ubi Romae nuntiatum est, tantus pavor, tanta trepidatio fuit, quanta si urbem ipsam, non castra hostes obsiderent: quum autem in altero consule parum esse praesidii videretur, dictatorem dici placuit, qui rem afflictam restitueret. T. Quinctius Cincinnatus omnium consensu dictator est dictus. Ille, spes unica imperii Romani, trans Tiberim quattuor jugerum colebat agrum. Ad quem missi legati nudum cum arantem offenderunt. Salute data invicem redditaque Quinctius togam propere e tugurio proferre uxorem Raciliam jussit, ut senatus inadata togatus audiret.

16. Postquam absterso pulvere ac sudore toga indutus processit Quinctius, dictatorem cum legati gratulantes consalutant; quantus

terror in exercitu sit, exponunt. Quinctius igitur Romam venit, et antecedentibus lictoribus domum deductus est. Postero die profectus, caesis hostibus, exercitum Romanum liberavit. Urbem triumphans ingressus est. Ducti ante currum hostium duces, militaria signa praelata; secutus est exercitus praeda onustus; epulae instructae sunt ante omnium domos. Quinctius sexto decimo die dictatura, quam in sex menses acceperat, se abdicavit, et ad boves rediit triumphalis agricola.

The Decemviri. B.C. 451-449.

17. Anno trecentesimo ab urbe condita pro duobus consulibus Decemviri creati sunt, qui allatas e Graecia leges populo proponerent. Duodecim tabulis eae sunt perscriptae. Unus ex iis Appius Claudius virginem plebeiam adamavit; quam quum Appius non posset pretio ac spe pellicere, clienti suo negotium dedit, ut eam in servitutem deposceret, facile victurus, quum ipse esset et accusator et iudex. L. Virginius, puellae pater, tunc aberat militiae causa. Cliens igitur virgini venienti in forum iniecit manum, affirmans suam esse servam; eam sequi se jubet; ni faciat, minatur se cunctantem vi abstracturum. Pavida puella stupente ad clamorem nutricis fit concursus. Quum ille puellam non posset abducere, eam vocat in jus ipso Appio iudice.

18. Interea missi nuntii ad Virginium properant. Is prima luce Romam advenit, quum jam civitas in foro expectatione erecta staret. Virginius statim in forum lacrimabundus, et civium opem implorans, filiam suam deducit. Appius obstinatum gerens animum in tribunal ascendit, et Virginiam clienti suo addixit. Tum pater, ubi nihil usquam auxilii vidit: Quaeso, inquit, Appi, ignosce patris dolori; sine me filiam ultimo alloqui. Data venia pater filiam in secretum abducit. Ab lanio cultrum arripit, et pectus puellae transfigit. Tum ferro sibi viam facit, et respersus cruore ad exercitum profugit. Concitatus exercitus montem Aventinum occupavit, decem tribunos militum creavit, decemviros magistratu se abdicare coegit, eosque omnes aut morte aut exilio mulctavit; ipse Appius Claudius in carcerem conjectus mortem sibi conscivit.

Marcus Furius Camillus—The Schoolmaster of Falerii—Rome taken by the Gauls. B.C. 390.

19. Quum M. Furius Camillus urbem Falerios obsideret, ludi magister plurimos et nobilissimos inde pueros, velut ambulandi gratia eductos, in castra Romanorum perduxit; quibus Camillo

traditis non erat dubium, quin Falisci deposito bello sese Romanis dedituri essent. Sed Camillus perfidiam proditoris detestatus: Non ad similem tui, inquit, venisti; sunt et belli, sicut pacis, jura: arma habemus, non adversus eam aetatem, cui etiam captis urbibus parcitur, sed adversus armatos, qui castra Romana oppugnauerunt. Denudari deinde Iudi magistrum jussit, eum manibus post tergum alligatis in urbem reducendum pueris tradidit, virgasque iis dedit, quibus eum verberarent. Statim Falisci, beneficio magis quam armis victi, portas Romanis aperuerunt.

20. Camillus post multa in patriam merita judicio populi damnatus exsulatum abiit. Urbe egrediens ab Diis precatus esse dicitur, ut, si innoxio sibi ea injuria fieret, desiderium sui facerent ingratae patriae quamprimum: nec multo postea res evenit. Nam Galli Senones Clusium Etruriae oppidum obsederunt. Clusini novo bello exterriti ab Romanis auxilium petierunt. Missi sunt Roma tres legati, qui Gallos monerent, ut ab oppugnatione desisterent. Ex his legatis unus contra jus gentium in aciem processit, et ducem Senonum interfecit. Qua re commoti Galli, petitis in deditionem legatis nec impetratis, ad urbem venerunt, et exercitum Romanum apud Alliam fluvium ceciderunt ante diem decimum quintum Calendas Sextiles; qui dies inter nefastos relatus *Alliensis* dictus est.

21. Galli victores paullo ante solis occasum ad urbem Romam perveniunt. Postquam hostes adesse nuntiatum est, juvenus Romana duce Manlio in arcem conscendit; seniores vero domos ingressi adventum Gallorum obstinato ad mortem animo expectabant. Qui eorum curules magistratus gesserant, ornati honorum insignibus in vestibulis aedium eburneis sellis insedere, ut, quum venisset hostis, in sua dignitate morerentur. Interim Galli, domos patentem ingressi, vident viros ornatu et vultus majestate Diis simillimos. Quum Galli ad eos, veluti ad simulacra, conversi starent, unus ex his senibus dicitur Gallo barbam suam permulcenti scipionem eburneum in caput incussisse. Iratus Gallus eum occidit; ab eo initium caedis ortum est. Deinde ceteri omnes in sedibus suis trucidati sunt.

22. Galli deinde impetum facere in arcem statuunt. Primo militem, qui tentaret viam, praemiserunt. Tum nocte sublustri, sublevantes invicem et trahentes alii alios, in summum saxum evaserunt, tanto silentio, ut non solum custodes fallerent, sed ne canes quidem, sollicitum animal, excitarent. Anseres non fefellerent, quibus in summa inopia Romani abstinerant, quia aves erant Junoni sacrae; quae res Romanis saluti fuit. Namque clangore anserum alarumque crepitu excitus Manlius, vir bello egregius,

ceteros ad arma vocans Gallos ascendentes dejecit; unde mos iste incessit, ut sollemni pompa canis in furca suffixus feratur, anser vero velut triumphans in lectica et veste stragula gestetur.

23. Tunc consensu omnium placuit ab exsilio Camillum acciri; missi igitur ad eum legati, ipseque dictator absens dictus est. Interim fames utrumque exercitum urgebat; sed ne Galli putarent, Romanos ea necessitate ad deditionem cogi, multis locis de Capitolio panis jactatus est in hostium stationes. Ad postremum Galli quoque obsidione fatigati pretio mille pondo auri adducti sunt, ut obsidionem relinquerent. Nondum omni auro appenso Camillus dictator intervenit; collectis Romani exercitus reliquiis, auferri aurum de medio jubet, denuntiatque Gallis, ut se ad proelium expediant. Instruit deinde aciem, et Gallos internecione occidit. Ne nuntius quidem cladis relictus est. Dictator recuperata ex hostibus patria triumphans urbem ingressus, et a militibus parens patriae conditorque alter urbis appellatus est.

Caius Licinius Stolo—Licinian Laws—First Plebeian Consul.
B.C. 366.

24. Fabius Ambustus ex duabus filiabus majorem A. Sulpicio patricio, minorem C. Licinio Stoloni plebeio conjugem dedit. A. Sulpicius tribunus militum erat consulari potestate. Quum in ejus domo sorores Fabiae inter se tempus sermonibus tererent, forte incidit, ut lictor Sulpicii, quum is de foro domum se reciperet, fores, ut mos est, virga percuteret. Quum minor Fabia moris ejus insueta id expavisset: risui sorori fuit miranti, sororem id ignorare. Confusam eam quum pater vidisset, sciscitanti confessa est, eam esse causam doloris, quod viro plebeio juncta esset. Consolatur filiam Ambustus, polliceturque, eosdem honores domi propediem visuram, quos apud sororem vidisset. Inde consilia inire coepit cum genere, qui, ubi tribunatum plebis aggressus est, legem tulit, ut alter consul ex plebe crearetur. Lex resistentibus patribus lata tamen est, et primus L. Sextius consul e plebe factus.

Titus Manlius Torquatus.—War with the Gauls. B.C. 361.

25. T. Manlius ob ingenii et linguae tarditatem a patre rus relegatus fuerat. Qui quum audivisset, patri diem dictam esse a Pomponio, tribuno plebis, cepit consilium rudis quidem et agrestis animi, sed pietate laudabile. Cultræ succinctus mane in urbem atque a porta confestim ad Pomponium pergit; introductus cultrum stringit, et super lectum Pomponii stans se cum transfixurum minatur, nisi ab

incepta accusatione desistat. Pavidus tribunus, quippe qui cerneret ferrum ante oculos micare, accusationem dimisit. Ea res adolescenti honori fuit, quod animum ejus acerbitas paterna a pietate non avertisset, ideoque eodem anno tribunus militum factus est.

26. Quum postea Galli ad tertium lapidem trans Anienem fluvium castra posuissent, exercitus Romanus ab urbe profectus est, et in citeriore ripa fluvii constitit. Pons in medio erat; tunc Gallus eximia corporis magnitudine in vacuum pontem processit, et quam maxima voce potuit: Quem nunc, inquit, Roma fortissimum habet, is procedat ad pugnam, ut eventus ostendat, utra gens bello sit melior. Diu inter primores juvenum Romanorum silentium fuit. Tum T. Manlius ex statione ad imperatorem pergit: Injussu tuo, inquit, imperator, extra ordinem nunquam pugnaverim, non, si certam victoriam videam. Si tu permittis, volo isti belluæ ostendere, me ex ea familia ortum esse, quæ Gallorum agmen ex rupe Tarpeia deturbavit. Cui imperator: Macte virtute, inquit, Tite Manli, esto: perge, et nomen Romanum invictum præsta.

27. Armant deinde juvenem aequales; scutum capit, Hispano cingitur gladio, ad propiorem pugnam habili. Expectabat eum Gallus stolide lactus, et linguam ab irrisu exserens. Ubi constitere inter duas acies, Gallus ensen cum ingenti sonitu in arma Manlii dejecit. Manlius vero insinuavit sese inter corpus et arma Galli, atque uno et altero ictu ventrem transfodit; jacenti torquem detraxit, quem cruore respersum collo circumdedit suo. Defixerat pavor cum admiratione Gallos. Romani alacres obviam militi suo progrediuntur, et gratulantes laudantesque ad imperatorem perducunt. Manlius inde Torquati nomen accepit.

28. Idem Manlius, postea consul factus, bello Latino, ut disciplinam militarem restitueret, edixit, ne quis extra ordinem pugnaret. Forte filius ejus accessit prope stationem hostium; is qui Latino equitatu præerat, ubi consulis filium agnovit: Visne, inquit, congregi mecum, ut singularis certaminis eventu cernatur, quantum eques Latinus Romano præstet? Movit ferocem animum juvenis seu ira, seu detrectandi certaminis pudor. Oblitus itaque imperii paterni in certamen ruit, et Latinum ex equo excussum transfixit, spoliisque lectis in castra ad patrem venit. Extemplo filium aversatus consul milites classico advocat; qui postquam frequentes convenere: Quandoquidem, inquit, tu, fili, contra imperium consulis pugnasti, oportet disciplinam poena tua restituas. Triste exemplum, sed in posterum salubre juventuti eris. I, lictor, deliga ad palum. Metu omnes obstupuerunt; sed postquam, cervice caesa, fusus est cruor, in questus

et lamenta erupere. Manlio Romam redeunti seniores tantum obviam exierunt; juvenus et tunc cum et omni deinde vita exsecrata est.

War with the Gauls.—Marcus Valerius Corvus. B.C. 349.

29. Bello Gallico, quum Romani in stationibus quieti tempus tererent, Gallus quidam magnitudine atque armis insignis ante alios processit, quatiensque scutum hasta, quum silentium fecisset, unum e Romanis per interpretem provocavit, qui secum ferro decerneret. Marcus erat Valerius tribunus militum adolescens, qui prius seiscitatus consulis voluntatem in medium armatus processit. Tunc res visu mirabilis accidisse fertur; nam quum jam manum consereret Valerius, repente in galea ejus corvus consedit, in hostem versus. Ales non solum captam semel sedem tenuit, sed quotiescumque certamen initum est, levans se alis, os oculosque Galli rostro et unguibus appetiit. Hostem territum talis prodigii visu, oculisque simul ac mente turbatum, Valerius obtruncat. Corvus e conspectu elatus Orientem petit. Inde Valerius Corvus dictus est.

First Samnite War. B.C. 343—341.—*Marcus Valerius Corvus.*

30. M. Valerius Corvus annos tres et viginti natus consul creatus Samnites bis proelio fudit. Non alius dux militi carior fuit, quia nullus militi familiarior. Omnia inter infimos militum munia haud gravate obibat. In ludo etiam militari, quum velocitatis viriumque certamina inter se aequales ineunt, Valerius ipse cum iis certabat, nec quemquam aspernabatur parem, qui se offerret; semper comis et eodem vultu, seu vinceret, seu vinceretur. Quum postea in exercitu orta esset gravis seditio, parsque militum a ceteris defecisset, et ducem sibi fecisset, adversus eos Valerius dictator missus est; qui ubi in conspectum venit, benigne milites allocutus, extemplo omnium iras permulsit, seditionemque compressit: adeo hominum animos conciliat comitas affabilitasque sermonis.

Latin War.—Publius Decius. B.C. 340.

31. P. Decius sub Valerio consule tribunus militum fuit. Quum exercitus Romanus in angustiis clausus esset, Decius conspexit editum collem imminentem hostium castris. Accepto praesidio verticem occupavit, hostes terruit, consuli spatium dedit ad subducendum agmen in aequiorem locum. Ipse intempesta nocte per medias hostium custodias somno oppressas incolumis evasit. Quare ab exercitu donatus est corona civica, quae dabatur ei, qui obsidione cives liberasset. Consul fuit bello Latino cum Manlio Torquato.

Tunc quum utrique consuli somnio obvenisset, eum populum victorem fore, cujus dux in proelio cecidisset, convenit inter eos, ut is, cujus cornu in acie laboraret, Diis se Manibus devoveret. Inclinate sua parte Decius se et hostes Diis Manibus devovit. Armatus in equum insiluit, ac se in medios hostes inmisit. Corruit obrutus telis, et victoriam suis reliquit.

Second Samnite War. B.C. 326—304.

Lucius Papirius Cursor. B.C. 325.

32. L. Papirius dictator, quum adversis ominibus contra Samnites profectus esset, ad auspicia repetenda Romam regressus est, ac prius Q. Fabio magistro equitum edixit, ut sese loco teneret, neu absente se manum cum hoste consereret. Fabius post dictatoris profectionem occasione bene gerendae rei inductus acie cum Samnitibus confligit. Neque melius res geri potuisset, si adfuisset dictator. Non miles duci, non dux militi defuit. Viginti millia hostium eo die caesa traduntur. Haud multo post dictator advenit plenus minarum iraeque. Statim advocata contione spoliari magistrum equitum, virgasque ac secures expediri jussit. Tum Fabius militum fidem implorare coepit. Clamor in tota contione est ortus; alibi preces, alibi minae audiebantur. Itaque res in posterum diem est dilata.

33. Magister equitum noctu clam ex castris Romam profugit, quem dictator ipse secutus est. Vocato senatu iterata contentio est; prehendi Fabium Papirius jussit. Tum Fabii pater ad populum provocavit. Populus Romanus, ad preces et obtestationem versus, oravit dictatorem, ut veniam adolescentiae Fabii daret. Ipse adolescens ejusque pater procumbere ad genua dictatoris coeperunt, iramque deprecari. Tot precibus cessit Papirius. Is fuit vir non animi solum vigore, sed etiam corporis viribus excellens. Praecipua pedum pernecitas inerat, quae cognomen etiam dedit. Idem comis et jocorum studiosus. Quadam die inambulans ante tabernaculum praetorem Praenestinum, qui per timorem segnius suos in proelium duxerat, vocari jussit, et postquam eum graviter increpuit: Lictor, expedi, inquit, secures! Et quum praetorem vidisset metu mortis attonitum: Agedum, lictor, inquit, excinde radicem hanc incommodam ambulantiis. Deinde praetorem mulcta dicta dimisit.

Defeat of the Romans at the Caudine Forks, B.C. 321.

Spurius Postumius.

34. Sp. Postumius consul quum bellum adversus Samnites gereret, a Pontio Telesino duce hostium in insidias inductus est; is

enim simulatos transfugas misit, qui Romanis dicerent, Luceriam Apuliae urbem a Samnitibus obsideri. Non erat dubium, quin Romani Lucerinis, bonis ac fidelibus sociis, opem ferrent. Luceriam duae viae ducebant, altera longior et tutior, altera brevior et periculosior. Festinatio breviorē elegit. Itaque quum in insidias venissent, qui locus *furculae Caudinae* vocabatur, et fraus hostilis apparuisset, retro viam, qua venerant, repetunt; at eam hostium praesidio clausam inveniunt. Sistunt igitur gradum, et omni spe evadendi adempta, intuentes alii alios diu immobiles silent; deinde erumpunt in querelas adversus duces, quorum temeritate in eum locum erant adducti. Ita noctem tum cibi, tum quietis immemores traduxerunt.

35. Nec Samnites ipsi, quid sibi faciendum in re tam laeta, sciebant. Pontius accitum patrem Herennium rogavit, quid fieri placeret. Is ubi audivit, inter duos saltus clausum esse exercitum Romanum, dixit, aut omnes esse occidendos, ut vires frangerentur, aut omnes dimittendos esse incolumes, ut beneficio obligarentur. Neutra sententia accepta fuit. Interea Romani necessitate victi legatos mittunt, qui pacem petant. Pax concessa est ea lege, ut omnes sub jugum traducerentur. Itaque paludamenta consulibus detracta, ipsique primi sub jugum missi, deinde singulae legiones. Circumstabant armati hostes exprobrantes illudentesque. Romanis e saltu egressis, lux ipsa morte tristior fuit; pudor fugere colloquia et coetus hominum cogebat. Sero Romam ingressi sunt, et se in suis quisque aedibus abdiderunt.

36. Deliberante senatu de pace Caudina, Postumius sententiam dicere jussus: Turpi sponsione, inquit, qua me obstrinxi, non tenetur populus Romanus, quoniam ejus injussu facta est; nec quidquam ex ea praeter corpus meum debetur Samnitibus. Iis dedite me nudum vinctumque; in me unum saeviant; exsolvam religione populum. Senatus hanc animi magnitudinem admiratus Postumium laudavit, ejusque sententiam secutus est. Traditus est igitur Postumius fecialibus, qui eum ad Samnites ducerent. Vestis ei detracta, manus post tergum vinctae sunt; quumque apparitor verecundia majestatis Postumium laxē vinciret: Quin tu, inquit Postumius, adducis lorum, ut justa fiat deditio? Tum ubi in coetum Samnitum venit, facta deditione, Postumius fecialis femur genu suo quanta potuit vi percussit, et clara voce ait, se Samnitem civem esse, illum legatum; fecialem a se contra jus gentium violatum; eo justius bellum adversus Samnites fore. Accepta non fuit a Samnitibus deditio, Postumiusque in castra Romana inviolatus rediit.

War with Pyrrhus, B.C. 280—275.

Publius Valerius Laevinus. B.C. 280.

37. Tarentinis, quod Romanorum legatis injuriam fecissent, bellum indictum est. Quibus auxilio venit Pyrrhus, Epiri rex, qui genus ab Achille ducebat. Contra Pyrrhum missus est consul Laevinus, qui, quum exploratores regis cepisset, jussit eos per castra Romana circumduci, tumque incolumes dimitti, ut ea, quae vidissent, Pyrrho renuntiarent. Mox commissa pugna, quum jam hostes pedem referrent, rex elephantos in Romanorum agrum agi jussit; quo facto mutata est proelii fortuna. Romanos vastorum corporum moles, terribilisque superadstantium armatorum species turbavit. Equi etiam, ad conspectum et odorem belluarum exteriti, sessores vel exequiebant, vel secum in fugam abripiebant. Nox proelio finem fecit.

38. Pyrrhus captivos Romanos summo in honore habuit; occisos sepelivit. Quos quum adverso vulnere et truci vultu etiam mortuos jacere vidisset, manus ad caelum sustulisse dicitur cum hac voce: Ego talibus viris brevi orbem terrarum subegissem. Deinde ad urbem Romam magnis itineribus contendit; omnia igne et ferro vastavit; ad vicesimum ab urbe lapidem castra posuit. Pyrrho obviam venit Laevinus cum novo exercitu; quo viso rex ait, sibi eandem adversus Romanos esse fortunam, quam Herculi adversus hydram, cui tot capita renascebantur, quot praecisa fuerant. Deinde in Campaniam se recepit; missos a senatu de redimendis captivis legatos honorifice excepit; captivos sine pretio reddidit, ut Romani, cognita jam ejus virtute, cognoscerent etiam liberalitatem.

39. Erat Pyrrho utpote magno et forti viro mitis ac placabilis animus; solet enim magni animi comes esse clementia. Ejus humanitatem experti sunt Tarentini. Qui quum sero intellexissent, se pro socio dominum accepisse, sortem suam liberis vocibus querebantur, et de Pyrrho multa temere effutiebant, maxime ubi vino incaluerant. Itaque accessiti ad regem sunt nonnulli, qui de eo in convivio proterve locuti fuerant; sed periculum simplex confessio culpae discussit. Nam quum rex percontatus fuisset, eane, quae ad aures suas pervenerant, dixissent? Et haec diximus, inquirunt, rex! et nisi vinum defecisset, longe plura et graviora dicturi fuimus. Pyrrhus, qui malebat vini quam hominum eam culpam videri, subridens eos dimisit.

40. Pyrrhus igitur, quum putaret sibi gloriosum fore, pacem et foedus cum Romanis post victoriam facere, Romam misit legatum

Cineam, qui pacem aequis conditionibus proponeret. Erat is regi familiaris, magnaue apud eum gratia valebat. Dicere solebat Pyrrhus, se plures urbes Cineae eloquentia, quam vi et armis expugnasse. Cineas tamen regiam cupiditatem non adulabatur; nam quum in sermone Pyrrhus ei sua consilia aperiret, dixissetque, se velle Italiam ditioni suae subicere, respondit Cineas: Superatis Romanis quid agere destinas, O rex? Italiae vicina est Sicilia, inquit Pyrrhus, nec difficile erit eam armis occupare. Tunc Cineas: Occupata Sicilia, quid postea acturus es? Rex, qui nondum Cineae mentem perspiciebat: In Africam, inquit, trajicere mihi animus est. Pergit Cineas: Quid deinde, O rex? Tum denique, mi Cineas, ait Pyrrhus, nos quieti dabimus, dulcique otio fruemur. Quin tu, respondit Cineas, isto otio jam nunc frueris?

41. Romam itaque venit Cineas, et domus principum cum ingentibus donis circumibat. Nusquam vero receptus est. Non a viris solum, sed et a mulieribus spreta ejus munera. Introductus deinde in curiam quum regis virtutem propensumque in Romanos animum verbis extolleret, et de conditionum aequitate dissereret, et sententia senatus ad pacem et foedus faciendum inclinare videretur, tum Appius Claudius senex et caccus in curiam lectica deferri se jussit, ibique gravissima oratione pacem dissuasit: itaque responsum Pyrrho a senatu est, eum, donec Italia excessisset, pacem cum Romanis habere non posse. Senatus quoque vetuit captivos omnes, quos Pyrrhus reddiderat, ad veterem statum redire, priusquam bina hostium spolia rettulissent. Quare legatus ad regem reversus est; a quo quum Pyrrhus quaereret, qualem Romam comperisset, Cineas respondit, urbem sibi templum, senatum vero consessum regum esse visum.

Caius Fabricius. B.C. 280.

42. C. Fabricius unus fuit ex legatis, qui ad Pyrrhum de captivis redimendis venerant. Cujus postquam audivit Pyrrhus magnum esse apud Romanos nomen, ut viri boni et bello egregii, sed admodum pauperis, eum prae ceteris benigne habuit, eique munera atque aurum obtulit. Omnia Fabricius repudiavit. Postero die quum illum Pyrrhus vellet exterrere conspectu subito elephantis, imperavit suis, ut Fabricio secum colloquente bellua post aulaeum admoveretur. Quod ubi factum est, signo dato remotoque aulaeo repente bellua stridorem horrendum emisit, et proboscidem super Fabricii caput suspendit. Sed ille placidus subridens Pyrrho dixit: Non me hodie magis tua commovet bellua, quam heri tuum aurum pellexit.

43. Fabricii virtutem admiratus Pyrrhus, illum secreto invitavit, ut patriam desereret, secumque vellet vivere, quarta etiam regni sui parte oblata; cui Fabricius respondit: Si me virum bonum judicas, cur me vis corrumpere? sin vero malum, cur me ambis? Anno interjecto, omni spe pacis inter Pyrrhum et Romanos conciliandae ablata, Fabricius consul factus contra eum missus est. Quumque vicina castra ipse et rex haberent, medicus regis nocte ad Fabricium venit, eique pollicitus est, si praemium sibi proposuisset, se Pyrrhum veneno necaturum. Hunc Fabricius vinctum reduci jussit ad dominum, et Pyrrho dici, quae contra caput ejus medicus sponondisset. Tunc rex admiratus eum dixisse fertur: Ille est Fabricius, qui difficilius ab honestate, quam sol a suo cursu possit averti.

44. Quum Fabricius apud Pyrrhum legatus esset, Cincam audivit narrantem, esse quemdam Athenis, qui se sapientem profiteretur, eundemque dicere omnia, quae faceremus, ad voluptatem esse referenda. Tunc Fabricium exclamasse ferunt: Utinam id hostibus nostris persuadeatur, quo facilius vinci possint, quum se voluptatibus dederint. Nihil magis ab ejus vita alienum, quam voluptas et luxus. Tota ejus supellex argentea salino uno constabat, et patella ad usum sacrorum, quae tamen ipsa corneo pediculo sustinebatur. Coenabat ad focum radices et herbas, quas in agro repurgando vulserat, quum legati a Samnitibus ad eum venerunt, magnamque ei pecuniam obtulerunt, quibus respondit: Quamdiu cupiditatibus imperare potero, nihil mihi ista pecunia opus erit; hanc ad illos reportate, qui ea indigent.

45. C. Fabricius cum Rufino viro nobili simultatem gerebat ob morum dissimilitudinem, quum ipse pecuniae contemptor esset, hic vero avarus et furax existimaretur. Quia tamen Rufinus egregie fortis ac bonus imperator erat, magnumque et grave bellum imminere videbatur, Fabricius auctor fuit, ut Rufinus consul crearetur; quumque is deinde Fabricio gratias ageret, quod se homo inimicus consulem fecisset: Nihil est, inquit Fabricius, quod mihi gratias agas, si malui compilari quam venire. Eundem postea Fabricius censor factus senatu movit, quod argenti facti decem pondo haberet. Fabricius omnem vitam in gloriosa paupertate exegit, adcoque inops decessit, ut, unde dos filiarum expediretur, non reliquerit. Senatus patris sibi partes desumpsit, et datis ex communi aerario dotibus filias collocavit.

Manius Curius defeats Pyrrhus. B.C. 275.

46. M' Curius contra Samnites profectus eos ingentibus proeliis vicit. Romam regressus in contione ait: Tantum agri cepi, ut solitudo

futura fuerit, nisi tantum hominum cepissem; tantum porro hominum cepi, ut fame perituri fuerint, nisi tantum agri cepissem. Ex tam opulenta victoria adeo ditari noluit, ut, quum a malevolis interversao pecuniae argueretur, gutto ligneo, quo uti ad sacrificia consueverat, in medium prolato, juraverit, se nihil amplius de praeda hostili in domum suam intulisse. Legatis Samnitum aurum offerentibus, quum ipse rapas in foco torreret: Malo, inquit, haec in fictilibus meis esse, et aurum habentibus imperare. Agri captivi septena jugera populo viritim divisit; quumque ei senatus jugera quinquaginta assignaret, plus accipere noluit, quam singulis fuerat datum, dixitque, perniciosum esse civem, qui eo, quod reliquis tribueretur, contentus non esset.

47. Postea Curius consul creatus adversus Pyrrhum missus est; quumque ea de causa delectum haberet, et juniores taedio belli nomina non darent, conjectis in sortem omnibus tribubus primum nomen urna extractum citari jussit. Quum adolescens non responderet, bona ejus hastae subjecit. Tunc ille ad tribunos plebis cucurrit, de injuria sibi facta graviter querens, eorumque opem implorans. At Curius et bona ejus et ipsum quoque vendidit, dixitque, non esse reipublicae opus eo cive, qui parere nesciret; neque tribuni plebis adolescenti auxilio fuerunt; posteaque res in consuetudinem abiit, ut, delectu rite acto, qui militiam detrectaret, in servitutem venderetur. Hoc terrore ceteri adacti nomina promptius dederunt.

48. His copiis Curius Pyrrhi exercitum cecidit, deque eo rege triumphavit. Insignem triumphum fecerunt quattuor elephanti cum turribus suis, tum primum Romae visi. Victus rex in Epirum reversus est; sed relicto in urbe Tarentina praesidio fidem sui reditus fecerat. Itaque quum bellum renovaturus putaretur, M' Curium iterum consulem fieri placuit; sed inopinata mors regis Romanos metu liberavit. Pyrrhus enim, dum Argos oppugnat, urbem jam ingressus, a juvene quodam Argivo lancea leviter vulneratus est. Mater adolescentis anus paupercula cum aliis mulieribus a tecto domus proelium spectabat; quae, quum vidisset Pyrrhum in auctorem vulneris sui magno impetu ferri, periculo filii sui commota, protinus tegulam corripuit, et utraque manu libratam in caput regis dejecit.

BOOK III.—THE FIRST AND SECOND PUNIC WARS.

B.C. 264—202.

*First Punic War.* B.C. 264—241.*Appius Claudius Caudex—Defeats the Carthaginians and Hiero*
B.C. 264.

1. Appio Claudio consule coeptum est primum adversus Poenos bellum. Quum Messanam, Siciliae urbem, Carthaginenses et Hiero, rex Syracusanus, obsiderent, Appius Claudius ad Messanam liberandam missus est. Consul primo ad explorandos hostes nave piscatoria trajecit fretum inter Italiam et Siciliam interjectum. Ad quem venerunt nuntii ab Hannone, Poenorum duce, hortantes ad pacem conservandam. Quum vero consul nullas condiciones admitteret, nisi Poeni ab oppugnatione desisterent, iratus Hanno exclamavit, se non esse passurum Romanos vel manus in mari Siculo abluere. Non tamen potuit prohibere, quin Claudius in Siciliam legionem traduceret, et Poenos Messana expelleret. Deinde Hiero apud Syracusas victus est. Qui eo periculo territus Romanorum amicitiam petiit, et in eorum societate postea constanter permansit.

Caius Duilius—Defeats the Carthaginians by Sea. B.C. 260.

2. C. Duilius Poenos navali proelio primus devicit. Qui quum videret naves Romanas a Punicis velocitate superari, manus ferreas, quas corvos vocavere, instituit. Ea machina Romanis magno usui fuit; nam injectis illis corvis hostilem navem apprehendebant, deinde superjecto ponte in eam insiliebant, et gladio velut in pugna terrestri dimicabant; unde Romanis, qui robore praestabant, facilis victoria fuit. Inter pugnandum triginta hostium naves captae sunt, tredecim mersae. Duilius victor Romam reversus, primus navalem triumphum egit. Nulla victoria Romanis gratior fuit, quod invicti terra jam etiam mari plurimum possent. Itaque Duilio concessum est, ut per omnem vitam praeiuvante funali et praecinente tibicine a coena rediret.

3. Hannibal, dux classis Punicae, o navi, quae jam in eo erat ut caperetur, in scapham saltu se demittens Romanorum manus effugit. Veritus autem, ne in patria classis amissae poenas daret,

civium offensam astutia avertit; nam ex illa infelici pugna, priusquam cladis nuntius domum perveniret, quendam ex amicis Carthaginem misit. Qui postquam curiam intravit: Vos, inquit, consulit Hannibal, quum dux Romanorum magnis copiis maritimis instructus advenerit, debeatne cum eo confligere? Acclamavit universus senatus: Non est dubium, quin confligendum sit. Tum ille: Confluxit, inquit, et victus est. Ita non potuerunt factum damnare, quod ipsi fieri debuisse judicaverant. Sic Hannibal victus crucis supplicium effugit; nam eo poenae genere dux, re male gesta, apud Poenos affliciebatur.

Aulus Atilius Calatinus. B.C. 258.

4. A. Atilius Calatinus consul paucis navibus magnam Poenorum classem superavit; sed postea quum temere exercitum in vallem iniquam duxisset, ab hostibus circumventus est. Romanos eximia virtus Calpurnii, tribuni militum, servavit. Is enim ad consulem accessit, eiue: Censeo, inquit, jubeas milites quadringentos ire ad hanc rupem inter medios hostes editam atque asperam, eamque occupare. Futurum enim profecto est, ut hostes properent ad occursandum nostris militibus, atque ita circa eam rupem atrox pugna fiat: at tu interea tempus habebis exercitus ex loco infesto educendi. Alia, nisi haec, salutis via nulla est. Respondit consul: Fidum quidem et providum hoc consilium videtur; sed quisnam erit, qui ducat quadringentos milites ad eum locum? Si alium, inquit Calpurnius, neminem reperis, me licet ad hoc periculum uti. Igo hanc tibi et reipublicae animam do.

5. Consul tribuno gratias egit, et quadringentos milites dedit. Quos Calpurnius admonens, quem in locum deduceret, et quo consilio: Moriamur, inquit, commilitones, et morte nostra eripiamus ex obsidione circumventas legiones. Omnes nulla spe evadendi, sed amore laudis accensi proficiscuntur. Mirati sunt primo hostes, eam militum manum ad se venire. Deinde ubi cognitum est, eos ad illam rupem obtinendam iter intendere, adversus illos arma vertunt. Romani repugnant; fit proelium diu anceps. Tandem superat multitudo; quadringenti omnes perfossi gladiis aut missilibus operi cadunt. Consul interim, dum ea pugna fit, se in loca edita et tuta subducit.

6. Virtuti par fuit Calpurnii fortuna; nam ita evenit, ut, quum multis locis saucius factus esset, nullum tamen letale vulnus neciperet. Inter mortuos multis confossus vulneribus, sed adhuc spirans inventus est; convaluit, saepeque postea operam reipublicae strenuam navavit. Merces ei egregii facinoris data est corona gra-

minea, qua nulla nobilior corona fuit in praemium virtutis bellicae apud populum terrarum principem, quia ab universo exercitu servato decerni solebat.

Marcus Atilius Regulus—Invasion of Africa. B.C. 256.

7. M. Regulus Poenos magna clade affecit. Tunc ad eum Hanno Carthaginensis venit quasi de pace acturus, sed revera ut tempus traheret, donec novae copiae ex Africa advenirent. Is ubi ad consulem accessit, exortus est militum clamor, auditaque vox: idem huic faciendum esse, quod paucis ante annis Cornelio Romano a Poenis factum esset. Cornelius enim per fraudem, veluti in colloquium evocatus, a Poenis comprehensus fuerat, et in vincula conjectus. Jam Hanno timere incipiebat, sed periculum callido dicto avertit: Hoc vero, inquit, si feceritis, nihilo eritis Afris meliores. Consul tacere jussit eos, qui par pari referri volebant, et conveniens gravitati Romanae responsum dedit: Isto te metu, Hanno, fides Romana liberat. De pace non convenit, quia nec Poenus serio agebat, et consul victoriam quam pacem malebat.

8. Regulus deinde in Africam primus Romanorum ducum trajecit. Clypeam urbem et trecenta castella expugnavit; neque cum hominibus tantum, sed etiam cum monstris dimicavit. Nam quum apud flumen Bagradam castra haberet, anguis mirae magnitudinis exercitum Romanum vexabat; multos milites ingenti ore corripuit; plures caudae verberare elisit; nonnullos ipso pestilentis halitus afflatu exanimavit. Neque is telorum ictu perforari poterat, durissima squamarum lorica omnia tela facile repellente. Confugiendum fuit ad machinas, et advectis balistis, velut arx quaedam munita, dejiciendus hostis fuit. Tandem saxorum pondere oppressus jacuit, sed cruore suo flumen et vicinam regionem infecit, Romanosque castra inde summovere coegit. Corium belluae, centum et viginti pedes longum, Romam misit Regulus.

9. Regulo ob res bene gestas imperium in annum proximum rogatum est. Quod ubi cognovit Regulus, scripsit senatui, villicum suum in agello, quem septem jugerum habebat, mortuum esse, et servum, occasionem nactum, aufugisse ablato instrumento rustico, ideoque petere se, ut sibi successor in Africam mitteretur, ne deserto agro non esset unde uxor et liberi alerentur. Senatus acceptis litteris res, quas Regulus amiserat, publica pecunia redimi jussit, agellum colendum locavit, alimenta conjugum ac liberis praebuit. Regulus deinde multis proeliis Carthaginensium opes contudit, eosque pacem petere coegit. Quam quum Regulus nollét nisi durissimis conditionibus dare, illi a Lacedaemoniis auxilium petierunt.

10. Lacedaemonii Xanthippum, virum belli peritissimum, Carthaginiensibus miserunt, a quo Regulus victus est ultima pernicie; duo tantum millia hominum ex omni Romano exercitu remanserunt; Regulus ipse captus, et in carcerem conjectus est. Deinde Romam de permutandis captivis, dato jurejurando, missus est, ut, si non impetrasset, rediret ipse Carthaginem. Qui quum Romam venisset, inductus in senatum mandata exposuit; et primum, ne sententiam diceret, recusavit; quamdiu jurejurando hostium teneretur, se non esse senatorem. Jussus tamen sententiam aperire, negavit esse utile, captivos Poenos reddi, illos enim adolescentes esse et bonos duces, se jam confectum senectute. Cujus quum valuisset auctoritas, captivi retenti sunt. Regulus deinde, quum retineretur a propinquis et amicis, tamen Carthaginem rediit; neque vero tunc ignorabat, se ad crudelissimum hostem et ad exquisita supplicia proficisci; sed jusjurandum conservandum putavit. Reversum Carthaginienses omni cruciatu necavisse dicuntur.

Publius Claudius Pulcher—defeated by the Carthaginians.
B.C. 249.

11. Publius Claudius, vir stultae temeritatis, consul adversus Poenos profectus est. Priorum ducum consilia palam reprehendebat, seque, quo die hostem vidisset, bellum perfecturum esse jactitabat. Antequam navale proelium committeret, auspicia habuit; quumque pullarius ei nuntiasset, pullos non exire e cavea neque vesci, irridens jussit eos in aquam mergi, ut saltem biberent, quoniam esse nollent. Quo facto militum animos vana religio incessit; commisso deinde proelio magna clades a Romanis accepta est; quorum octo millia caesa sunt, viginti millia capta. Quare Claudius a populo condemnatus est. Ea res calamitati fuit etiam Claudiae, consulis sorori; quae quum a ludis publicis revertens turba premeretur, dixit: Utinam frater meus viveret, classemque iterum amitteret, quo minor turba Romae foret. Ob hanc vocem impiam Claudia quoque damnata est.

Caius Lutatius Catulus—End of the First Punic War.
B.C. 241.

12. C. Lutatius consul finem primo bello Punico imposuit. Ei in Siciliam advenienti nuntiatum est, maximam classem Poenorum ex Africa venire: erant autem quadringentae naves onustae com-
mentu, quem ad exercitum portabant, cui in Sicilia praecerat Hamilcar Carthaginiensis. Dux classis Hanno, nobilis Poenus, cui animus erat naves onero levare, easque deinde acceptis ab Hamilcare delectis viris complere. At Lutatius optimum ratus praevertere Hannonis

adventum, et cum classe gravi suisque oneribus impedita configere, adversus eum ad Aegates insulas cursum intendit; nec longa fuit victoriae mora; nam omnes Carthaginiensium naves brevi aut captae aut depressae sunt. Ingens fuit praeda; Poeni victi pacem postularunt; quae iis hac conditione concessa est, ut omnibus insulis, quae sunt inter Italiam et Africam, decederent, et certum populo Romano vectigal per viginti annos penderent.

Second Punic War. B.C. 218-202.

Commencement of the War.—*Quintus Fabius Maximus Dictator.*
B.C. 217.

13. Hannibal, Hamilcaris filius, novem annos natus, a patre aris admotus odium in Romanos perenne juravit. Quae res maxime videtur concitasse secundum bellum Punicum. Nam Hamilcare mortuo Hannibal, causam belli quaerens, Saguntum, urbem Romanis foederatam, evertit. Quapropter Roma missi sunt Carthaginem legati, qui populi Romani querimonias deferrent, et Hannibalem, mali auctorem, sibi dedit postulare. Tergiversantibus Poenis, Q. Fabius, legationis princeps, sinu ex toga facto: Hic ego, inquit, porto bellum pacemque; utrum placet, sumite. Poenis "bellum" succulantibus, Fabius, excussa toga, bellum se dare dixit. Poeni accipere se responderunt, et quo acciperent animo, eodem se gesturos.

14. Hannibal, superatis Pyrenaei et Alpium jugis, in Italiam venit. Publium Scipionem apud Ticinum amnem, Sempronium apud Trebiam, Flaminium ad Trasimenum lacum profligavit. Adversus hostem toties victorem missus Q. Fabius dictator Hannibalis impetum mora fregit; namque pristinis edoctus cladibus, belli rationem mutavit. Per loca alta exercitum ducebat, neque ullo loco fortunae se committebat; castris, nisi quantum necessitas cogeret, tenebatur miles. Dux neque occasione rei bene gerendae deerat, si qua ab hoste daretur, neque ullam ipse hosti dabat. Frumentatum exeunti Hannibali opportunus aderat, agmen carpens, palantes excipiens. Itaque quum ex levibus proeliis superior discederet, militem coepit minus jam aut virtutis suae, aut fortunae poenitere.

15. Iis artibus Hannibalem Fabius in agro Falerno incluserat; sed ille callidus sine ullo exercitus detrimento se expedivit. Nempe arida sarmenta boum cornibus alligavit, eaque principio noctis incendit; metus flammae relucens ex capite boves velut stimulos furore agebat. Ii ergo, accensis cornibus, per montes, per silvas huc illuc discurrabant. Romani, qui ad speculandum concurrerant, miraculo attoniti, constiterunt; ipse Fabius, insidias esse ratus, militem extra vallum egredi vetuit. Interea Hannibal ex angustiis

evasit. Dein Hannibal, ut Fabio apud suos conflaret invidiam, agrum ejus, omnibus circa vastatis, intactum reliquit. At Fabius omnem ab se suspicionem propulsavit; nam eundem agrum vendidit, ejusque pretio captivos Romanos redemit.

16. Haud grata tamen erat Romanis Fabii cunctatio, cumque pro cauto timidum, pro cunctatore segnem vocitabant. Augebat invidiam Minucius, magister equitum, dictatorem criminando: illum in ducendo bello tempus terere, quo diutius in magistratu esset, solusque et Romae et in exercitu imperium haberet. His sermonibus accensa plebs dictatori magistrum equitum imperio aequavit. Quam injuriam aequo animo tulit Fabius, exercitumque suum cum Minucio divisit. Quum postea Minucius temere proelium commisisset, ei periclitanti auxilio venit Fabius. Cujus subito adventu repressus Hannibal receptui cecinit, palam confessus, ab se Minucium, a Fabio se victum esse. Eum quoque ex acie redeuntem dixisse ferunt: Nubes ista, quae sedere in jugis montium solebat, tandem cum procella imbrem dedit. Minucius periculo liberatus Fabium, cui salutem debebat, patrem appellavit, eique deinceps parere non abnuvit.

Marcus Paulus Aemilius et Caius Terentius Varro—Battle of Cannae. B.C. 216.

17. Hannibal in Apuliam pervenerat. Adversus eum Roma profecti sunt duo consules, M. Aemilius Paullus et C. Terentius Varro. Paulo sollers Fabii cunctatio magis placebat. Varro autem ferox et temerarius acriora sequebatur consilia. Ambo apud vicum, qui Cannae appellabatur, castra posuerunt. Ibi insitam Varroni temeritatem fortuna aliquo levium proeliorum successu aluerat; itaque invito collega aciem instruxit et signum pugnae dedit. Victus caesusque est Romanus exercitus. Nusquam graviore vulnere afflicta est respublica. Aemilius telis obrutus cecidit, quem quum media in pugna oppletum cruore conspexisset quidam tribunus militum: Cape, inquit, hunc equum, et fuge, Aemili! Quin tu potius, respondit Paullus, abi, nuntia patribus, ut urbem muniant, ac priusquam hostis victor adveniat, praesidiis firment: me patere in hac militum meorum strage exspirare. Alter consul cum paucis equitibus fugit.

18. Hannibali victori quum ceteri gratularentur, suaderentque, ut quietem ipse sumeret, et fessis militibus daret; unus ex ejus praefectis Maharbal, minime cessandum ratus, Hannibalem hortabatur, ut statim Romam pergeret, die quinto victor in Capitolio epulaturus. Quumque Hannibali illud consilium non probaretur, Maharbal adjecit: Vincere scis, Hannibal; victoria uti nescis. Mora hujus

diei satis creditur saluti fuisse urbi et imperio. Postero die, ubi primum illuxit, ad spolia legenda Poeni insistunt. Jacebant tot Romanorum millia, ut missi fuerint Carthaginem tres modii annulorum, qui ex digitis equitum et senatorum detracti fuerant. Dein Hannibal in Campaniam divertit, cujus deliciis mox exercitus ardor elanguit.

19. Nunquam tantum pavoris Romae fuit, quantum ubi acceptae cladis nuntius advenit. Neque tamen ulla pacis mentio facta est; inmo Varroni calamitatis auctori obviam itum est, et gratiae ab omnibus ordinibus actae, quod de republica non desperasset; qui si Carthaginensium dux fuisset, temeritatis poenas omni supplicio dedisset. Dum Hannibal Capuae segniter et otiose agit, Romani interim respirare coeperunt. Arma non erant; detracta sunt templis et porticibus vetera hostium spolia. Egebat aerarium; opes suas senatus libens in medium protulit, patrumque exemplum imitati sunt equites. Deerant milites; nomina dederunt quidam adhuc praetextati, id est, juniores annis septemdecim, qui satis virium ad ferenda arma habere videbantur; empti sunt publice et armati servi. Id magis placuit quam captivos, licet minore pretio, redimere.

20. Quum Hannibal redimendi sui copiam captivis Romanis fecisset, decem ex ipsis Romam ea de re missi sunt; nec pignus aliud fidei ab iis postulavit Hannibal, quam ut jurarent, se, si non impetrassent, in castra redituros. Eos senatus non censuit redimendos, quum id parva pecunia fieri potuisset, ut militibus Romanis insitum esset aut vincere aut mori. Unus ex iis legatis e castris egressus, velut aliquid oblitus, paulo post reversus fuerat in castra, deinde comites ante noctem assecutus fuerat. Is ergo re non impetrata domum abiit. Reditu enim in castra se liberatum esse jurejurando interpretabatur. Quod ubi innotuit, jussit senatus illum comprehendere, et vinctum duci ad Hannibalem. Ea res Hannibali's audaciam maxime fregit, quod senatus populusque Romanus rebus afflicto tam excelso esset animo.

*Marcus Claudius Marcellus—Defeats Hannibal near Nola. B.C. 215.
—Siege of Casilinum. B.C. 215.*

21. M. Claudius Marcellus praetor Hannibalem vinci posse primus docuit. Quum enim ad Nolam Hannibal accessisset, spe urbis per prodicionem recipiendae, Marcellus, instructa ante urbis portam acie, cum eo conflixit, et Poenos fudit. Pulsus Hannibal exercitum ad Casilinum, parvam Campaniae urbem, duxit. Exile erat in ea praesidium, et tamen penuria frumenti efficiebat, ut nimium hominum esse videretur. Hannibal primo cives verbis benignis ad portas

aperiendas coepit allicere; deinde quum in fide Romana perstarent, moliri portas et claustra refringere parat. Tum ex urbe ingenti cum tumultu erumpunt cohortes duae intus instructae, stragemque Poenorum faciunt. Pudor Hannibalem ab incepto avertit. Itaque relicto circa Casilinum praesidio, ne omissa res videretur, ipse in hiberna Capuam concessit, partemque majorem hiemis exercitum in tectis habuit.

22. Mitescente jam hieme, Hannibal Casilinum rediit, ubi obsidio continuata oppidanos ad ultimum inopiae adduxerat. Marcellum cupientem obsessis ferre auxilium Vulturis amnis inflatus aquis tenebat; Gracchus, qui cum equitatu Romano Casilino haud procul castra habebat, farre ex agris undique convecto quum complura dolia complexset, nuntium ad magistratum Casilinum misit, ut exciperet dolia, quae amnis deferret. Insequenti nocte dolia medio missa amne defluerunt. Aequaliter inter omnes frumentum divisum; id postero quoque die ac tertio factum est. Re detecta, Hannibal catena per medium flumen injecta, interceptit dolia. Tum ruces a Romanis sparsae, quae aqua defluente Casilinum deferbantur, et cratibus excipiebantur. Eo commeatu sociorum necessitas aliquamdiu sublevata est.

23. Postremo ad id ventum est inopiae, ut Casilinales lora mandarent detractasque scutis pelles, quas fervida mollebant aqua; nec muribus aliove animali abstinerunt. Quidam ex his avarus murem captum ducentis potius denariis vendere, quam ipse leniendae famis gratia consumere maluit. Utrique, venditori nempe et emptori, sors merita obtigit; nam avaro fame consumpto non licuit sua pecunia frui; emptor vero cibo comparato vixit. Tandem omne herbarum radicumque genus infimis aggeribus muri eruerunt; et quum hostes locum exarassent, Casilinales raporum semen injecerunt. Miratus Hannibal exclamavit: Egone usque, dum ea nascentur, ad Casilinum sessurus sum? Et qui nullam antea pactionem auribus admiserat, tum demum aequas deditionis condiciones non repudiavit.

Marcus Claudius Marcellus- Siege of Syracuse. B.C. 214—212.

24. Postea quum Sicilia a Romanis ad Poenos defecisset, Marcellus consul creatus Syracusas, urbem Siciliae nobilissimam, oppugnavit. Diuturna fuit obsidio, nec eam nisi post tres annos cepit Marcellus. Rem confecisset celerius, nisi unus homo ea tempestate Syracusis fuisset. Is erat Archimedes, mirabilis inventor machinarum, quibus omnia Romanorum opera brevi disturbabat. Captis Syracusis, Marcellus eximia hominis prudentia delectatus, ut capiti illius parceretur, edixit. Archimedes, dum in pulvere

quasdam formas describit attentius, patriam suam captam esse non censerat. Miles praedandi causa in domum ejus irrupit, et minanti voce, quisnam esset, eum interrogavit. Archimedes propter cupiditatem illud investigandi, quod requirebat, non respondit. Quapropter a milite obtruncatus est. Ejus mortem aegre tulit Marcellus, sepulturaeque curam habuit.

25. Marcellus, recepta Sicilia quum ad urbem venisset, postulavit, ut sibi triumphanti Romam inire liceret. Id non impetravit, sed tantum, ut ovans ingrederetur. Pridie injussu senatus in monte Albano triumphavit; inde ovans multam prae se praedam in urbem intulit. Cum simulacro captarum Syracusarum praelata sunt multa urbis ornamenta nobiliaque signa, quibus abundabant Syracusae; quae omnia ad aedem Honoris atque Virtutis contulit; nihil in suis aedibus, nihil in hortis posuit. Insequenti anno iterum adversus Hannibalem missus est. Tumulus erat inter Punica et Romana castra, quem occupare Marcellus cupiebat; at prius locum ipse explorare voluit. Eo cum paucis equitibus profisciscitur, sed in insidias delapsus est, et lancea transfixus occubuit. Hannibal inventum Marcelli corpus magnifice sepeliri jussit.

Quintus Fabius Maximus recovers Tarentum. B.C. 209.

26. Postea Hannibal Tarento per prodicionem potitus est. In eam rem tredecim fere juvenes nobiles Tarentini conjuraverant. Hi nocte per speciem venandi urbe egressi ad Hannibalem, qui haud procul castra habebat, venerunt. Eos laudavit Hannibal, monuitque, ut redeuntes pascentia Carthaginiensium pecora ad urbem agerent, et praedam veluti ex hoste factam praefecto et custodibus portarum donarent. Id iterum saepiusque ab iis factum; eoque consuetudinis adducta res est, ut, quocumque noctis tempore dedissent signum, porta urbis aperiretur. Tunc Hannibal eos nocte media cum decem millibus hominum delectis secutus est. Ubi portae appropinquabant, nota juvenum vox vigilem excitavit. Duo primi inferebant aprum vasti corporis. Vigil incautus, dum belluae magnitudinem miratur, venabulo occisus est. Ingressi Poeni ceteros vigiles sopitos obtruncant. Tum Hannibal cum suo agmine ingreditur. Roman. passim trucidantur. Livius Salinator Romanorum praefectus cum iis, qui caedi superfuerant, in arcem confugit.

27. Profectus igitur Fabius ad recipiendum Tarentum urbem obsidione cinxit. Romanos plurimum adjuvit res levis momenti. Praefectus praesidii Tarentini deperibat amore mulierculae, cujus frater in exercitu Fabii erat. Miles, jubente Fabio, pro perfuga Tarentum transiit, ac per sororem praefectum ad tradendam urbem

perpulit. Fabius vigilia prima accessit ad eam partem muri, quam praefectus custodiebat. Eo adjuvante Romani muros inscenderunt. Inde proxima porta refracta Fabius cum exercitu intravit. Hannibal, audita Tarenti oppugnatione, ad opem ferendam festinavit; quumque ei esset nuntiatum, urbem captam esse: Et Romani, inquit, suum Hannibalem habent; eadem, qua ceperamus, arte Tarentum amisimus. Quum postea Livius Salinator coram Fabio gloriaretur, quod arcem Tarentinam retinisset, diceretque, eum sua opera Tarentum recepisse: Certe, inquit Fabius ridens, nam nisi tu amisisses, ego numquam recepissem.

28. Q. Fabius jam senex filio suo consuli legatus fuit; quumque in ejus castra veniret, filius obviam patri progressus est, duodecim lictoribus pro more antecedentibus. Illo vehebatur senex; nec appropinquante consule descendit. Jam ex lictoribus undecim verecundia paternae majestatis taciti praeterierant. Quod quum consul animadvertisset, proximum lictorem jussit inclamare Fabio patri, ut ex equo descenderet. Pater tum desiliens: Non ego, fili, inquit, tuum imperium contempsi, sed experiri volui, num scires consulem te esse. Ad summam senectutem vixit Fabius Maximus, dignus tanto cognomine. Cautior quam promptior habitus est, sed insita ejus ingenio prudentia bello, quod tum gerebatur, aptissima erat. Nemini dubium est, quin rem Romanam cunctando restituerit.

Tiberius Claudius Nero et Marcus Livius Salinator—Defeat of Hasdrubal. B.C. 207.

29. Hasdrubal, frater Hannibalis, ex Hispania profectus cum ingentibus copiis in Italiam trajicere parabat. Actum erat de imperio Romano, si jungere se Hannibali potuisset. Itaque Roma profecti sunt duo consules, Tiberius Claudius Nero et M. Livius Salinator; hic in Galliam Cisalpinam, ut Hasdrubali ab Alpibus descendenti occurreret; ille vero in Apuliam, ut Hannibali se opponeret. Erant Livio cum Nerone veteres inimicitiae; tamen ubi Nero collega ei datus est, injuriae, quam gravissimam acceperat, oblitus est, et amicitiam cum eo junxit, ne propter privatam discordiam respublica male administraretur. Ea gratiae reconciliatione lactus senatus digredientes in provincias consules prosecutus est. Erat autem inter hos sic compositum, ut uterque in sua provincia hostem contineret, neque conjungi ejus vires pateretur.

30. Inter haec Hasdrubal Italiam ingressus quattuor equites cum litteris ad Hannibalem misit, qui capti ad Neronem sunt perducti. Consul, cognito Hasdrubalis consilio, audendum aliquid improvisum

ratus, cum delectis copiis profectus est nocte, et inscio Hannibale paene totam Italiam emensus sex dierum spatio ad castra Livii pervenit; amboque collatis signis Hasdrubalem apud Senam vicerunt. Caesa sunt eo proelio quinquaginta sex hostium millia. Ipse Hasdrubal, ne tantae cladi superesset, concitato equo se in cohortem Romanam immisit, ibique pugnans cecidit. Nero ea nocte, quae pugnam secuta est, pari celeritate, qua venerat, in castra sua rediit, antequam Hannibal eum discessisse sentiret. Caput Hasdrubalis, quod servatum cum cura attulerat, projici ante hostium stationes jussit. Hannibal, viso fratris occisi capite, dixisse fertur: Agnosco fortunam Carthaginis.

Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus—Campaigns in Spain. B.C. 211-206. Battle of Zama. B.C. 202.

31. P. Cornelius Scipio nondum annos pueritiae egressus patrem singulari virtute servavit: qui quum in pugna apud Ticinum contra Hannibalem commissa graviter vulneratus in hostium manus jamjam venturus esset; filius interjecto corpore Poenis irruentibus se opposuit, et patrem periculo liberavit. Quae pietas Scipioni postea aedilitatem petenti favorem populi conciliavit. Quum obsisterent tribuni plebis, negantes rationem ejus esse habendam, quod nondum ad petendum legitima aetas esset: Si me, inquit Scipio, omnes Quirites aedilem facere volunt, satis annorum habeo. Tanto inde favore ad suffragia itum est, ut tribuni incepto desisterent.

32. Post cladem Cannensem Romani exercitus reliquiae Canusium perfugerant; quumque ibi tribuni militum quattuor essent, tamen omnium consensu ad Publium Scipionem admodum adolescentem summa imperii delata est. Tunc Scipioni nuntiatum est, nobiles quosdam juvenes de Italia deserenda conspirare. Statim in hospitium Metelli, qui conspiracy erat princeps, se contulit Scipio; quumque concilium ibi juvenum, de quibus allatum erat, invenisset, stricto super capita consultantium gladio: Jurate, inquit, vos neque ipsos rempublicam populi Romani deserturos, neque alium civem Romanum deserere passuros: qui non juraverit, in se hunc gladium strictum esse sciat. Haud secus pavidī, quam si victorem Hannibalem cernerent, jurant omnes, custodiendosque semetipsos Scipioni tradunt.

33. Quum Romani duas clades in Hispania accepissent, duoque ibi summi imperatores cecidissent, placuit exercitum augeri, eoque proconsulem mitti; nec tamen, quem mitterent, satis constabat. Ea de re indicta sunt comitia. Primo populus exspectabat, ut, qui

se tanto dignos imperio crederent, nomina profiterentur; sed nemo audebat illud imperium suscipere. Maesta itaque civitas erat, et prope consilii inops. Subito P. Cornelius Scipio, quattuor et viginti ferme annos natus, professus est se petere, et in superiore, unde conspici posset, loco constitit, in quem omnium ora conversa sunt. Deinde ad unum omnes Scipionem in Hispania proconsulem esse jusserunt. At postquam animorum impetus resedit, populum Romanum coepit facti poenitere. Aetati Scipionis maxime diffidebant, Quod ubi animadvertit Scipio, advocata contione ita magno elatoque animo disseruit de bello, quod gerendum erat, ut homines cura liberaret, speque certa impleret.

34. Profectus igitur in Hispaniam Scipio Carthaginem Novam, qua die venit, expugnavit. Eo congestae erant omnes paene Africae et Hispaniae opes, quibus potitus est. Inter captivos ad eum adducta est eximiae formae adulta virgo. Quam ubi comperit illustri loco inter Celtiberos natam, principique ejus gentis adolescenti desponsam fuisse, accessitis parentibus et sponso eam reddidit. Parentes virginis, qui ad eam redimendam satis magnum auri pondus attulerant, Scipionem orabant, ut id ab se donum reciperet. Scipio aurum ante pedes poni jussit, vocatoque ad se virginis sponso: Super dotem, inquit, quam accepturus a socero es, haec tibi a me dotalia dona accedent; aurumque tollere ac sibi habere jussit. Ille domum reversus, ad referendam Scipioni gratiam, Celtiberos Romanis conciliavit.

35. Deinde Scipio Hasdrubalem victum ex Hispania expulit. Castris hostium potitus omnem praedam militibus concessit; captivos Hispanos sine pretio domum dimisit; Afros vero vendi jussit. Erat inter eos puer adultus regii generis forma insigni, quem percunctatus est Scipio, quis et cujus esset, et cur id aetatis in castris fuisset? Respondit puer: Numida sum; Massivam populares vocant; orbus a patre relictus apud avum maternum, Numidiae regem, educatus sum; cum avunculo Masinissa, qui nuper subsidio Carthaginensibus venit, in Hispaniam trajeci; prohibitus propter aetatem a Masinissa nunquam ante proelium inii. Eo die, quo pugnatum est cum Romanis, in scio avunculo clam armis equoque sumpto in aciem exivi; ibi prolapsus equo captus sum a Romanis. Scipio cum interrogavit, velletne ad avunculum reverti? Id vero cupere se dixit puer, effusis prae gaudio lacrimis. Tum Scipio cum annulo aureo et equo ornato donavit, datisque, qui tuto deducerent, equitibus dimisit.

36. Quum Publius Cornelius Scipio se erga Hispanos clementer gessisset, circumfusa multitudo eum regem ingenti consensu appel-

lavit; at Scipio, silentio per praeconem facto, dixit: Nomen imperatoris, quo me mei milites appellarunt, mihi maximum est; regium nomen, alibi magnum, Romae intolerabile est. Si id amplissimum judicatis, quod regale est, vobis licet existimare, regalem in me esse animum; sed oro vos, ut a regis appellatione abstineatis. Sensere etiam barbari magnitudinem animi, qua Scipio id aspernabatur, quod ceteri mortales admirantur et concupiscunt.

37. Scipio, recepta Hispania, quum jam bellum in ipsam Africam transferre meditaretur, conciliandos prius regum et gentium animos existimavit. Syphacem Maurorum regem primum tentare statuit. Eum regem totius Africae opulentissimum magno usui sibi fore sperabat. Itaque legatum cum donis ad eum misit. Syphax amicitiam Romanorum se accipere dixit, sed fidem nec dare nec accipere, nisi cum ipso coram duce Romano, voluit. Scipio igitur in Africam trajecit. Forte incidit, ut eo ipso tempore Hasdrubal ad eundem portum appelleret, Syphacis amicitiam pariter petiturus. Uterque a rege in hospitium invitatus. Coenatum simul apud regem est, et eodem lecto Scipio atque Hasdrubal accubuerunt. Tanta autem inerat comitas Scipioni, ut non Syphacem modo, sed etiam hostem insensissimum Hasdrubalem sibi conciliaret. Scipio foedere icto cum Syphace in Hispaniam ad exercitum rediit.

38. Masinissa quoque amicitiam cum Scipione jungere jam dudum cupiebat. Quare ad eum tres Numidarum principes misit, ad tempus locumque colloquio statuendum. Duos pro obsidibus retineri a Scipione jubet; remisso tertio, qui Masinissam in locum constitutum adduceret. Scipio et Masinissa cum paucis in colloquium venerunt. Ceperat jam ante Masinissam ex fama rerum gestarum admiratio viri, sed major praesentis veneratio cepit; erat enim in vultu multa majestas; accedebat promissa caesaries, habitusque corporis non cultus munditiis, sed virilis vere ac militaris, et florens juvena. Prope attonitus ipso congressu Numida gratias de filio fratris remisso agit; affirmat se ex eo tempore eam quaesivisse occasionem, quam tandem oblatam non omiserit; cupere se illi et populo Romano operam navare. Laetus eum Scipio audivit, atque in societatem recepit.

39. Scipio deinde Romam rediit, et ante annum consul factus est. Sicilia ei provincia decreta est, permissumque ut in Africam inde trajiceret. Qui quum vellet ex fortissimis peditibus Romanis trecentorum equitum numerum complere, nec posset illos statim armis et equis instruere, id prudenti consilio perfecit. Trecentos juvenes ex omni Sicilia nobilissimos et ditissimos legit, velut eos ad oppug-

nandam Carthaginem secum ducturus, eosque jussit quam celerrime arma et equos expedire. Edicto imperatoris paruerunt juvenes, sed longinquum et grave bellum reformidabant. Tunc Scipio remisit illis istam expeditionem, si arma et equos militibus Romanis vellent tradere. Lacti conditionem acceperunt juvenes Siculi. Ita Scipio sine publica impensa suos instruxit ornavitque equites.

40. Tunc Scipio ex Sicilia in Africam vento secundo profectus est. Tantus erat militum ardor, ut non ad bellum duci viderentur, sed ad certa victoriae praemia. Celeriter naves e conspectu Siciliae ablatae sunt, conspectaque brevi Africae littora. Expositis copiis, Scipio in proximis tumulis castra metatus est. Ibi speculatores hostium in castris deprehensos et ad se perductos nec supplicio affecit, nec de consiliis ac viribus Poenorum percunctatus est; sed circa omnes Romani exercitus manipulos curavit deducendos; dein interrogavit, num ea satis considerassent, quae jussi erant speculari; tum, prandio dato, eos incolumes dimisit. Qua sui fiducia prius animos hostium, quam arma contudit.

41. Scipioni in Africam advenienti Masinissa se conjunxit cum parva equitum turma. Syphax vero a Romanis ad Poenos defecerat. Hasdrubal, Poenorum dux, Syphaxque se Scipioni opposuerunt; at Scipio utriusque castra una nocte perrupit et incendit. Syphax ipse captus est, et vivus ad Scipionem pertractus. Quem quum in castra Romana adduci nuntiatum esset, omnis, velut ad spectaculum triumphi, multitudo effusa est; praecedebat ipse vinctus: sequebatur nobilium Numidarum turba. Movebat omnes fortuna viri, cujus amicitiam olim Scipio petierat. Regem aliosque captivos Romam misit Scipio; Masinissam, qui egregie rem Romanam adjuverat, aurea corona donavit.

42. Haec clades Carthaginiensibus tantum terroris intulit, ut Hannibalem ex Italia ad tuendam patriam revocarent, qui fren-dens gemensque, ac vix lacrimis temperans, mandatis paruit. Respexit saepe Italiae littora, semet accusans, quod non exercitum victorem statim a pugna Cannensi Romam duxisset. Jam Zamam venerat Hannibal, quae urbs quinque dierum iter a Carthagine abest; inde nuntium ad Scipionem misit, ut colloquendi secum potestatem faceret. Colloquium haud abnuvit Scipio. Dies locusque constituitur. Itaque congressi sunt duo clarissimi suae aetatis duces. Steterunt aliquamdiu mutua admiratione defixi. Quum vero de conditionibus pacis inter illos non convenisset, ad suos se receperunt, renuntiantes armis decernendum esse. Proelium commissum est, victusque Hannibal cum quattuor tantum equitibus fugit.

43. Carthaginienses metu perculsi ad petendam pacem oratores mittunt triginta seniorum principes, qui ubi in castra Romana venerunt, more adulantium procubuere. Conveniens oratio tam humili adulationi fuit. Veniam civitati petebant non culpam purgantes, sed initium culpae in Hannibalem transferentes. Victis leges imposuit Scipio. Legati, quum nullas conditiones recusarent, Romam profecti sunt, ut, quae a Scipione pacta essent, ea patrum ac populi auctoritate confirmarentur. Ita pace terra marique parata, Scipio exercitu in naves imposito Romam revertit. Ad quem advenientem concursus ingens factus est. Effusa non ex urbibus modo, sed etiam ex agris multitudo vias obsidebat. Scipio inter gratulantium plausus triumpho omnium clarissimo urbem est invectus, primusque nomine victae a se gentis est nobilitatus, Africanusque appellatus.

BOOK IV.—FROM THE END OF THE SECOND PUNIC
WAR TO THE TIMES OF THE GRACCHI.

B.C. 201—134.



Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus—War with Antiochus.

B.C. 192—190.

1. Hannibal a Scipione victus, suisque invisus, ad Antiochum, Syriae regem, confugit, eumque hostem Romanis fecit. Missi sunt Roma legati ad Antiochum, in quibus erat Scipio Africanus, qui cum Hannibale collocutus ab eo quaesivit, quem fuisse maximum imperatorem crederet? Respondit Hannibal, Alexandrum Macedonum regem maximum sibi videri, quod parva manu innumera-biles exercitus fudisset. Interroganti deinde, quem secundum poneret: Pyrrhum, inquit, quod primus castra metari docuit, nemoque illo elegantius loca cepit, et praesidia disposuit. Sciscitanti demum, quem tertium duceret, semetipsum dixit. Tum ridens Scipio: Quidnam tu diceres, inquit, si me vicisses? Tum me vero, respondit Hannibal, et ante Alexandrum et ante Pyrrhum et ante alios omnes posuisses. Ita improvise assentationis genere Scipionem e grege imperatorum velut inaeestimabilem secernebat.

2. Decreto adversus Antiochum bello, quum Syria provincia

obvenisset Lucio Scipioni, quia parum in eo putabatur esse animi, parum roboris, Senatus belli hujus gerendi curam mandari volebat collegae ejus C. Laelio. Surrexit tunc Scipio Africanus, frater major L. Scipionis, et illam familiae ignominiam deprecatus est; dixit in fratre suo summam esse virtutem, summum consilium, seque ei legatum fore promisit: quod quum ab eo esset dictum, nihil est de L. Scipionis provincia commutatum. Itaque frater natu major, minori legatus, in Asiam profectus est, et tamdiu cum consilio operaque adjuvit, donec ei triumphum et cognomen Asiatici peperisset.

3. Eodem bello filius Scipionis Africani captus fuit, et ad Antiochum deductus. Benigne et comiter adolescentem rex habuit, quamvis ab ejus patre tunc finibus imperii pelleretur. Quum deinde pacem Antiochus a Romanis peteret, legatus ejus Publium Scipionem adiit, eique filium sine pretio redditurum regem dixit, si per eum pacem impetrasset. Cui Scipio respondit: Abi, nuntia regi, me pro tanto munere gratias agere; sed nunc aliam gratiam non possum referre, quam ut ei suadeam ut bello absistat, nullamque pacis conditionem recuset. Pax non convenit; Antiochus tamen Scipioni filium remisit, tantique viri majestatem venerari, quam dolorem suum ulcisci maluit.

4. Victo Antiocho, quum praedae Asiaticae ratio a duobus Scipionibus reposceretur, Africanus prolatum a fratre discerpit librum, quo acceptae et expensae summae continebantur, indignatus scilicet, ea de re dubitari, quae sub ipso legato administrata fuisset. Quin etiam hunc in modum verba fecit: Non est, quod quaeratis, patres conscripti, parvamne pecuniam in aerarium rettulerim, qui antea illud Punico auro repleverim, neque mea innocentia potest in dubium vocari. Quum Africam totam potestati vestrae subjecerim, nihil ex ea praeter cognomen rettuli. Non igitur me Punicae, non fratrem meum Asiaticae gazae avarum reddiderunt; sed uterque nostrum magis invidia quam pecunia est onustus. Tam constantem defensionem Scipionis universus senatus comprobavit.

5. Deinde Scipioni Africano duo tribuni plebis diem dixerunt, quod praeda ex Antiocho capta aerarium fraudasset. Ubi causae dicendae dies venit, Scipio magna hominum frequentia in forum est deductus. Jussus causam dicere, sine ulla criminis mentione, magnificam orationem de rebus a se gestis habuit. Hac die, inquit, Carthaginem vici; camus in Capitolium, et Diis supplicemus. E foro statim in Capitolium ascendit. Simul se universa contio ab accusatoribus avertit, et secuta Scipionem est; nec quisquam praeter praeconem, qui reum citabat, cum tribunis mansit. Celebratio

is dies favore hominum fuit, quam quo triumphans de Syphace rege et Carthaginiensibus urbem est ingressus. Inde, ne amplius tribunitiis injuriis vexaretur, in Literninam villam concessit, ubi reliquam egit aetatem sine urbis desiderio.

6. Quum Scipio Africanus Literni degeret, complures praedonum duces ad eum videndum forte confluerunt. Scipio eos ad vim faciendam venire ratus, praesidium servorum in tecto collocavit, aliaque parabat, quae ad eos repellendos opus erant. Quod ubi praedones animadverterunt, abjectis armis januae appropinquant, nuntiantque, se non vitae ejus hostes, sed virtutis admiratores venisse, conspectum tanti viri expetentes; proinde ne gravaretur se spectandum praebere. Id postquam audivit Scipio, fores reserari eosque introduci jussit. Illi postes januae tanquam religiosissimam aram venerati, cupide Scipionis dexteram apprehenderunt, ac diu deosculati sunt; deinde positis ante vestibulum donis lacti, quod Scipionem videre contigisset, domum reverterunt. Paulo post mortuus est Scipio, moriensque ab uxore petiit, ne corpus suum Romam referretur.

Lucius Cornelius Scipio Asiaticus—War with Antiochus.
B.C. 192—190.

7. L. Scipio, frater Africani, infirmo erat corpore; tamen consul, legato fratre, contra Antiochum missus est. Quum in Asiam advenisset, ad duo ferme millia ab hoste castra posuit. Antiochus coepit aciem instruere, nec Scipio detrectavit certamen. Quum autem duae acies in conspectu essent, coorta nebula caliginem dedit, quae nihil admodum Romanis, eadem plurimum regis nocuit; nam humer gladios aut pila Romanorum non hebetavit; arcus vero, quibus Antiochi milites utebantur, fundasque et jaculorum amenta emollierat. Itaque fusus est regis exercitus fugatusque. Ipse Antiochus, cum paucis fugiens, in Lydiam concessit. Tum Asiae urbes victori se dediderunt. L. Scipio Romam reversus ingenti gloria triumphavit, et Asiatici cognomen accepit.

8. Postea L. Scipio simul cum fratre accusatus est acceptae ab Antiocho pecuniae, et quamvis contenderet, omnem praedam in aerarium fuisse illatam, damnatus tamen est, et in carcerem duci coepit. Tunc Ti. Gracchus, tribunus plebis, licet Scipionis inimicus, dixit, sibi quidem esse cum Scipione similitudinem, nec se quidquam gratiae quaerendae causa facere; sed non passurum se, L. Scipionem in carcere atque in vinculis esse; jussitque eum dimitti. Gratiae ingentes a senatu actae sunt Ti. Graccho, quod rempublicam privatis simul-

tatibus potiozem habuisset. Missi deinde quaestores in domum Scipionis nullum pecuniae regiae vestigium reppererunt. L. Scipioni collata est ab amicis propinquisque ea pecunia, qua mulctatus fuerat; eam vero Scipio noluit accipere.

Publius Cornelius Scipio Nasica—Consul, B.C. 191.

9. P. Scipio Nasica, patrum Scipionis Africani filius, quum adolescens aedilitatem peteret, manumque ejusdam civis Romani rustico opere duratam more candidatorum apprehendisset, jocans interrogavit eum, num manibus solitus esset ambulare; quod dictum a circumstantibus exceptum ad populum manavit, causamque repulsae Scipioni attulit. Namque omnes rusticae tribus paupertatem sibi ab eo exprobratam judicantes, iram suam adversus contumeliosam ejus urbanitatem exercuerunt. Quae repulsa nobilis adolescentis ingenium ab insolentia revocavit, eumque magnum et utilem civem fecit.

10. Quum Hannibal Italiam devastaret, responsum oraculo editum esse ferunt: hostem Italia pelli vincique posse, si mater Idaea (Cybele) a Pessinunte Romam advecta foret, et hospitio apud civem optimum reciperetur. Legati ea de re ad Attalum, Pergami regem, missi sunt. Is legatos comiter acceptos Pessinuntem deduxit. Quaerendus deinde fuit vir, qui eam rite hospitio exciperet. P. Scipionem Nasicam senatus judicavit virum esse in tota civitate optimum. Idem consul imperatoris nomen a militibus, et triumphum a senatu oblatum recusavit, dixitque, satis gloriae sibi in omnem vitam eo die quaesitum esse, quo vir optimus a senatu judicatus fuisset: hoc titulo, etsi nec consulatus, nec triumphus adderetur, satis honoratam P. Scipionis Nasicae imaginem fore.

Publius Cornelius Scipio Nasica—Censor, B.C. 159.

11. P. Scipio Nasica, Nasicae filius, censor factus, gravem se ac severum praebuit. Quum equitum censum ageret, equitem quemdam vidit obeso et pingui corpore, equum vero ejus strigosum et macilentum. Quidnam causae est, inquit censor, cur sis tu, quam equus, curatior? Quoniam, respondit eques, ego me ipse curo, equum vero servus. Minus verecundum visum est responsum, itaque graviter objurgatus eques, et mulcta damnatus. Idem Scipio Nasica cum Ennio poeta vivebat conjunctissime. Quum ad eum venisset, eique ab ostio quaerenti ancilla dixisset, Ennium domi non esse; Nasica sensit, eam domini jussu dixisse, et illum intus esse. Paucis post diebus quum ad Nasicam venisset Ennius, et eum a janua quaereret; exclamavit ipse Nasica, se domi non esse.

Tum Ennius: Quid? ego non cognosco, inquit, vocem tuam? Hic Nasica: Homo es impudens; ego quum te quaererem, ancillae tuae credidi, te domi non esse; tu mihi non credis ipsi?

Marcus Porcius Cato—Consul, B.C. 195. Censor, B.C. 184.

12. M. Porcius Cato, ortus municipio Tusculo, adolescentulus, priusquam honoribus operam daret, ruri in praediis paternis versatus est, deinde Romam demigravit, et in foro esse coepit. Primum stipendium meruit annorum decem septemque, Q. Fabio consule, cui postea semper adhaesit. Inde castra secutus est Ti. Claudii Neronis, ejusque opera magni aestimata est in proelio apud Senam, quo cecidit Hasdrubal, frater Hannibalis. Ab adolescentia frugalitatem temperantiamque coluit. Pellibus hoedinis pro stragula veste utebatur; eodem cibo, quo milites, vescebatur; aquam in laticis expeditionibus potabat; si nimio aestu torqueretur, acetum; si vires deficerent, paullulum vilis vini.

13. Quaestor Scipioni Africano obtigit, et cum eo parum amice vixit. Nam parcimoniae amans haud probabat sumptus, quos Scipio faciebat. Quare eo relicto Romam rediit, ibique Scipionis vitam palam et aperte reprehendit, quasi militarem disciplinam corrumperet. Dictitabat, illum cum pallio et crepidis solitum ambulare in gymnasio, palaestrae operam dare, militum licentiae indulgere. Quod crimen non verbo sed facto diluit Scipio. Nam quum eade re legati Roma Syracusas missi essent, Scipio exercitum omnem eo convenire et classem expediri jussit, tanquam dimicandum eo die terra marique cum Carthaginiensibus esset; postridie, lezatis inspectantibus, pugnae simulacrum exhibuit. Tum iis armamentaria, horrea omnemque belli apparatus ostendit. Reversi Romam legati omnia apud exercitum Scipionis praeclare se habere renu tiarunt.

14. Eadem asperitate Cato matronarum luxum insectatus est. Scilicet in medio ardore belli Punici Oppius tribunus plebis legem tulerat, qua vetabantur mulieres Romanae plus semuncia auri habere, vestimento varii coloris uti, juncto vehiculo in urbe veli. Confecto autem bello, et florente republica, matronae pristina ornamenta sibi reddi postulabant, omnes vias urbis obsidebant, virosque ad forum descendentes orabant, ut legem Oppiam abrogarent. Quibus acerrime restitit Cato, sed frustra. Nam lex fuit abrogata.

15. Cato creatus consul in Hispaniam adversus Celtiberos profectus est. Quos acri proelio vicit, et ad deditionem compulsit. Eo in bello Cato cum ultimis militum parcimonia, vigiliis et labore certavit, nec in quemquam gravius severiusque imperium exercuit

quam in semetipsum. Quum Hispanos ad defectionem pronos videret, cavendum judicavit, ne deinceps rebellare possent. Id autem effecturus sibi videbatur, si eorum muros diruisset. Sed veritus, ne, si id universis civitatibus imperasset communi edicto, non obtemperarent, scripsit singulis, ut muros diruerent, epistolasque omnibus simul eodemque die reddendas curavit. Quum unaquaeque sibi soli imperari putaret, universae paruerunt. Cato Romam reversus de Hispania triumphavit.

16. Postea Cato censor factus severe ei praefuit potestati. Nam et in complures nobiles animadvertit, et imprimis L. Flaminium virum consularem senatu movit. Cui inter alia facinora illud objecit. Quum esset in Gallia Flaminius, mulierem, cujus amore deperibat, ad coenam vocavit, eique forte inter coenandum dixit, multos capitis damnatos in vinculis esse, quos securi percussurus esset. Tum illa negavit, se unquam vidisse quemquam securi ferientem, et pervelle id videre. Statim Flaminius unum ex his, qui in carcere detinebantur, adduci jussit, et ipse securi percussit. Tam perditam libidinem eo magis notandam putavit Cato, quod cum probro privato conjungeret imperii dedecus. Quid enim crudelius, quam inter pocula et dapes ad spectaculum mulieris humanam victimam mactare, et mensam cruore respergere?

17. Quum in senatu de tertio Punico bello ageretur, Cato jam senex delendam Carthaginem censuit, negavitque, ea stante salvam esse posse rempublicam. Quum autem id, contradicente Scipione Nasica, non facile patribus persuaderet, deinceps quoties de re aliqua sententiam dixit in senatu, addidit semper: Hoc censeo, et Carthaginem esse delendam. Tandem in curiam intulit ficum praecocem, et excussa toga effudit; cujus quum pulchritudinem patres admirarentur, interrogavit eos Cato, quando hanc ex arbore lectam putarent? Illis ficum recentem videri affirmantibus: Atqui, inquit, tertio abhinc die scitote decerptam esse Carthagine; tam prope ab hoste absumus. Movit ea res patrum animos, et bellum Carthaginiensibus indictum est.

18. Fuit Cato ut senator egregius, ita bonus pater. Quum ei natus esset filius, nullis negotiis nisi publicis impediabatur quo minus adesset matri infantem abluenti et fasciis involventi. Illa enim proprio lacte filium alebat. Ubi aliquid intelligere potuit puer, eum pater ipse in litteris instituit, licet idoneum et eruditum domi servum haberet. Nolebat enim servum filio maledicere, vel aurem vellicare, si tardior in discendo esset; neque etiam filium tanti beneficii, hoc est doctrinae, debitorem esse servo. Ipse itaque ejus ludimagister, ipse legum doctor, ipse lanista fuit. Conscripsit

manu sua grandibus litteris historias, ut etiam in paterna domo ante oculos proposita haberet veterum instituta et exempla.

19. Quum postea Catonis filius in exercitu Pompilii tiro militaret, et Pompilio visum esset unam dimittere legionem, Catonis quoque filium dimisit; sed quum is amore pugnandi in exercitu remansisset, Cato pater ad Pompilium scripsit, ut, si filium pateretur in exercitu remanere, secundo eum obligaret militiae sacramento, quia, priore amisso, cum hostibus jure pugnare non poterat. Exstat quoque Catonis patris ad filium epistola, in qua scribit, se audivisse eum missum factum esse ab Pompilio imperatore, monetque eum, ut caveat, ne proelium ineat. Negat enim jus esse, qui miles non sit, eum pugnare cum hoste.

20. Agricultura plurimum delectabatur Cato, malebatque agrorum et pecorum fructu, quam foenore ditescere. Quum ab eo quaereretur, quid maxime in re familiari expediret? respondit, Bene pascere. Quid secundum? Satis bene pascere. Quid tertium? Male pascere. Quid quartum? Arare. Et quum ille, qui quaesierat, dixisset, Quid foenerari? Tum Cato: Quid, inquit, hominem occidere? Scripsit ipse, villas suas ne tectorio quidem fuisse praelitas, atque postea addidit: Neque mihi aedificatio, neque vas neque vestimentum ullum est pretiosum; si quid est, quo uti possim, utor, si non est, facile careo. Suo quemque uti et frui per me licet; mihi vitio quidam vertunt, quod multis rebus egeo; at ego illis vitio tribuo, quod nequeunt egere.

21. Injuriarum patientissimus fuit Cato. Ab homine improbo contumeliis proscissus: Iniqua, inquit, tecum mihi est pugna: tu enim probra facile audis, et dicis libenter; mihi vero et dicere ingratum, et audire insolitum. Dicere solebat, acerbos inimicos melius de quibusdam mereri, quam eos amicos, qui dulces videantur; illos enim saepe verum dicere, hos nunquam. Cato ab adolescentia usque ad extremam aetatem inimicitias reipublicae causa suscipere non destitit: ipse a multis accusatus non modo nullum existimationis detrimentum fecit, sed, quoad vixit, virtutum laude crevit. Quartum et octogesimum annum agens ab inimicis capitali crimine accusatus suam ipse causam peroravit, nec quisquam aut memoriam ejus tardio rem, aut lateris firmitatem imminutam, aut os haesitatione impeditum animadvertit. Non illum enervavit, nec afflixit senectus; ea aetate aderat amicis, veniebat in senatum frequens. Graecas etiam litteras senex didicit. Quando obreperet senectus, vix intellexit. Sensim sine sensu aetas ingravescebat; nec subito fracta est, sed diuturnitate quasi exstincta. Annos quinque et octoginta natus excessit e vita.

Titus Quinctius Flaminius—defeats Philip, B.C. 197.

22. T. Quinctius Flaminius, filius ejus, qui apud Trasimenum periit, consul missus est adversus Philippum Macedonum regem, qui Hannibalem pecunia et copiis juverat, Atheniensesque, populi Romani socios, armis laccessiverat. Contraxerant autem bellum cum Philippo Athenienses haudquaquam digna causa. Duo juvenes Acarnanes non initiati templum Cereris cum cetera turba ingressi sunt. Facile eos sermo prodidit. Deducti ad antistites templi, etsi manifestum erat eos per errorem ingressos, tamquam ob infandum scelus interfecti sunt. Acarnanes suorum neco commoti, ad vindicandos illos auxilium a Philippo petierunt, qui terram Atticam igne ferroque vastavit, urbes complures cepit, Athenas ipsas oppugnavit.

23. Quinctius, exercitu conscripto, maturius, quam soliti erant priores consules, profectus, in Græciam magnis itineribus contendit. Tunc caduceator ab rege venit, locum ac tempus colloquendi postulans. Flaminius, victoriae quam pacis avidior, tamen ad constitutum tempus venit in colloquium, postulavitque, ut Philippus omni Græcia decederet. Accensus indignatione rex exclamavit: Quid victo imperares gravius, Tite Quincti? Et quum quidam ex circumstantibus oculis aeger adjeccisset: aut bello vincendum, aut melioribus parendum esse: apparet id quidem, inquit Philippus, etiam caeco, jocans in ejus valetudinem oculorum. Erat quippe Philippus dicacior natura, quam regem decet, et ne inter seria quidem satis risui temperans. Dein, re infecta, se ex colloquio proripuit. Eum Flaminius bis proelio fudit castrisque exiit.

24. T. Quinctius Flaminius Græciae veterem statum reddidit, ut legibus suis viveret, et antiqua libertate frueretur. Aderat ludorum Isthmiorum tempus, ad quod spectaculum Græcia universa convenerat. Tum praeco in mediam arenam processit, tubaque silentio facto haec verba pronuntiavit: Senatus populusque Romanus et T. Quinctius Flaminius imperator, Philippo rege et Macedonibus devictis, omnes Græciae civitates liberas esse jubet. Audita voce praeconis majus gaudium fuit, quam quantum homines possent capere; vix satis credebant se audivisse; alii alios intuebantur mirabundi. Revocatus praeco, quum unusquisque non audire tantum, sed videre etiam libertatis suae nuntium averet, iterum pronuntiavit eadem. Tum tantus clamor ortus est, ut certo constet aves, quae supervolabant, attonitas paventesque decidisse.

25. T. Quinctio Flaminio triumphus a senatu decretus est. Postea quum Prusias, Bithyniae rex, legatos Romam misisset, casu

accidit ut legati apud Flaminium coenarent, atque ibi de Hannibale mentione facta ex his unus diceret, eum in Prusiae regno esse. Id postero die Flaminius senatui detulit. Patres, qui vivo Hannibale nunquam metu vacarent, legatos in Bithyniam miserunt, in his Flaminium, qui Hannibalem sibi dedi poscerent. A primo colloquio Flaminii, ad domum Hannibalis custodiendam milites a rege missi sunt. Hannibal septem exitus e domo fecerat, ut semper aliquod iter fugae praeparatum haberet. Postquam nuntiatum est ei, milites regios in vestibulo esse, conatus est postico occulto fugere; ubi vero id quoque obseptum sensit, et omnia clausa esse, hausto, quod sub annuli gemma habebat, veneno absumptus est.

Lucius Aemilius Paullus Macedonicus—Conquest of Macedonia.

B.C. 168.

26. L. Aemilius Paullus ejus, qui ad *Lanuas* cecidit, filius erat. Consul sortitus est Macedoniam provinciam, in qua Perseus Philippi filius, paterni in Romanos odii heres, bellum renovaverat. Quum adversus Persea profecturus esset, et domum suam ad vesperum rediret, filiolum suam Tertiam, quae tunc erat admodum parva, osculans animadvertit tristiculam. Quid est, inquit, mea Tertia? quid tristis es? Mi pater, inquit illa, Perse periit. Erat autem mortua catella eo nomine. Tum ille arctius puellam complexus: Accipio omen, inquit, mea filia. Ita ex fortuito dicto quasi spem certam clarissimi triumphi animo praesumpsit. Ingressus deinde Macedoniam recta ad hostem perrexerat.

27. Quum duae acies in conspectu essent, Sulpicius Gallus, tribunus militum, Romanum exercitum magno metu liberavit. Is enim, quum lunae defectionem nocte sequenti futuram praesciret, ad contionem vocatis militibus dixit: Nocte proxima, ne quis id pro portento accipiat, ab hora secunda usque ad quartam luna defectura est. Id, quia naturali ordine et statis fit temporibus, et sciri ante et praedici potest. Itaque, quemadmodum nemo miratur lunam nunc pleno orbe, nunc senescentem exiguo cornu fulgere; sic mirum non est, eam obscurari, quando umbra terrae conditur. Quapropter Romanos non movit illa defectio; Macedones vero eadem, ut triste prodigium, terruit.

28. Paucis diebus post Aemilius Paullus cum Perseo acerrime dimicavit. Macedonum exercitus caesus fugatusque est; rex ipse cum paucis fugit. Fugientes persecutus est Aemilius usque ad initium noctis. Tum se in castra victor recepit. Reversum gravis cura angebat, quod filium in castris non invenisset. Is erat Publius Scipio, postea Africanus deleta Carthagine appellatus, qui decimum

septimum tunc annum agens, dum acrius sequitur hostes, in partem aliam turba abreptus fuerat. Media tandem nocte in castra rediit. Tunc, recepto sospite filio, pater tantae victoriae gaudium sensit. Victus Perseus in templum confugerat, ibique in angulo obscuro delitescens deprehensus, et cum filio natu maximo ad consulem perductus est.

29. Perseus pulla veste amictus castra ingressus est. Non alias ad ullum spectaculum tanta multitudo occurrit. Rex captivus progredi prae turba non poterat, donec consul lictores misit, qui submovendo circumfusus iter ad praetorium facerent. Aemilius, ubi audivit Persea adesse, consurrexit, progressusque paullum introeunti regi manum porrexit; ad genua procumbentem crexit; introductum in tabernaculum suo lateri assidere jussit. Deinde eum interrogavit, qua inductus injuria bellum contra populum Romanum tam infesto animo suscepisset? Rex, nullo dato responso, terram intuens diu flevit. Tum consul: Bonum, inquit, animum habe; populi Romani clementia non modo spem tibi, sed prope certam fiduciam salutis praebet.

30. Postquam Persea consolatus est Aemilius, sermonem ad circumstantes Romanos convertit: Videtis, inquit, exemplum insigne mutationis rerum humanarum; vobis haec praecipue dico, juvenes; ideo neminem decet in quemquam superbe agere, nec praesenti credere fortunae. Eo die Perseus a consule ad coenam invitatus est, et omnis ei honor habitus, qui haberi in tali fortuna poterat. Deinde quum ad consulem multarum gentium legati gratulandi causa venissent, Aemilius ludos magno apparatu fecit, lautumque convivium paravit; qua in re curam et diligentiam adhibebat, dicere solitus, et convivium instruere, et ludos parare viri ejusdem esse, qui vincere bello sciret.

31. Confecto bello Aemilius Paullus regia nave ad urbem est subvectus. Completae erant omnes Tiberis ripae obviam effusa multitudine. Fuit ejus triumphus omnium longe magnificentissimus. Populus, exstructis per forum tabulatis in modum theatrorum, spectavit in candidis togis. Aperta templa omnia, et sertis coronata ture fumabant. In tres dies distributa est pompa spectaculi. Primus dies vix sufficit transvehendis signis tabulisque; sequenti die translata sunt arma, galeae, scuta, loricae, pharetrae, argentum aurumque. Tertio die primo statim mane ducere agmen coepere tibicines, non festos sollemnium pomparum modos, sed bellicum sonantes, quasi in aciem procedendum foret. Deinde agebantur pingues cornibus auratis et vittis redimiti boves centum et viginti.

32. Sequebantur regis liberi, comitante educatorum et magistrorum turba, qui manus ad spectatores cum lacrimis miserabiliter tendebant, et pueros docebant implorandam suppliciter victoris populi misericordiam. Pone filios incedebat cum uxore Perseus stupenti et attonito similis. Inde quadringentae coronae aureae portabantur, ab omnibus fero Graeciae civitatibus dono missae. Postremo ipse in curru Paullus auro purpuraque fulgens eminebat, qui magnam quum dignitate alia corporis, tum senecta ipsa majestatem prae se ferebat. Post currum inter alios illustres viros filii duo Aemilii, deinde equites turmatim, et cohortes peditum suis quaeque ordinibus. Paulo a senatu et a plebe concessum est, ut in ludis Circensibus veste triumphali uteretur, eique cognomen Macedonici inditum.

33. Tanta huic laetitiae gravis dolor admixtus est. Nam Aemilius Paullus, duobus filiis in adoptionem datis, duos tantum nominis heredes domi retinuerat. Ex his minor, ferme duodecim annos natus, quinque diebus ante triumphum patris, major autem triduo post triumphum decessit. Erat porro Aemilius liberorum amantissimus; eos erudiendos curaverat non solum Romana veteri disciplina, sed etiam Graecis litteris. Optimos adhibuerat magistros, eorumque exercitiis omnibus ipse interfuerat, quum eum respublica alio non vocaret. Eum tamen casum fortiter tulit, et in oratione, quam de rebus a se gestis apud populum habuit: Optavi, inquit, ut, si quid adversi immineret ad expiandam nimiam felicitatem, id in domum meam potius, quam in rempublicam recideret. Nemo jam ex tot liberis superest, qui Aemilii Paulli nomen ferat: sed hanc privatam calamitatem vestra felicitas et secunda fortuna publica consolatur.

34. Aemilius omni Macedonum gaza, quae fuit maxima, potitus erat; tantam in aerarium populi Romani pecuniam invexerat, ut unius imperatoris praeda finem attulerit tributorum. At hic non modo nihil ex thesauris regiis concupivit, sed ne ipse quidem spectare eos dignatus est. Per alios homines cuncta administravit, nec quidquam in domum suam intulit, praeter memoriam nominis sempiternam; mortuus est adeo pauper, ut dos ejus uxori, nisi vendito, quem unum reliquerat, fundo non potuerit exsolvi. Exsequiae ejus non tam auro et ebore, quam omnium benevolentia et studio fuerunt insignes. Macedoniae principes, qui tunc Romae erant legationis nomine, humeros suos funebri lecto sponte subjecerunt. Quem enim in bello ob virtutem timuerant, eundem in pace ob justitiam diligebant.

Caius Popilius Laenas—Embassy to Antiochus Epiphanes.
B.C. 168.

35. Aemilio Paulo consule Romam venerunt legati a Ptolemaeo, rege Aegypti, qui pulso fratre majore Alexandriam tenebat. Nam Antiochus, rex Syriae, per speciem reducendi majoris Ptolemaei in regnum Aegyptum invadere conabatur. Jam navali praelio viceerat minorem Ptolemaeum, et Alexandriam obsidebat; nec procul abesse videbatur, quin regno opulentissimo potiretur. Legati sordidati, barba et capillo promisso, cum ramis oleae ingressi curiam procubuerunt. Oratio fuit etiam miserabilior quam habitus. Orabant senatum, ut opem regno Aegypti ferret. Moti patres legatorum precibus extemplo legationem miserunt, cujus princeps C. Popilius Laenas, ad bellum inter fratres componendum. Jussus est Popilius adire prius Antiochum, deinde Ptolemaeum, eisque denuntiare, ut bello absisterent; qui secus fecisset, eum pro hoste a senatu habitum iri.

36. Prope Alexandriam Antiocho occurrerunt legati. Quos quum advenientes Antiochus amice salutasset, et Popilio dextram porrigeret, tabellas ei Popilius, in quibus erat senatus consultum, tradidit, atque statim legere jussit. Quibus perlectis Antiochus dixit, se adhibitis amicis consideraturum quid faciendum sibi esset. Indignatus Popilius, quod rex aliquam moram interponeret, virga, quam manu gerebat, regem circumscripsit, ac: "Priusquam hoc circulo excedas," inquit, "redde responsum, quod senatui referam." Obstupefactus Antiochus, quum parumper haesitasset: "Faciam," inquit, "quod censet senatus." Tum demum Popilius dextram regi tanquam socio et amico porrexit. Eadem die, quum Antiochus excessisset Aegypto, legati concordiam inter fratres auctoritate sua firmaverunt. Clara ea per gentes legatio fuit, quod Aegyptus Antiocho adempta, redditumque regnum patrium stirpi Ptolemaei fuerat.

Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus Aemilianus—Third Punic War.
B.C. 149-146.—*Capture of Numantia*, B.C. 134.

37. P. Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus, Paulli Macedonici filius, adoptione Scipionis Africani nepos, a tenera aetate Graecis litteris a Polybio, praestantis ingenii viro, eruditus est. Ex ejus doctrina tantos fructus tulit, ut non modo aequales suos, sed etiam majores natu omni virtutum genere superaret. Temperantiae et continentiae laudem ante omnia comparare studuit, quod quidem tunc difficile erat. Mirum enim est, quo impetu ad libidines et epulas juvenes Romani eo tempore ferrentur. At Scipio contrarium vitae institutum secutus publicam modestiae et continentiae famam est adeptus.

Polybium semper domi militiaeque secum habuit, semper inter arma ac studia versatus aut corpus periculis, aut animum disciplinis exercuit.

38. Scipio Aemilianus primum in Hispania Lucullo duce militavit, eoque in bello egregia fuit ejus opera. Nam rex quidam barbarus mirae proceritatis, splendidis armis ornatus, saepe Romanos provocabat, si quis singulari certamine secum vellet congredi. Quumque nemo contra eum exire auderet, suam Romanis ignaviam cum irrisu et ludibrio exprobrabat. Non tulit indignitatem rei Scipio, progressusque ad hostem conserta pugna eum prostravit, pari Romanorum laetitia et hostium terrore, quod ingentis corporis virum ipse exiguae staturae dejecisset. Scipio multo majus etiam adiit periculum in expugnatione urbis, quam tunc obsidebant Romani; nam ipse primus murum conscendit, viamque aliis militibus aperuit. Ob haec praeclare gesta Lucullus dux juvenem pro contione laudatum murali corona donavit.

39. Tertio bello Punico, quum clarum esset Scipionis nomen, juvenis adhuc factus est consul, eique Africa provincia extra sortem data est, ut, quam urbem avus ejus concusserat, eam nepos everteret. Tunc enim Romani, suadente Catone, decreverant Carthaginem diruere. Carthaginensibus igitur imperatum est, ut, si salvi esse vellent, ex urbe migrarent, sedemque alio in loco a mari remoto constituerent. Quod ubi Carthagine auditum est, ortus statim est ululatus ingens, clamorque, bellum esse gerendum, satiusque esse extrema omnia pati, quam patriam relinquere. Quum vero neque naves neque arma haberent, in usum novae classis tecta domosque resciderunt; aurum et argentum pro aere ferroque conflatum est; viri, feminae, pueri, senes simul operi instabant; non die, non noctu labor intermissus. Ancillas primo totonderunt, ut ex earum crinibus funes facerent, mox etiam matronae ipsae capillos suos ad eundem usum contulerunt.

40. Scipio, exercitu ad Carthaginem admoto, eam oppugnare coepit; quae urbs, quamquam summa vi defendebatur, tandem expugnata est. Rebus desperatis quadraginta millia hominum se victori tradiderunt. Dux ipse Hasdrubal, inscia uxore, ad genua Scipionis cum ramis oleae supplex procubuit. Quum vero ejus uxor se a viro relictam vidisset, diris omnibus eum devovit; tum duobus liberis dextra laevaue comprehensis, a culmine domus se in medium flagrantis urbis incendium immisit. Deleta Carthagine Scipio victor Romam reversus est. Splendidum egit triumphum, Africanusque est appellatus. Ita cognomen Africani Carthago capta Scipioni majori, eadem eversa Scipioni minori peperit.

41. Postea Scipio iterum consul creatus contra Numantinos in Hispaniam profectus est. Ibi multiplex clades priorum ducum insecitia a Romanis accepta fuerat. Scipio, ubi primum advenit, corruptum licentia exercitum ad pristinam disciplinam revocavit. Omnia deliciarum instrumenta e castris eiecit. Qui miles extra ordinem fuisset deprehensus, cum virgis cadebat; jumenta omnia vendi jussit, ne oneribus portandis usui essent; militem quemque triginta dierum frumentum ac septenos vallos ferre coegit. Cuidam propter onus aegre incedenti dixit: Quum te gladio vallare scieris, tunc vallum ferre desinito. Ita redacto in disciplinam exercitu urbem Numantiam obsedit. Numantini fame adacti se ipsi trucidaverunt. Captam urbem Scipio delevit, et de ea triumphavit.

42. Scipio censor fuit cum Mummiro viro nobili, sed segniore. Tribu movit quemdam, qui ordines ducens proelio non interfuerat. Quumque ille quaereret, cur notaretur, qui custodiae causa in castris remansisset, Scipio respondit: Non amo nimium diligentes. Equum ademit adolescenti, qui in obsidione Carthagini, vocatis ad coenam amicis, diripiendam sub figura urbis Carthagini placentam in mensa posuerat, quaerentique causam: Quia, inquit Scipio, me prior Carthaginem diripuisti. Contra Mummius Scipionis collega neque ipse notabat quemquam, et notatos a collega, quos poterat, ignominiae eximebat. Unde Scipio, quum ei cupienti censuram ex maiestate reipublicae gerere impedimento esset Mummi segnitie, in senatu ait: Utinam mihi collegam dedissetis, aut non dedissetis!

43. In Scipione Aemiliano etiam multa privatae vitae dicta factaque celebrantur. Caio Laelio familiariter usus est. Ferunt cum eo Scipionem saepe rusticatum fuisse, eosque incredibiliter repuerascere solitos esse, quum rus ex urbe, tanquam e vinculis, evolvissent. Vix audeo dicere de tantis viris, sed ita narratur, conchas eos ad littus maris legere consuevisse, et ad omnem animi remissionem ludumque descendere. Mortuo Aemilio Paulo, Scipio cum fratre heres relictus animum vere fraternum in eum ostendit; nam universam ei hereditatem tradidit, quod cum videret re familiari minus quam se instructum. Pariter, defuncta matre, omnia bona materna sororibus concessit, quamquam nulla pars hereditatis ad eas lege pertinebat.

44. Quum in contione interrogaretur, quid sentiret de morte Tiberii Gracchi, qui plebis favorem pravis largitionibus captaverat, palam respondit, cum jure caesum sibi videri. Quo responso exacerbata contio acclamavit; tum Scipio clamorem ortum a vili plebecula animadvertens: Taceant, inquit, quibus Italia noverca est, non mater. Quum magis etiam obstreperet populus, ille vultu con-

stanti: Hostium, inquit, armatorum toties clamore non territus, qui possum vestro moveri? Tunc constantia et auctoritate viri perculsa plebs conticuit. Deinde, quasi vim sibi mox allatum iri animo praesagiret, malam sibi repeudi gratiam laborum pro republica susceptorum questus est. Maxima patrum frequentia domum deductus est.

45. Postridie quam domum se validus receperat, Scipio repente in lectulo exanimis est inventus. De tanti viri morte nulla habita est quaestio, ejusque corpus velato capite est elatum, ne livor in ore appareret. Metellus, licet Scipionis inimicus, hanc necem adeo graviter tulit, ut ea audita in forum advolaret, ibique maestus vultu clamaret: Concurrite, cives! moenia urbis nostrae eversa sunt, Scipioni intra suos penates quiescenti nefaria vis illata est. Idem Metellus filios suos jussit funebri ejus lecto humeros subjicere, eisque dixit: Nunquam a vobis id officium majori viro praestari poterit. Scipionis patrimonium tam exiguum fuit, ut triginta duas libras argenti, duas et selibras auri tantum relinqueret.

46. Quum duo consules, quorum alter inops erat, alter autem avarus, in senatu contenderent, uter in Hispaniam ad bellum gerendum mitteretur, ac magna inter patres esset dissensio, rogatus sententiam Scipio Aemilianus: Neutrum, inquit, mihi mitti placet, quia alter nihil habet, alteri nihil est satis. Scilicet ad rem bene gerendam judicabat pariter abesse debere et inopiam et avaritiam. Alioquin maxime verendum est ne publicum munus quaestui habeatur, et praeda communis in privatum imperatoris lucrum convertatur. Longe ab hac culpa alienus fuit Scipio; nam post duos consulatus et totidem triumphos officio legationis fungens septem tantum servos secum duxit. E Carthaginis et Numantiae spoliis comparare plures certe potuerat, sed nihilo locupletior Carthagine eversa fuit quam ante. Itaque quum per populi Romani socios et exterarum nationes iter faceret, non mancipia ejus, sed victoriae numerabantur, nec, quantum auri et argenti, sed quantum dignitatis atque gloriae secum ferret, aestimabatur.

Lucius Mummius Achaicus—Conquest of Greece. B.C. 146.

47. Quum Corinthii adversus Romanos rebellassent, eorumque legatis injuriam fecissent, L. Mummius consul, conscripto exercitu, Corinthum profectus est. Corinthii, veluti nihil negotii bello Romano suscepissent, omnia neglexerant. Praedam, non proelium cogitantes, vehicula duxerant ad spolia Romanorum reportanda. Conjuges liberosque ad spectaculum certaminis in montibus posuerunt. Quam vecordiam celerrima poena consecuta est; nam proelio

ante oculos suorum commisso caesi lugubre his spectaculum et gravem luctus memoriam reliquerunt. Conjuges et liberi eorum, de spectatoribus captivi facti, praeda victorum fuere. Urbs ipsa Corinthus direpta primum, deinde tuba praecinente diruta est; populus omnis sub corona venditus; dux eorum victus domum refugit, eamque incendit, conjugem interfecit, et in ignem praecipitavit, ipse veneno interiit.

48. Erat Corinthi magna vis signorum tabularumque pretiosarum, quibus quum Mummius urbem et totam Italiam replisset, in domum suam nihil contulit; sed harum rerum tam rudis et ignarus erat, ut, quum eas tabulas Romam portandas locaret, ediceret conducentibus, si eas perdidissent, novas esse reddituros. Una eximii pictoris tabella ludentibus alca militibus alvei vicem praestitit. Quae tabella deinde, quum praeda venderetur, ab Attalo rege sex millibus nummorum empta est. Mummius pretium admiratus et ex alieno iudicio pulchritudinem tabellae suspicatus, venditionem rescidit, et tabellam iussit Romam deferri.

Quintus Metellus Macedonicus—War with the Pseudo-Philippus, B.C. 148. Numantine War, B.C. 143.

49. Q. Metellus, a domita Macedonia dictus Macedonicus, missus est adversus Pseudo-Philippum, hominem humili loco natum, qui se Persei regis filium mentiebatur, eaque fraude Macedoniam occupaverat. Fabulam autem hujusmodi finxerat; praedicabat se ex Perseo rege ortum, et ab eo fidei cujusdam viri Cretensis commissum, ut in belli casu, quod tunc ille cum Romanis gerebat, aliquod veluti semen stirpis regiae reservaretur; datum ei insuper libellum siguo Persei impressum, quem puero traderet, quum ad puberem aetatem venisset. Mortuo Perseo, se Adrumeti educatum usque ad duodecimum aetatis annum, ignarum fuisse generis sui, eumque existimavisse patrem, a quo educaretur. Ab eo, quum prope ad finem vitae ultimum esset, detectam tandem fuisse originem suam, sibi quoque libellum traditum. Erat praeterea juveni forma, quae Persei filium non dedeceret. Hunc Metellus bis proelio fudit, et die triumphi ante currum egit.

50. Postea Q. Metellus bellum in Hispania contra Celtiberos gessit; et quum urbem, quae erat caput gentis, obsideret, jamque admota machina partem muri, quae sola convelli poterat, brevi disjecturus videretur, humanitatem certae victoriae praetulit. Vir quidam in obsessa civitate nobilis, nomine Rethogenes, ad Metellum transierat, relictis in oppido filiis. Irati cives Rethogenis filios machinae ictibus objecerunt. Nihil motus periculo filiorum pater

hortabatur Metellum, ut ne oppugnatione desisteret; at Metellus obsidionem maluit solvere, quam pueros in conspectu patris crudeli nece interfici. Atque hujus mansuetudinis fructum tulit; namque multae aliae urbes admiratione hujus facti se sponte ei dediderunt.

51. Metellus quum urbem Contrebiā viribus expugnare non posset, ad fallendum hostem convertit animum. Itinera magno impetu ingrediebatur, deinde alias atque alias regiones petebat, modo hos occupabat montes, modo ad illos transgrediebatur. Quum interim et suis et hostibus ignota esset causa, cur sic sua mutaret consilia; a quodam amico interrogatus, quid ita incertum belli genus sequeretur: Absiste, inquit Metellus, ista quaerere; namque tunicam meam exurerem, si eam consilium meum scire existimarem. Postquam vero et exercitum suum ignorantia, et hostes errore implicavit, quum alio cursum direxisset, subito ad Contrebiā reflexit, eamque inopinatam et attonitam oppressit.

52. Raram Metelli Macedonici felicitatem multi scriptores celebrant; omnia enim ei contigerunt, quae beatam vitam videntur efficere. Fortuna eum nasci voluit in urbe terrarum principe, parentes nobilissimos dedit, adjecit animi eximias dotes et corporis vires, quae tolerandis laboribus sufficere possent, multa decora in ejus domum congegit; nam quum ipse consul, censor etiam augurque fuisset, et triumphasset, tres filios consules vidit, e quibus unum etiam et censorem et triumphantem, quartum autem praetorem, tres quoque filias bene nuptas. Hunc autem vitae cursum consentaneus finis excepit; nam Metellum, ultimae senectutis spatio defunctum, et leni mortis genere inter oscula complexusque natorum extinctum, filii et generi humeris suis per urbem latum rogo imposuerunt.

BOOK V.—FROM THE TIMES OF THE GRACCHI TO THE DEATH OF AUGUSTUS.

B.C. 133 TO A.D. 14



Tiberius Gracchus et Caius Gracchus. B.C. 133-121.

1. Ti. Gracchus et C. Gracchus Scipionis Africani ex filia nepotes erant. Horum adolescentia bonis artibus et magna omnium spe exacta est: ad egregiam enim indolem accedebat optima educatio. Exstant Corneliae matris epistolae, quibus apparet, eos non solum

in gremio matris educatos fuisse, sed etiam ab ea sermonis elegantiam hausisse. Maximum matronis ornamentum esse liberos bene institutos merito putabat sapientissima illa mulier. Quum Campana matrona, apud illam hospita, ornamenta sua, quae erant illo saeculo pretiosissima, ostentaret ei muliebriter; Cornelia traxit eam sermone, quousque a schola redirent liberi. Quos reversos hospitae exhibens: En haec, inquit, mea ornamenta. Nihil quidem istis adolescentibus neque a natura neque a doctrina defuit: sed ambo rempublicam, quam tueri poterant, perturbare maluerunt.

2. Ti. Gracchus, quum esset tribunus plebis, a senatu descivit; populi favorem profusis largitionibus sibi conciliavit; agros plebi dividebat; dabat civitatem omnibus Italicis; provincias novis coloniis replebat; quibus rebus viam sibi ad regnum parare videbatur. Quare convocati Patres deliberabant, quidnam faciendum esset. Tiberius in Capitolium venit, manum ad caput referens; quo signo salutem suam populo commendabat. Hoc nobilitas ita accepit, quasi diadema posceret. Tum Scipio Nasica, quum esset consobrinus Tiberii Gracchi, patriam cognationi praetulit, sublataque dextera proclamavit: Qui rempublicam salvam esse volunt, me sequantur. Dein optimates in Gracchum irruunt, qui fugiens, fragmento subsellii ictus, vitam finivit. Mortui Tiberii corpus in flumen projectum est.

3. C. Gracchum idem furor, qui fratrem Tiberium, invasit. Seu vindicandae fraternae necis, seu comparandae regiae potentiae causa, vix tribunatum adeptus est, quum pessima coepit inire consilia, maximas largitiones fecit, aerarium effudit, legem de frumento plebi dividendo tulit. Perniciosi Gracchi consiliis, quanta poterant contentione, obsistebant omnes boni, in quibus maxime Piso vir consularis. Is, quum multa contra legem frumentariam dixisset, lege tamen lata ad frumentum cum ceteris accipiendum venit. Gracchus ubi animadvertit in contione Pisonem stantem, eum sic compellavit, audiente populo Romano: Qui tibi constas, Piso, quum ea lege frumentum petas, quam dissuasisti? Cui Piso: Nolim quidem, Gracche, inquit, mea bona tibi viritim dividere liceat, sed si facies, partem petam. Quo responso aperte declaravit vir gravis et sapiens, lege, quam tulerat Gracchus, patrimonium publicum dissipari.

4. Decretum a senatu est, ut videret consul Opimius, ne quid detrimenti respublica caperet; quod nisi in maximo discrimine decerni non solebat. C. Gracchus, armata familia, Aventinum occupaverat. Quamobrem consul, vocato ad arma populo, Caium aggressus est, qui pulsus profugit, et, quum jam comprehenderetur, jugulum servo praebeuit;

qui dominum et mox semet ipsum super domini corpus interemit. Consul promiserat, se pro capite Gracchi aurum repensurum esse; quare Septimuleius quidam lancea praefixum Caii caput attulit, eique aequale auri pondus persolutum est. Aiunt etiam, cum plumbum infudisse, quo gravius efficeretur.

5. Occiso Ti. Graccho, quum senatus consulibus mandasset, ut in eos, qui cum Tiberio consenserant, animadverteretur, Blossius quidam Tiberii amicus pro se deprecatum venit, hancque, ut sibi ignosceretur, causam afferebat, quod tanti Gracchum fecisset, ut, quidquid ille vellet, sibi faciendum putaret. Tum consul: Quid? inquit, si te in Capitolium faces ferre vellet, obsecuturusne voluntati illius fuisses propter istam, quam jactas, familiaritatem? Nunquam, inquit Blossius, id quidem voluisset, sed si voluisset, paruissem. Nefaria vox; nulla enim est excusatio peccati, si amici causa peccaveris.

Quintus Metellus Numidicus—War with Jugurtha.

B.C. 109-108.

6. Q. Metellus consul cum Jugurtha, Numidarum rege, bellum gessit. Is a Micipsa adoptatus duos ejus filios, fratres suos, interfecerat, et solus Numidiae imperio potiretur. Micipsa in amicitia et societate populi Romani semper permanserat. Postquam igitur Romae cognitum est nefarium Jugurthae scelus, placuit id ulcisci. Metellus cum exercitu in Africam navigavit, et cum hoste manus conseruit. Qua in parte Jugurtha affuit, ibi aliquamdiu certatum est neque hic ullum boni ducis aut militis officium praetermisit. Ceteri vero ejus milites primo congressu pulsifugatique sunt; Jugurtha in oppidum munitum perfugit. Paucis post diebus Metellus cum insecutus iterum proelio fudit, Numidiam vastavit, urbes amplas et munitissimas cepit; quae victoria ei nomen Numidici fecit.

7. Postea Q. Metellus censor factus est, ejusque egregia fuit censura, et omnis vita plena gravitatis. Quum ab inimicis accusatus causam de pecuniis repetundis diceret, et ipsius tabulae circumferrentur iudicibus inspiciendae; nemo ex illis fuit qui non removeret oculos, et se totum averteret, ne quisquam dubitare videretur, verumne an falsum esset, quod ille rettulerat in tabulas. Quum Saturninus, tribunus plebis, legem senatus majestati adversam et reipublicae perniciosam tulisset, Metellus in eam legem jurare noluit, eaque de causa in exilium actus est. Honestum Rhodi secessum invenit, ibique litteris operam dedit. Ita vir fortissimus de civitate maluit decedere quam de sententia, eique salus patriae dulcior quam conspectus fuit.

8. Metelli filius precibus et lacrimis a populo impetravit, ut pater ab exsilio revocaretur. Is forte ludos spectabat, quum ei reditae sunt litterae, quibus scriptum erat, maximo senatus et populi consensu reditum illi in patriam datum esse. Nihil eo nuntio moveri visus est; non prius e theatro abiit, quam spectaculum finiretur; non laetitiam suam proxime sedentibus ulla ex parte patefecit, sed summum gaudium intra se continuit, parique vultu in exsiliium abiit, et fuit restitutus; adeo moderatum inter secundas et adversas res gessit animum. Tantus vero ad eum advenientem concursus est factus, ut dies totus non sufficeret gratulationibus illum ad portam urbis excipientium; inde in Capitolium ascendentem et lares repetentem universa propemodum civitas deduxit.

Marcus Aemilius Scaurus. B.C. 115.

9. M. Aemilius Scaurus nobili familia ortus est, sed paupere. Nam pater ejus, quamvis patricius, ob rei familiaris inopiam carbonarium negotium exercuisse dicitur. Filius ipse dubitavit primo, utrum honores peteret, an argentariam faceret; sed quum eloquentia valeret, ex ea gloriam et opes peperit. Consul factus severum se in tuenda militari disciplina praebeuit; cujus disciplinae exemplum admiratione dignum referebat ipse in iis libris, quos de vita sua scripserat. Quum in eo loco, ubi posuerat castra, arbor esset maturis fructibus onusta postridie abeunte exercitu arborem intactis fructibus relictam esse. Idem Publio Decio praetori, quod se transeunte sederet, et assurgere jussus non parvisset, vestem scidit, sellam fregit, et, ne quis ad eum in jus iret, edixit.

10. M. Scaurus, ut in tuenda militari disciplina, sic in punienda filii sui ignavia fuit severus. Quum enim in quodam proelio Romani equites pulsi, deserto imperatore, Romam pavidi repeterent, in quibus erat ipse Scauri filius; misit pater, qui ei dicerent, se libentius occurrurum esse filii in acie interfecti ossibus, quam visurum reducem reum tam turpis fugae; ideoque conspectum irati patris degeneri filio esse vitandum, si quid verecundiae in animo superesset. Non tulit juvenis ignominiae dolorem, et maerore confectus interiit.

11. M. Scaurus, quum esset summa senectute et adversa valetudine, pristinum animi vigorem retinuit. Varius quidam patria Hispanus, vetus Scauri inimicus, senem opprimere conatus est. Accusabat eum acceptae ab hostibus pecuniae ad prodendam rempublicam. Scaurus nobilissimis juvenibus innixus descendit in forum, dataque respondendi facultate, paucis verbis ita causam egit: V.

rius Hispanus ait, M. Scaurum, senatus principem, ab hoste corruptum esse, et populi Romani imperium prodidisse, M. vero Scaurus princeps senatus negat, se esse huic culpae affinem: testis nemo est; utri vos potius credendum putatis? Qua dicti gravitate periculum intentatum propulsavit. Nam statim populus accusatorem ab illa actione depulit.

Marcus Livius Drusus—Tribune of the Plebs, B.C. 91.

12. M. Livius Drusus, patre consulari genitus, relictum sibi patrimonium profusis largitionibus dissipavit adeo, ut ipse profiteretur, nemini se ad largiendum quidquam reliquisse praeter coelum et coenum. Unde quum pecunia egeret, multa contra dignitatem fecit. Tribunus plebis primo senatus causam suscepit, sed audax et vehemens, ut propositum assequeretur, leges perniciosas tulit; quibus quum Philippus consul obsisteret, ei Drusus in comitio ita collum obtorsit, ut plurimus sanguis efflueret e naribus, additaque contumelia non cruorem, sed muriam de turdis esse dixit. Philippus enim deliciarum amans turdorumque imprimis edax habebatur. Alium etiam virum consularem iisdem legibus pariter adversantem professus est Drusus se de saxo Tarpeio praecipitaturum.

13. Nec observantior erga senatum fuit Drusus; nam quum senatus ad eum misisset, ut in curiam veniret: Quare, inquit Drusus, non ipse senatus ad me venit in Hostiliam propinquam restris? Paruitque tribuno senatus; quibus rebus factum est, ut Drusus nec senatui nec plebi placeret. Unde quum e foro magna hominum frequentia stipatus rediret, in atrio domus suae cultello percussus est. Cultellus lateri ejus affixus relictus est, auctor vero necis in turba latuit; Drusus intra paucas horas decessit. Quem ne morti quidem proximum ea deseruit superbia, quae eum in exitium impulerat; quum enim extremum jam redderet spiritum, circumstantium multitudinem intuens: Ecquando, inquit, amici, similem mei civem habebit respublica?

14. Hunc vitae finem habuit juvenis clarissimus quidam, sed quem sua semper inquietum ac turbulentum fecerat ambitio. Ipse queri solitus est, sibi uni ne puero quidam serias unquam contigisse; nam adhuc praetextatus per ambitionem coepit res judicibus commendare. Laudantur tamen Drusi quaedam facta dictaque. Quum Philippo consuli insidiae pararentur, ejusque vita in maximo esset periculo, Drusus, re cognita, Philippum licet inimicum invenit, ut sibi caveret. Exstat etiam Drusi vox egregia: quum enim domum aedificaret, promitteretque architectus, si quinque talenta

sibi darentur, ita se eam aedificaturum, ut nemo in eam despicere posset: Immo, inquit Drusus, decem dabo, si eam ita componas, ut quidquid agam, non a vicinis tantum, sed ab omnibus etiam civibus perspicere possit.

Publius Rutilius Rufus—Banished, B.C. 92.

15. P. Rutilius Rufus vitae innocentia enituit. Quum nemo esset in civitate illo integrior, omni honore dignus est habitus, et consul factus. Quum cum amicus quidam rem injustam aliquando rogaret, et Rutilius constanter negaret, indignatus amicus dixit: Quid igitur mihi opus est tua amicitia, si, quod rogo, non facis? Immo, respondit Rutilius, quid mihi tua, si propter te aliquid inhoneste facere me oporteat? Sciebat enim vir sanctus tam contra officium esse amico tribuere quod aequum non sit, quam non tribuere id, quod recte possimus; atque, si forte amici a nobis ea postulent, quae honesta non sunt, religionem et fidem esse amicitiae anteponendam.

16. Rutilius tamen in invidiam equitum Romanorum venit, quod ab eorum injuriis Asiam, cui tunc praeerat, defendisset; quare ab iis repetundarum accusatus est. Rutilius innocentia fretus senatoris insignia non deposuit; iudicibus non supplicavit; ne ornatus quidem causam suam dici voluit, quam simplex veritatis ratio ferebat; itaque damnatus est, et Mitylenas exsulatum abiit. Illi Asiam petenti omnes hujus provinciae civitates legatos miserunt. Hospitio eum, opibus, omni auxilio juverunt. Quum Rutilium quidam consolaretur, et diceret, instare arma civilia, brevique futurum, ut omnes exules reverterentur: Quid tibi, inquit Rutilius, mali feci ut mihi pejorem reditum optares, quam exitum? Malo, patria meo exilio erubescat, quam reditu maereat.

Caius Marius—Defeats Jugurtha, B.C. 107, 106.

17. C. Marius, humili loco natus, militiae tirocinium in Hispania, duce Scipione, posuit; erat imprimis Scipioni carus ob singularem virtutem et impigram ad pericula et labores alacritatem. Scipio, quum inspicere voluisset, quemadmodum ab unoquoque equi curarentur, Marii equum validum et bene curatum invenit; quam diligentiam imperator plurimum laudavit. Quodam die quum forte post coenam Scipio cum amicis colloqueretur, dixissetque aliquis, si quid Scipioni accidisset, equemnam alium similem imperatorem habitura esset respublica, Scipio, percusso leniter Marii humero: Fortassis istum, inquit. Quo dicto excitatus Marius dignos rebus, quas postea gessit, spiritus concepit.

18. Marius, legatus Metello in Numidia, criminando eum adeptus est consulatum, et in ejus locum suffectus, bellum Jugurthinum a Metello prospere coeptum confecit. Jugurtha ad Gaetulos profugerat, eorumque regem Bocchum adversus Romanos concitaverat. Marius Gaetulos et Bocchum aggressus fudit. Castellum in excelsa rupe positum, ubi regii thesauri erant, non sine multo labore expugnavit. Bocchus bello defessus legatos ad Marium misit, pacem orantes. Sulla quaestor a Mario ad regem remissus est, qui Boccho persuasit, ut Jugurtham Romanis traderet. Jugurtha igitur vinctus ad Marium deductus est, quem Marius triumphans ante currum egit, et in carcerem coenosum inclusit. Quo quum Jugurtha veste detracta ingrederetur, os diduxit ridentis in modum, et stupens similisque desipienti exclamavit: Proh! quam frigidum est vestrum balneum.

Caius Marius—Defeats the Cimbri and Teutones, B.C. 102, 101.

19. Marius post bellum Numidicum iterum consul creatus est, eique bellum contra Cimbros et Teutones decretum est. Hi novi hostes, ab extremis Germaniae finibus profugi, novas sedes quaerebant. Gallia exclusi in Italiam transgressi sunt; nec primum impetum barbarorum tres duces Romani sustinuerant; sed Marius primo Teutones sub ipsis Alpium radicibus assecutus proelio oppressit. Vallem fluviumque medium hostes tenebant: Romanis aquarum nulla copia. Aucta necessitate virtus causa victoriae fuit; namque Marius sitim metuentibus ait digitum protendens: Viri estis; en illic aquam habebitis. Itaque tam acriter pugnatum est, tantaque caedes hostium fuit, ut Romani victores de cruento flumine non plus aquae biberent, quam sanguinis barbarorum.

20. Deletis Teutonibus C. Marius in Cimbros se convertit. Qui quum ex alia parte Italiam ingressi Athesim, flumen non ponte nec navibus sed injectis arborum truncis trajecissent, iis occurrit Marius. Tum Cimbri legatos ad consulem miserunt, agros sibi suisque fratribus postulantes. Teutonum enim cladem ignorabant. Quum Marius ab iis quaesivisset, quos illi fratres dicerent, Teutones nominaverunt. Ridens Marius: Omittite, inquit, fratres; tenent hi acceptam a nobis terram aeternumque tenebunt. Legati sensere se ludibrio haberi, ultionemque Mario minati sunt, statim atque Teutones advenissent. Atqui adsunt, inquit Marius, decetque vos hinc non discedere, nisi salutatis vestris fratribus. Tum vinctos adduci jussit Teutonum duces, qui in proelio capti fuerant.

21. His rebus auditis Cimbri castris egressi ad pugnam prodierunt. Marius aciem ita instituit, ut pulvis in oculos et ora hostium ferretur. Incredibili strage prostrata est illa Cimbrorum multitudo.

Caesa traduntur centum octoginta hominum millia. Nec minor cum uxoribus pugna, quam cum viris fuit; illae enim objectis undique plaustis altae desuper, quasi e turribus, pugnabant lanceis contisque. Victae tamen legationem ad Marium miserunt libertatem orantes; quam quum non impetrassent, suffocatis elisisque infantibus, aut mutuis conciderunt vulneribus, aut vinculo e crinibus suis facto, ab arboribus jugisque plaustorum subrectis pependerunt. Ferunt unam conspectam fuisse, quae pedibus suis duos filios, se ipsam vero ex arbore suspendisset.

Caius Marius—Civil War, B.C. 88-86.

22. Tunc Romae primum civile bellum ortum est. Quum enim Sulla consul contra Mithridatem regem Ponti missus fuisset, ei Marius illud imperium eripuit, fecitque, ut loco Sullae imperator crearetur; qua re commotus Sulla cum exercitu Romam venit, eam armis occupavit, Mariumque expulit. Marius in palude aliquamdiu delituit; sed ibi paulo post deprehensus, et, ut erat, nudo corpore coenoque oblitus, injecto in collum loro, raptus est, et in custodiam coniectus. Missus etiam est ad eum occidendum servus publicus, natione Cimber, quem Marius vultus majestate deterruit. Quum enim hominem ad se gladio stricto venientem vidisset: Tunc, inquit, Marium audebis occidere? Ille attonitus ac tremens, abjecto ferro, fugit. Marius deinde ab iis, qui prius eum occidere voluerant, e carcere emissus est.

23. Marius accepta navicula in Africam trajecit, et in agrum Carthaginiensem pervenit. Ibi quum in locis solitariis sederet, venit ad eum lictor Sextilii praetoris, qui hanc provinciam administrabat. Marius ab eo, quem nunquam laeserat, aliquod humanitatis officium exspectabat; at lictor decedere eum provincia jussit, nisi vellet in se animadverti. Torvis oculis eum intuens Marius nullum dabat responsum. Interrogavit igitur eum lictor, ecquid praetori vellet renuntiari? Cui Marius: Abi, inquit, nuntia, te vidisse Caium Marium in Carthaginis ruinis sedentem. Duplici exemplo insigni eum admonebat de inconstantia rerum humanarum, quum et urbis maximae excidium, et viri clarissimi casum ob oculos poneret.

24. Profecto ad bellum Mithridaticum Sulla in Italiam rediit Marius efferatus magis calamitate quam domitus. Cum exercitu Romam ingressus eam caedibus et rapinis vastavit; omnes adversae factionis nobiles variis suppliciorum generibus affecit. Quinque dies totidemque noctes illa scelerum omnium duravit licentia. Hoc tempore admiranda sane fuit populi Romani abstinencia: quum enim Marius objecisset domos occisorum diripiendas, nemo fuit, qui

ullam ex his rem attingeret: quae populi misericordia erat tacita quaedam Marii crudelitatis vituperatio. Tandem Marius, senio et laboribus confectus, in morbum incidit, et ingenti omnium laetitia vitam finivit. Cujus viri si expendantur cum virtutibus vitia, haud facile dictu erit, utrum in bello hostibus, an in otio civibus fuerit infestior; quam enim rempublicam contra hostes virtute servaverat, eam togatus ambitione evertit.

25. Erat Mario ingenuarum artium et liberalium studiorum contemptor animus. Quum aedem Honoris de manubiis hostium vovisset, spreta peregrinorum marmorum nobilitate artificumque Graecorum arte, eam vulgari lapide per artificem Romanum curavit aedificandam. Graecas etiam litteras aspernabatur, quod, inquit, suis doctoribus parum ad virtutem prodesse: at idem fortis, validus et adversus dolorem confirmatus. Quum ei varices in crure secarentur, vetuit se alligari. Acrem tamen fuisse doloris morsum ipse ostendit; nam medico, alterum crus postulanti, noluit praebere, quod majorem esse remedium quam morbi dolorem judicaret.

Lucius Cornelius Sulla—Dictator, B.C. 82.

26. L. Cornelius Sulla, patricio genere natus, bello Jugurthino quaestor Marii fuit. Vitam antea ludo, vino libidineque inquinatam duxerat, quapropter Marius moleste tulit, quod sibi gravissimum bellum gerenti tam delicatus quaestor sorte obtigisset. Ejusdem tamen, postquam in Africam venit, virtus enituit. Bello Cimbrico, legatus consuli, bonam operam navavit. Consul ipse deinde factus, pulso in exilium Mario, adversus Mithridatem profectus est; ac primum illius regis praefectos duobus proeliis profligavit; dein transgressus in Asiam Mithridatem ipsum fudit, et oppressisset, nisi adversus Marium festinans qualemcumque pacem maluisset componere. Mithridatem tamen pecunia mulcavit. Asia aliisque provinciis, quas occupaverat, decedere coegit, eumque paternis finibus contentum esse jussit.

27. Sulla propter motus urbanos cum victore exercitu Romam properavit. Eos, qui Mario favebant, omnes superavit. Nihil illa victoria fuit crudelius. Sulla dictator creatus novo et inaudito exemplo tabulam proscriptionis proposuit, qua nomina eorum, qui occidendi essent, continebantur, quumque omnium esset orta indignatio, postridie plura etiam adjecit nomina. Ingens caesorum fuit multitudo. Saevitiae causam avaritia etiam praebuit, multoque plures propter divitias, quam propter odium victoris necati sunt. Civis quidam innoxius, cui fundus in agro Albano erat, legens proscriptionum nomina, se quoque adscriptum vidit: Vae inquit, misero

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mihi ! me fundus Albanus persequitur. Neque longe progressus a quodam agnitus et percussus est.

28. Depulsis prostratisque inimicorum partibus, Sulla Felicem se edicto appellavit, quumque ejus uxor geminos eodem partu tunc edidisset, puerum Faustum, puellamque Faustam nominari voluit. Tum repente contra omnium expectationem dictaturam deposuit, dimissisque lictoribus diu in foro deambulavit. Stupebat populus eum privatum videns, cujus modo tam formidolosa fuerat potestas ; quodque non minus mirandum fuit, sua ei privato non solum salus, sed etiam dignitas constitit, qui cives innumeros occiderat. Unus adolescens fuit, qui auderet queri, et recedentem usque ad fores domus maledictis incessere. Cujus injurias Sulla patienti animo tulit ; sed domum ingrediens dixit : Hic adolescens efficiet, ne quis posthac tale imperium deponat.

29. Sulla deinde in villam profectus rusticari et venando vitam ducere coepit. Ibi morbo pediculari correptus interiit, vir ingentis animi, cupidus voluptatum, sed gloriae cupidior ; litteris Graecis atque Latinis eruditus, et virorum litteratorum adeo amans, ut sedulitatem etiam mali cujusdam poetae aliquo praemio dignam duxerit ; nam quum ille epigramma ipsi obtulisset, jussit Sulla praemium ei statim dari, ea tamen lege, ne quid postea scriberet. Ante victoriam laudandus, in iis vero, quae secuta sunt, nunquam satis vituperandus ; urbem enim et Italiam civium sanguine inundavit. Non solum in vivos saeviit, sed ne mortuis quidem pepercit. Nam Caii Marii, cujus, etsi postea inimicus, aliquando tamen quaestor fuerat, erutos cineres in flumen projecit. Qua crudelitate rerum praeclare gestarum gloriam corrupit.

Lucius Lucullus—Mithridatic War, B.C. 74-67.

30. L. Lucullus ingenio, doctrina, virtute claruit. In Asiam quaestor profectus huic provinciae per multos annos cum laude praefuit. Postea consul factus ad Mithridaticum bellum a Senatu missus, opinionem omnium, quae de virtute ejus erat, vicit ; nam ab eo laus imperatoria non admodum expectabatur, qui adolescentiam in pacis artibus consumpserat ; sed incredibilis quaedam ingenii magnitudo non desideravit tardam et indocilem usus disciplinam. Totum iter consumpsit partim in percunctando a peritis, partim in rebus gestis legendis. Habebat porro admirabilem quamdam rerum memoriam ; unde factum est, ut in Asiam doctus imperator veniret, quum esset Roma profectus rei militaris rudis.

31. Lucullus eo bello magnas ac memorabiles res gessit : Mithri-

datem saepe multis locis fudit; Tigranem regum maximum in Armenia vicit, ultimamque bello manum magis noluit imponere quam non potuit; sed alioqui per omnia laudabilis, et bello paene invictus, pecuniae cupidini nimium deditus fuit; quam tamen ideo expetebat, ut deinde per luxuriam effunderet. Itaque postquam de Mithridate triumphaverat, abjecta omnium rerum cura, coepit delicate ac molliter vivere, otioque et luxu diffluere; magnifice et immenso sumptu villas aedificavit, atque ad earum usum mare ipsum vexavit. Nam in quibusdam locis moles mari injectit, in aliis vero, suffossis montibus, mare in terras induxit: unde cum haud infacete Pompeius vocabat Xerxem togatum. Xerxes enim Persarum rex, quum pontem in Hellesponto fecisset, et ille tempestate ac fluctibus esset disiectus, jussit mari trecentos flagellorum ictus infligi, et compedes dari.

32. Habebat Lucullus villam prospectu et ambulatione pulcherrimam. Quo quum venisset Pompeius, id unum reprehendit, quod ea habitatio esset quidem aestate peramoena, sed hieme minus commoda videretur; cui Lucullus: Putasne, inquit, me minus sapere quam hirundines, quae adveniente hieme sedem commutant. Villarum magnificentiae respondebat epularum sumptus. Quum aliquando modica ei, utpote soli, coena esset posita, coquum graviter objurgavit, eique excusanti ac dicenti, se non debuisse lautum parare convivium, quod nemo esset ad coenam invitatus: Quid ais? inquit iratus Lucullus; nesciebasne, Lucullum hodie coenaturum esse apud Lucullum?

Quintus Sertorius—War in Spain, B.C. 77-72.

33. Q. Sertorius, ignobili loco natus, prima stipendia bello Cimbrico fecit, in quo honos ei virtutis causa habitus est. In prima adversus Cimbros pugna, quamquam vulneratus, et equo amisso, Rhodanum flumen rapidissimum nando trajecit, lorica et scuto retentis. Egregia etiam fuit ejus opera bello sociali; dum enim nullum periculum refugit, alter ei oculus effossus est, idque ille non dehonestamentum ori, sed ornamentum merito arbitrabatur: dicebat enim, cetera bellicae fortitudinis insignia, ut armillas coronasve, nec semper nec ubique gestari; se vero, quotiescumque in publicum prodiret, suae virtutis pignus, vulnus scilicet ob rempublicam acceptum, in ipsa fronte ostentare, nec quemquam sibi occurrere, qui non esset laudum suarum admirator.

34. Postquam Sulla ex bello Mithridatico in Italiam reversus coepit dominari, Sertorius, qui partium Marianarum fuerat, in Hispaniam se contulit. Ibi virtutis admiratione et imperandi.

moderatione Hispanorum simul ac Romanorum, qui in iis locis consederant, animos sibi conciliavit, magnoque exercitu collecto, quos adversus eum Sulla miserat, duces proffigavit. Missus deinde a Sulla Metellus a Sertorio fusus quoque ac fugatus est. Pompeium etiam, qui in Hispaniam venerat, ut Metello opem ferret, levibus proeliis lacessivit Sertorius. Is enim non minus cautus quam acer imperator, universae dimicationis discrimen vitabat, quod imparem se universo Romanorum exercitui sentiret; interim vero hostem crebris damnis fatigabat.

35. Quum aliquando Sertorii milites pugnam inconsulte flagitarent, nec jam eorum impetus posset cohiberi, Sertorius duos in eorum conspectu equos constituit, praevalidum alterum, alterum vero admodum exilem et imbecillum: deinde equi infirmi caudam a robusto juvene totam simul abrumpi jussit; validi autem equi singulos pilos ab imbecillo sene paullatim velli. Irritus adolescentis labor risum omnibus movit; senex autem, quamvis tremula manu, id perfecit, quod imperatum sibi fuerat. Quumque milites non satis intelligerent, quorsum ea res spectaret, Sertorius ad eos conversus: Equi caudae, inquit, similis est hostium exercitus; qui partes aggreditur, facile potest opprimere; contra nihil proficiet, qui universum conabitur prosternere.

36. Erat Sertorio cerva candida eximiae pulchritudinis, quae ipsi magno usui fuit, ut obsequentiores haberet milites. Hanc Sertorius assuefecerat se vocantem audire et euntem sequi. Dianae donum esse omnibus persuasit, seque ab ea moneri, quae facto opus essent. Si quid durius vellet imperare, se a cerva monitum praedicabat, statimque libentes parebant. Cerva in quadam hostium incursione amissa est ac periisse credita, quod aegerrime tulit Sertorius. Multis post diebus a quodam homine inventa est. Sertorius eum, qui id sibi nuntiabat, tacere jussit, cervamque repente in locum, ubi jus reddere solebat, immitti. Ipse vultu hilari in publicum progressus dixit, sibi in quiete visam esse cervam, quae perierat, ad se reverti. Tunc emissa ex composito cerva ubi Sertorium conspexit, laeto saltu ad tribunal fertur, ac dexteram sedentis ore lambit; unde clamor factus, ortaue omnium admiratio est.

37. Victus postea a Pompeio Sertorius pristinos mores mutavit, et ad iracundiam deflexit. Multos ob suspicionem prodicionis crudeliter interfecit, unde odio esse coepit exercitui. Romani moleste ferebant, quod Hispanis magis quam sibi confideret, hosque haberet corporis custodes. In hac animorum aegritudine non deserebant Sertorium, quem necessarium sibi ducem judicabant, sed amare eum desierant. Deinde in Hispanos quoque saevit Sertorius, quod ii

tributa non tolerarent; ipse etiam Sertorius, curis jam et laboribus fessus ad obeunda ducis munia segnior, ad luxum et libidines declinavit. Quare, alienatis omnium animis, jussa imperatoris contemnebantur; tandem facta adversus eum conjuratione, Sertorius in convivio a suis est interfectus.

Cnaeus Pompeius Magnus—First Civil War, B.C. 88-82.

38. Cn. Pompeius, stirpis senatoriae, bello civili se et patrem consilio servavit. Pompeii pater suo exercitui ob avaritiam erat invisus. Itaque facta est in eum conspiratio. Terentius quidam, Cn. Pompeii filii contubernalis, hunc occidendum susceperat, dum alii tabernaculum patris incenderent. Quae res juveni Pompeio coenanti nuntiata est. Ipse nihil periculo motus solito hilarius bibit, et cum Terentio eadem, qua antea, comitate usus est. Deinde cubiculum ingressus clam subduxit se tentorio, et firmam patri circumposuit custodiam. Terentius tum districto ense ad lectum Pompeii accessit, multisque ictibus stragula percussit. Orta mox seditione, Pompeius se in media conjecit agmina, militesque tumultuantes precibus et lacrimis placavit, ac duci reconciliavit.

39. Pompeius eodem bello civili partes Sullae secutus ita egit, ut ab eo maxime diligeretur. Annos tres et viginti natus, ut Sullae auxilio veniret, paterni exercitus reliquias collegit, statimque dux peritus exstitit. Illius magnus apud militem amor, magna apud omnes admiratio fuit, nullus ei labor taedio, nulla defatigatio molestiae erat. Cibi vinique temperans, somni parcus, inter milites corpus exercebat. Cum alacribus saltu, cum velocibus cursu, cum validis lucta certabat. Tum ad Sullam iter intendit, et in eo itinere, tres hostium exercitus aut fudit aut sibi adjunxit. Quem ubi Sulla ad se accedere audivit, egregiamque sub signis juventutem aspexit, desiliit ex equo, Pompeiumque salutavit imperatorem; deinceps ei venienti solebat assurgere de sella et caput aperire, quem honorem nemini, nisi Pompeio, tribuebat.

40. Postea Pompeius in Siciliam profectus est, ut eam a Carbone, Sullae inimico, occupatam reciperet. Carbo comprehensus et ad Pompeium ductus est. Quem Pompeius, postquam acerbe in eum invectus fuisset, ad supplicium duci jussit. Longe moderatior fuit Pompeius erga Sthenium Siculae cujusdam civitatis principem. Quum enim in eam civitatem animadvertere decrevisset, quae sibi adversata fuerat, exclamavit Sthenius, eum inique facturum, si ob culpam unius omnes plecteret. Interroganti Pompeio, quisnam ille unus esset? Ego, inquit Sthenius, qui meos cives ad id induxi

Tam libera voce delectatus Pompeius omnibus et Sthenio ipsi pepercit.

41. Transgressus inde in Africam Pompeius Jubam, Numidiae regem, qui Marii partibus favebat, bello persecutus est. Intra dies quadraginta hostem oppressit, et Africam subegit adolescens quatuor et viginti annorum. Tum ei litterae a Sulla redditae sunt, quibus jubebatur exercitum dimittere, et cum una tantum legione successorem expectare. Id aegre tulit Pompeius; paruit tamen, et Romam reversus est. Revertenti incredibilis multitudo obviam ivit. Sulla quoque laetus cum excepit, et Magni cognomine appellavit; nihilo minus Pompeio triumphum petenti restitit; neque ea re a proposito deterritus est Pompeius, aususque est dicere, plures solem orientem adorare quam occidentem: quo dicto innuebat Sullae potentiam minui, suam vero crescere. Ea voce audita, Sulla juvenis constantiam admiratus exclamavit: *Triumphet, triumphet!*

Cn. Pompeius Magnus—Spanish War, B.C. 77-72.

42. Metello jam seni et bellum in Hispania segnius gerenti collega datus est Pompeius, ibique adversus Sertorium vario eventu dimicavit. In quodam proelio maximum subiit periculum; quum enim vir vasta corporis magnitudine impetum in eum fecisset, Pompeius manum hostis amputavit, sed multis in eum concurrentibus, vulnus in femore accepit, et a suis fugientibus desertus in hostium potestate erat. At praeter spem evasit; barbari enim equum ejus auro phalerisque eximiis instructum ceperant. Dum vero praedam inter se altercantes partiuntur, Pompeius illorum manus effugit. Altero proelio quum Metellus Pompeio laboranti auxilio venisset, fususque esset Sertorii exercitus, is dixisse fertur: Nisi ista anus supervenisset, ego hunc puerum verberibus castigatum Romam dimissem. Metellum anum appellabat, quia is jam senex ad mollem et effeminatam vitam deflexerat. Tandem Sertorio interfecto Pompeius Hispaniam recepit.

Cn. Pompeius Magnus—War with the Pirates, B.C. 67.

43. Quum piratae maria omnia infestarent, et quasdam etiam Italiae urbes diripuissent, ad eos opprimendos cum imperio extraordinario missus est Pompeius. Nimiae viri potentiae obsistebant quidam ex optimatibus, et imprimis Quintus Catulus, qui quum in contione dixisset, esse quidem praeclarum virum Cnaeum Pompeium, sed non esse uni omnia tribuenda, adjecissetque: Si quid ei acciderit, quem in ejus locum substituetis? Acclamavit universa centio: Te ipsum, Quinte Catule. Tam honorifico civium testimonio victus Catulus e contione discessit. Pompeius, disposito per

omnes maris recessus navium praesidio, brevi terrarum orbem illa peste liberavit, praedones multis locis victos fudit; eosdem in deditionem acceptos in urbibus et agris procul a mari collocavit. Nihil hac victoria celerius; nam intra quadragesimum diem piratas toto mari expulit.

Cn. Pompeius Magnus—War with Mithridates, B.C. 66-63.

44. Confecto bello piratico Cn. Pompeius contra Mithridatem profectus est, et in Asiam magna celeritate contendit. Proelium cum rege conserere cupiebat, neque opportuna dabatur pugnandi facultas, quia Mithridates interdum castris se continebat, noctu vero haud tutum erat congredi cum hoste in locis ignotis. Quadam tamen nocte Mithridatem Pompeius aggressus est. Luna magno fuit Romanis adjumento. Quam quum Romani a tergo haberent, umbrae corporum longius projectae ad primos usque hostium ordines pertinebant; unde decepti regii milites in umbras, tamquam in propinquum hostem, tela mittebant. Victus Mithridates in Pontum profugit. Adversus eum filius Pharnaces rebellavit, quia occisis a patre fratribus vitae suae ipse timebat. Mithridates a filio obsessus venenum sumpsit, quod quum tardius subiret, quia adversus venena multis antea medicaminibus corpus firmaverat, a milite Gallo volens interfectus est.

45. Pompeius deinde Tigranem, Armeniae regem, qui Mithridatis partes secutus fuerat, ad deditionem compulsi; quem tamen ad genua procumbentem crexit, benignis verbis recreavit, et in regnum restituit; aeque pulchrum esse judicans et vincere reges et facere. Tandem rebus Asiae compositis in Italiam rediit. Ad urbem venit non, ut plerique timuerant, armatus, sed dimisso exercitu, et tertium triumphum biduo duxit. Insignis fuit multis novis inusitatisque ornamentis hic triumphus: sed nihil illustrius visum, quam quod tribus triumphis tres orbis partes devictae causam praebuerunt; Pompeius enim, quod antea contigerat nemini, primum ex Africa, iterum ex Europa, tertio ex Asia triumphavit: felix opinione hominum futurus, si, quem gloriae, eundem vitae finem habuisset, neque adversam fortunam esset expertus jam senex.

Cn. Pompeius Magnus—Civil War, B.C. 49, 48.

46. Inita erat inter Pompeium, Caesarem, et Crassum societas, postea vero, quum Crassus, contra Parthos profectus, proelio fusus occisusque fuisset, orta est inter Pompeium et Caesarem gravis dissensio, quod hic superiorem, ille vero parem ferre non poterat: inde bellum civile exarsit. Caesar cum infesto exercitu in Italiam

venit. Pompeius relictâ urbe ac deinde Italia ipsa Thessaliam petiit, et cum eo consules senatusque omnis; quem insecutus Caesar apud Pharsaliam acie fudit. Victus Pompeius ad Ptolemaeum Alexandriae regem, cui tutor a senatu datus fuerat, profugit; sed ille Pompeium interfici iussit. Latus Pompeii sub oculis uxoris mucrone confossum est, caput abscissum, truncus in Nilum coniectus. Dein caput velamine involutum ad Caesarem delatum est, qui eo viso lacrimas fudit, et pretiosissimis odoribus cremandum curavit.

47. Is fuit viri praestantissimi post tres consulatus et totidem triumphos vitae exitus. Erant in Pompeio multae ac magnae virtutes, ac praecipue admiranda frugalitas. Quum ei aegrotanti praeciperet medicus, ut turdum ederet, negarent autem servi, eam avem usquam aestivo tempore posse reperiri, nisi apud Lucillum, qui turdos domi saginaret; vetuit Pompeius turdum inde peti, medicoque dixit: Ergo nisi Lucillus perditus deliciis esset, non viveret Pompeius? Aliam avem, quae parabilis esset, sibi iussit apponi.

48. Viros doctos magno in honore habebat Pompeius. Ex Syria decedens, confecto bello Mithridatico, quum Rhodum venisset, nobilissimum philosophum Posidonium cupiit audire; sed quum is diceretur tunc graviter aegrotare, quod maximis podagrae doloribus cruciaretur, voluit saltem Pompeius eum visere. Mos erat, ut, consule aedes aliquas ingressuro, licitor fores virga percuteret, admonens consulem adesse; at Pompeius vetuit fores Posidonii percuti, honoris causa. Quem ut vidit et salutavit, moleste se ferre dixit, quod eum non posset audire. At ille: Tu vero, inquit, potes; nec committam, ut dolor corporis efficiat, ut frustra tantus vir ad me venerit. Itaque cubans graviter et copiose disseruit de hoc ipso: nihil esse bonum, nisi quod honestum esset, et nihil malum dici posse, quod turpe non esset. Quum vero dolor interdum acriter eum pungeret, saepe dixit: Nihil agis, dolor, quamvis sis molestus; nunquam te esse malum confitebor.

Caius Julius Caesar—Early Life, B.C. 100-60.

49. C. Julius Caesar, nobilissima genitus familia, annum agens sextum et decimum, patrem amisit. Paulo post Corneliâ duxit uxorem, cujus quum pater Sullae esset inimicus, voluit Sulla Caesarem compellere ut eam dimitteret; neque id potuit efficere. Ob eam causam Caesar bonis spoliatus, quum etiam ad mortem quaereretur, mutata veste, noctu elapsus est ex urbe, et, quamquam tunc quartanae morbo laborabat, prope per singulas noctes latebras commutare cogebatur; et comprehensus a Sullae liberto, vix data pecunia evasit. Postremo per propinquos et affines suos veniam impe-

travit, diu repugnante Sulla, qui quum deprecantibus ornatissimis viris denegasset, atque illi pertinaciter contenderent, expugnatus tandem dixit, eum, quem salvum tantopere cuperent, aliquando optimatum partibus, quas simul defendissent, exitio futurum, multosque in eo puero inesse Marios.

50. Caesar, mortuo Sulla et composita seditione civili, Rhodum secedere statuit, ut per otium Apollonio, tunc clarissimo dicendi magistro, operam daret; sed in itinere a piratis captus est, mansitque apud eos quadraginta dies. Per omne autem illud spatium ita se gessit, ut piratis terrori pariter ac venerationi esset. Interim comites servosque dimiserat ad expediendas pecunias, quibus redimeretur. Viginti talenta piratae postulaverant; ille vero quinquaginta daturum se spopondit. Quibus numeratis expositus est in litore. Caesar liberatus confestim Miletum, quae urbs proxime aberat, properavit; ibique contracta classe, stantes adhuc in eodem loco praedones noctu adortus, aliquot naves, mersis aliis, cepit, piratasque ad deditionem redactos eo affecit supplicio, quod illis saepe per jocos minatus fuerat, dum ab iis detinebatur; crucibus illos suffigi jussit.

51. Caesar quaestor factus in Hispaniam profectus est; quumque Alpes transiret, et ad conspectum pauperis cujusdam vici comites ejus per jocum inter se disputarent, an illic etiam esset ambitioni locus; serio dixit Caesar, malle se ibi primum esse quam Romae secundum. Ita animus dominationis avidus a prima aetate regnum concupiscebat, semperque in ore habebat hos Euripidis, Graeci poetae, versus: *Nam si violandum est jus, regnandi gratia violandum est; aliis rebus pietatem colas.* Quum vero Gades, quod est Hispaniae oppidum, venisset, visa Alexandri magni imagine ingemuit, et lacrimas fudit. Causam quaerentibus amicis: Nonne, inquit, idonea dolendi causa est, quod nihildum memorabile gesserim eam aetatem adeptus, qua Alexander jam terrarum orbem subegerat?

C. Julius Caesar—Consulship, B.C. 59.

52. Caesar in captanda plebis gratia et ambiendis honoribus patrimonium effudit; aere alieno oppressus ipse dicebat, sibi opus esse millies sestertium, ut haberet nihil. His artibus consulatum adeptus est, collegaue ei datus Marcus Bibulus, cui Caesaris consilia haud placebant. Inito magistratu Caesar legem agrariam tulit, hoc est, de dividendo egenis civibus agro publico; cui legi quum senatus repugnaret, Caesar rem ad populum detulit. Bibulus collega in forum venit, ut legi ferendae obsisteret; sed tanta commota est seditio, ut in caput consulis cophinus stercore plenus effun-

deretur, fascisque frangerentur. Tandem Bibulus, a satellitibus Caesaris foro expulsus, domi se continere per reliquum anni tempus coactus est, curiaque abstinere. Interea unus Caesar omnia ad arbitrium in republica administravit; unde quidam homines faceti, quae eo anno gesta sunt, non, ut mos erat, consulibus Caesare et Bibulo acta esse dicebant, sed Julio et Caesare, unum consulem nomine et cognomine pro duobus appellantes.

C. Julius Caesar—Commands in Gaul, B.C. 58-50.

53. Caesar functus consulatu Galliam provinciam accepit. Gessit autem novem annis, quibus in imperio fuit, haec fere. Galliam in provinciae Romanae formam redegit; Germanos, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, primus Romanorum ponte fabricato aggressus maximis affecit cladibus. Britannos antea ignotos vicit, iisque pecunias et obsides imperavit; quo in bello multa Caesaris facta egregia narrantur. Inclinate in fugam exercitu, rapuit e manu militis fugientis scutum, et in primam aciem volitans pugnam restituit. In alio proelio aquiliferum terga vertentem faucibus comprehendit, in contrariam partem retraxit, dexteramque ad hostem protendens: Quorsum tu, inquit, abis? Illic sunt, cum quibus dimicamus. Quo facto militibus animos addidit.

C. Julius Caesar—Civil War and Death, B.C. 49-44.

54. Caesar quum adhuc in Gallia detineretur, ne imperfecto bello discederet, postulavit, ut sibi liceret, quamvis absenti, iterum consulatum petere: quod ei a senatu est negatum. Ea re commotus in Italiam rediit, armis injuriam acceptam vindicaturus, plurimisque urbibus occupatis Brundisium contendit, quo Pompeius consulesque confugerant. Tunc summae audaciae facinus Caesar edidit: a Brundisio Dyrrachium inter oppositas classes gravissima hieme transmisit; cessantibusque copiis, quas subsequi jusserat, quum ad eas arcessendas frustra misisset, morae impatiens castris noctu egreditur, clam solus naviculam conscendit obvoluto capite, ne agnosceretur. Mare, adverso vento vehementer flante, intumescebat; in altum tamen protinus dirigi navigium jubet; quumque gubernator paene obrutus fluctibus adversae tempestati cederet: Quid times? ait; Caesarem vehis.

55. Deinde Caesar in Thessaliam profectus Pompeium Pharsalico proelio fudit, fugientem persecutus est, eumque in itinere cognovit occisum fuisse. Tum bellum Ptolemaeo, Pompeii interfectori, intulit, a quo sibi quoque insidias parari videbat; quo victo Caesar in Pontum transiit, Pharnacemque, Mithridatis filium, rebellantem aggressus intra quintum ab adventu diem, quattuor vero, quibus in

conspectum venerat, horis, uno proelio profligavit. Quam victoriae celeritatem inter triumphandum notavit, inscripto inter pompae ornamenta trium verborum titulo: *Veni, vidi, vici*. Sua deinceps Caesarem ubique comitata est fortuna. Scipionem et Jubam, Numidiae regem, reliquias Pompeianarum partium in Africa refoventes, devicit. Pompeii liberos in Hispania superavit. Clementer usus est victoria, et omnibus, qui contra se arma tulerunt, pepercit. Regressus in urbem quinquies triumphavit.

56. Bellis civilibus confectis, Caesar dictator in perpetuum creatus agere insolentius coepit. Senatum ad se venientem sedens excepit, et quemdam, ut assurgeret, monentem irato vultu respexit. Quum Antonius, Caesaris in omnibus expeditionibus comes, et tunc in consulatu collega, ei in sella aurea sedenti pro rostris diadema, insigne regium, imponeret, non visus est eo facto offendi. Quare conjuratum est in eum a sexaginta amplius viris, Cassio et Bruto ducibus conspirationis. Quum igitur Caesar Idibus Martiis in senatum venisset, assidentem specie officii circumsteterunt, illicoque unus e conjuratis, quasi aliquid rogaturus, propius accessit, renuentique togam ab utroque humero apprehendit. Deinde clamantem: *Ista quidem vis est*, Cassius vulnerat paullo infra jugulum. Caesar Cascae brachium arreptum graphio trajecit, conatusque prosilire aliud vulnus accepit. Quum Marcum Brutum, quem loco filii habebat, in se irruentem vidisset, dixit: *Tu quoque, fili mi!* Dein ubi animadvertit undique se strictis pugionibus peti, toga caput obvolvitur, atque ita tribus et viginti plagis confossus est.

57. Erat Caesar excelsa statura, nigris vegetisque oculis, capite calvo, quam calvitii deformitatem aegre ferebat, quod saepe obtrectantium jocus esset obnoxia. Itaque ex omnibus honoribus sibi a senatu populoque decretis non aliud recepit aut usurpavit libentius, quam jus laureae perpetuo gestandae. Eum vini parcissimum fuisse ne inimici quidem negarunt; unde Cato dicere solebat, unum ex omnibus Caesarem ad evertendam rempublicam sobrium accessisse. Armorum et equitandi peritissimus erat; laboris ultra fidem patiens; in agmine nonnunquam equo, saepius pedibus anteibat, capite detecto, sive sol, sive imber esset. Longissimas vias incredibili celeritate confecit, ita ut persaepe nuntios de se praeveniret, neque eum morabantur flumina, quae vel nando vel innixus inflatis utribus trajiciebat.

Marcus Porcius Cato Uticensis—Death, B.C. 46.

58. M. Porcius Cato jam puer, invictum animi robur ostendit. Quum in domo Drusi avunculi sui educaretur, Latini de civitate impetranda Romam venerunt. Popedius, Latinorum princeps, qui

Drusi hospes erat, Catonem puerum rogavit, ut Latinos apud avunculum adjuvaret. Cato vultu constanti negavit, id se facturum. Iterum deinde ac saepius interpellatus in proposito perstitit. Tunc Popedius puerum in excelsam aedium partem levatum tenuit, et abjecturum inde se minatus est, nisi precibus obtemperaret; neque hoc metu a sententia eum potuit dimovere. Tunc Popedius exclamasse fertur: Gratulemur nobis, Latini, hunc esse tam parvum; si enim senator esset, ne sperare quidem jus civitatis nobis liceret.

59. Cato, quum salutandi gratia ad Sullam a paedagogo duceretur, et in atrio cruenta proscriptorum capita vidisset, Sullae crudelitatem exsecratus est, seque eodem esse animo significavit, quo puer alius nomine Cassius, qui tunc publicam scholam cum Fausto, Sullae filio, frequentabat. Quum enim Faustus proscriptionem paternam in schola laudaret, diceretque se, quum per aetatem potuisset, eandem rem esse facturum, ei sodalis gravem colaphum impexit.

60. Insignis fuit et ad imitandum proponenda Catonis erga fratrem benevolentia. Quum enim interrogaretur, quem omnium maxime diligeret, respondit, fratrem. Iterum interrogatus, quem secundum maxime diligeret, iterum fratrem respondit. Quaerenti tertio idem responsum dedit, donec ille a percunctando desisteret. Crevit cum aetate ille Catonis in fratrem amor; ab ejus latere non discedebat; ei in omnibus rebus morem gerebat. Aunos natus viginti nunquam sine fratre coenaverat, nunquam in forum prodierat, nunquam iter susceperat. Diversum tamen erat utriusque ingenium: in utroque probi mores erant, sed Catonis indoles severior.

61. Cato, quum frater, qui erat tribunus militum, ad bellum profectus esset, ne eum desereret, voluntaria stipendia fecit. Accidit postea, ut Catonis frater in Asiam proficisci cogeretur, et iter faciens in morbum incideret; quod ubi audivit Cato, licet tunc gravis tempestas saeviret, neque parata esset magna navis, solvit e portu Thesalonicae exigua navicula cum duobus tantum amicis tribusque servis, et paene haustus fluctibus tandem praeter spem incolumis evasit. At fratrem modo defunctum vita repperit. Tunc questibus et lacrimis totum se tradidit; mortui corpus quam magnificentissime potuit funere extulit, et marmoreum tumulum exstrui curavit suis impensis. Vela deinde facturum, quum suaderent amici, ut fratris reliquias in alio navigio poneret, animam se prius quam illas relicturum respondit, atque ita solvit.

62. Cato quaestor in insulam Cyprum missus est ad colligendam Ptolemaei regis pecuniam, a quo populus Romanus heres institutus fuerat. Integerrima fide eam rem administravit. Summa longe

major, quam quisquam sperare potuisset, redacta est. Fere septem millia talentorum navibus imposuit Cato: atque ut naufragii pericula vitaret, singulis vasis, quibus inclusa erat pecunia, corticem suberis longo funiculo alligavit, ut, si forte mersum navigium esset, locum amissae pecuniæ cortex supernatans indicaret. Catoni advenienti senatus et tota ferme civitas obviam effusa est, nec erat res triumpho absimilis. Actæ sunt Catoni a senatu gratiae, praeturaque illi et jus spectandi ludos praetextato extra ordinem data. Quem honorem Cato noluit accipere, iniquum esse affirmans, sibi decerni, quod nulli alii tribueretur.

63. Quum Caesar consul legem reipublicae perniciosam tulisset, Cato solus ceteris exterritis huic legi obstitit. Iratus Caesar Catonem extrahi curia, et in vincula rapi jussit; at ille nihil de libertate linguae remisit, sed in ipsa ad carcerem via de lege disputabat, civesque commonebat, ut talia molientibus adversarentur. Catonem sequebantur maestii patres, quorum unus objurgatus a Caesare, quod nondum misso senatu discederet: Malo, inquit, esse cum Catone in carcere, quam tecum in curia. Exspectabat Caesar, dum ad humiles preces Cato sese dmitteret; quod ubi frustra a se sperari intellexit, pudore victus unum e tribunis misit, qui Catonem dimitteret.

64. Cato Pompeii partes bello civili secutus est, eoque victo exercitus reliquias in Africam cum ingenti itinerum difficultate perduxit. Quum vero ei summum a militibus deferretur imperium, Scipioni, quod bis esset consularis, parere maluit. Scipione etiam devicto, Uticam, Africae urbem, petivit, ubi filium hortatus est, ut clementiam Caesaris experiretur; ipse vero coenatus deambulavit, et cubitum iturus arctius diutiusque in complexu filii haesit; deinde ingressus cubiculum ferro sibi ipse mortem conscivit. Caesar, audita Catonis morte, dixit, illum gloriae suae invidisse, quod sibi laudem servati Catonis eripuisset, patrimoniumque ejus liberis incolume servavit.

Marcus Tullius Cicero—Early Life, B.C. 106-75.

65. M. Tullius Cicero equestri genere, Arpini, quod est Volscorum oppidum, natus est. Ex ejus avis unus verrucam in extremo naso sitam habuit ciceris grano similem; inde cognomen Ciceronis genti inditum. Quum id Marco Tullio a nonnullis probro verteretur: Dabo operam, inquit, ut istud cognomen nobilissimorum nominum splendorem vincat. Quum eas artes disceret, quibus aetas puerilis ad humanitatem solet informari, ingenium ejus ita eluxit, ut eum aequales e schola redeuntes medium, tamquam regem, circumstantes deducerent domum; immo eorum parentes, pueri fama commoti, in vacuum litterarium ventitabant, ut eum viserent. Ea res tamen

quibusdam rustici et inculti ingenii stomachum movebat, qui ceteros pueros graviter objurgabant, quod talem condiscipulo suo honorem tribuerent.

66. Cicero adolescens eloquentiam et libertatem suam adversus Sullanos ostendit, et Chrysogonum quendam, Sullae libertum, acriter insectatus est, quod dictatoris potentia fretus in bona civium invadebat. Ex quo veritus invidiam Cicero Athenas concessit, ubi Antiochum philosophum studiose audivit. Inde eloquentiae gratia Rhodum se contulit, ubi Molone, rhetore tum disertissimo, magistro usus est. Qui quum Ciceronem dicentem audivisset, flevisse dicitur, quod praevideret, per hunc Graccos a Romanis ingenii et eloquentiae laude superatum iri. Romam reversus quaestor in Sicilia fuit. Nulius vero quaestura aut gratior aut clavior fuit. Quum in magna annonae difficultate ingentem frumenti vim inde Romam mitteret, Siculos initio offendit; postea vero ubi diligentiam, justitiam et comitatem ejus experti fuerunt, majores quaestori suo honores, quam ulli unquam praetori detulerunt.

M. Tullius Cicero—Consul, B.C. 63.

67. Cicero consul factus L. Sergii Catilinae conjurationem singulari virtute, constantia, curaque compressit. Is nempe indignatus, quod in petitione consulatus repulsam passus esset, et furore amens, cum pluribus viris nobilibus Ciceronem interficere, senatum trucidare, urbem incendere, aerarium diripere consilium fecerat. Quae tam atrox conjuratio a Cicerone detecta est. Catilina metu consulis Roma ad exercitum, quem paraverat, profugit; socii ejus, qui in urbe remanserant, comprehensi in carcere necati sunt. Senator quidam filium supplicio mortis ipse affecit. Juvenis scilicet, ingenio, litteris et forma inter aequales conspicuus, pravo consilio amicitiam Catilinae secutus fuerat, et in castra ejus properabat: quem pater ex medio itinere retractum occidit, his eum verbis increpans: Non ego te Catilinae adversus patriam, sed patriae adversus Catilinam genui.

68. Neque eo magis Catilina ab incepto destitit, sed infestis signis Romam petens cum exercitu caesus est. Adeo acriter dimicatum est, ut nemo hostium proelio superesset; quem quisque in pugnando ceperat locum, eum amissa anima tegebat. Ipse Catilina longe a suis inter eorum, quos occiderat, cadavera cecidit, morte pulcherrima, si pro patria sua sic occubisset. Senatus populusque Romanus Ciceronem patriae patrem appellavit. Ea res tamen Ciceroni postea invidiam creavit, adeo, ut abeuntem magistratu verba facere ad populum vetaret quidam tribunus plebis, quod cives indicta causa damnavisset, sed solitum dumtaxat juramentum praestare ei

permitteret. Tum Cicero magna voce : Juro, inquit, rempublicam atque urbem Romam mea unius opera salvam esse ; qua voce delectatus populus Romanus et ipse juravit, verum esse Ciceronis iuramentum.

69. Paucis post annis Cicero reus factus est a Clodio, tribuno plebis, eadem de causa, quod cives Romanos indicta causa necavisset. Tunc maestus senatus, tanquam in publico luctu, vestem mutavit. Cicero, quum posset armis salutem suam defendere, maluit urbe cedere, quam sua causa caedem fieri. Proficiscentem omnes boni flentes persecuti sunt. Dein Clodius edictum proposuit, ut Marco Tullio igni et aqua interdiceretur : illius domum et villas incendit. Sed vis illa diuturna non fuit ; mox enim maximo omnium ordinum studio Cicero in patriam revocatus est. Obviam ei redeunti ab universis itum est. Domus ejus publica pecunia restituta est. Postea Cicero Pompeii partes secutus a Caesare victore veniam accepit. Quo interfecto, Octavianum heredem Caesaris fovit atque ornavit, ut eum Antonio rempublicam vexanti opponeret ; sed ab illo deinde desertus est et proditus.

M. Tullius Cicero—Death, B.C. 43.

70. Antonius, inita cum Octaviano societate, Ciceronem jam diu sibi inimicum proscripsit. Qua re audita Cicero transversis itineribus fugit in villam, quae a mari proxime aberat, indeque navem conscendit, in Macedoniam transiturus. Quum vero jam aliquoties in altum provectum venti adversi rettulissent, et ipse jactationem navis pati non posset, regressus ad villam : Moriar, inquit, in patria saepe servata. Mox adventantibus percussoribus, quum servi parati essent ad dimicandum fortiter, ipse lecticam, qua vehebatur, deponi jussit, eosque quietos pati, quod sors iniqua cogeret. Prominenti ex lectica et immotam cervicem praebenti caput praecisum est. Manus quoque abscissae ; caput relatum est ad Antonium, ejusque jussu cum dextra manu in rostris positum. Fulvia, Antonii uxor, quae se a Cicerone laesam meminerat, caput manibus sumpsit, in genua imposuit, extractamque linguam acu confixit.

71. Cicero dicax erat et facetiarum amans, adeo, ut ab inimicis solitus sit appellari scurra consularis. Quum Lentulum, generum suum, exiguae staturae hominem, vidisset longo gladio accinctum : Quis, inquit, generum ad gladium alligavit ? Matrona quaedam juniorem se, quam erat, simulans, dictitabat se triginta tantum annos habere. Cui Cicero : Verum est, inquit, nam hoc viginti annos audio. Caesar, altero consule mortuo die Decembris ultima, Caninium consulem hora septima in reliquam diei partem renuntiaverat.

quem quum plerique irent salutatum de more: Festinemus, inquit Cicero, priusquam abeat magistratu. De eodem Caninio scripsit Cicero: Fuit mirifica vigilantia Caninius, qui toto suo consulatu somnum non viderit.

Marcus Brutus—Battle of Philippi. B.C. 42.

72. M. Brutus, ex illa gente, quae Roma Tarquinius ejecerat, oriundus, Athenis philosophiam, Rhodi eloquentiam didicit. Sua cum virtus valde commendavit. Ejus pater, qui Sullae partibus adversabatur, jussu Pompeii interfectus fuerat, unde Brutus cum eo graves gesserat simultates; bello tamen civili Pompeii causam, quod justior videretur, secutus est, et dolorem suum reipublicae utilitati posthabuit. Victo Pompeio Brutus a Caesare servatus est, et praetor etiam factus. Postea quum Caesar superbia elatus senatum contemnere, et regnum affectare coepisset, populus, praesenti statu haud laetus, vindicem libertatis requirebat. Subscripsere quidam primi Bruti statuæ: *Utinam vires!* Item ipsius Caesaris statuæ: Brutus quia Reges ejecit, primus consul factus est, hic, quia consules ejecit, postremo rex factus est. Inscriptum quoque est Marci Bruti praetoris tribunali: *Dormis, Brute!*

73. Marcus Brutus, cognita populi Romani voluntate, adversus Caesarem conspiravit. Pridie quam Caesar est occisus, Porcia, Bruti uxor, consilii conscia cultellum tonsorium quasi unguium rescandorum causa poposcit, eoque velut forte e manibus elapso se ipsa vulneravit. Clamore ancillarum vocatus in cubiculum uxoris Brutus objurgare eam coepit, quod tonsoris officium praeripere voluisset; at Porcia ei secreto dixit: Non casu, sed de industria, mi Brute, hoc mihi vulnus feci; experiri enim volui, satisne mihi animi esset ad mortem oppetendam, si tibi propositum ex sententia parum cessisset. Quibus verbis auditis, Brutus ad caelum manus et oculos sustulisse dicitur, et exclamavisse: Utinam dignus tali conjuge maritus videri possem!

74. Interfecto Caesare, Antonius vestem ejus sanguinolentam ostentans populum veluti furore quodam adversus conjuratos inflammavit. Brutus itaque in Macedoniam concessit, ibique apud urbem Philippos adversus Antonium et Octavianum dimicavit. Victus acie, quum in tumulum se nocte recepisset, ne in hostium manus veniret, uni comitum latus transfodiendum praebuit. Antonius, viso Bruti cadavere, ei suum iniecit purpureum paludamentum, ut in eo sepeliretur. Quod quum postea surreptum audivisset, requiri furem, et ad supplicium duci jussit. Cremati corporis reliquias ad Serviliam, Bruti matrem, deportandas curavit. Non eadem fuit Octaviani erga

Brutum moderatio; is enim avulsum Bruti caput Romam ferri jussit, ut Caii Caesaris statue subjiceretur.

Caius Julius Caesar Octavianus Augustus. B.C. 43—A.D. 14.

75. Octavianus, Juliae, Caii Caesaris sororis, nepos, patrem quadrimus amisit. A majore avunculo adoptatus cum in Hispaniam profectum secutus est. Deinde ab eo Apolloniam missus est, ut liberalibus studiis vacaret. Audita avunculi morte, Romam rediit, nomen Caesaris sumpsit, collectoque veteranorum exercitu, opem Decimo Bruto tulit, qui ab Antonio Mutinae obsidebatur. Quum autem urbis aditu prohiberetur, ut Brutum de omnibus rebus certorem faceret, primo litteras laminis plumbeis inscriptas misit, quae per urinatorem sub aqua fluminis deferebantur. Quin et avibus internuntiis usus est. Columbis enim diu inclusis et fame affectis litteras ad collum alligabat, easque a proximo moenibus loco emittebat. Illae, lucis cibique avidae, summa aedificia petentes, a Bruto excipiebantur, maxime quum ille disposito quibusdam in locis cibo columbas illuc devolare instituisset.

76. Octavianus bellum Mutinense duobus proeliis confecit, quorum in altero non ducis modo, sed militis etiam functus est munere; nam aquilifero graviter vulnerato, aquilam humeris subiit, et in castra reportavit. Postea reconciliata cum Antonio gratia, junctisque cum ipso et Lepido copiis, ut Caii Caesaris necem ulcisceretur, ad urbem hostiliter accessit; inde quadringentos milites ad senatum misit, qui sibi consulatum nomine exercitus deposcerent. Cunctante senatu centurio, legationis princeps, rejecto sagulo, ostendens gladii capulum, non dubitavit in curia dicere: Hic faciet, si vos non feceritis. Cui respondisse Ciceronem ferunt: Si hoc modo peteritis Caesari consulatum, auferetis. Quod dictum ei deinde exitio fuit, invisus enim esse coepit Caesari, quod libertatis esset amantior.

77. Octavianus nondum viginti annos natus consulatum invasit, novamque proscriptionis tabulam proposuit, quae proscriptio Sullana longe crudelior fuit; ne tenerae quidem aetati pepercit. Puerum quemdam nomine Atilium Octavianus coegit togam virilem sumere, ut tanquam vir proscriberetur. Atilius, protinus ut e capitolio descendit, deducuntibus ex more amicis, in tabulam relatus est. Desertum deinde a comitibus ne mater quidem prae metu recepit. Puer itaque fugit, et in silvis aliquamdiu delituit. Quum vero inopiam ferre non posset, e latebris exivit, seque praetereuntibus indicavit, a quibus interfectus est. Alius puer etiam impubes, dum in ludum litterarium it, cum paedagogo, qui pro eo corpus objecerat, necatus est.

78. Octavianus, inita cum Antonio et Lepido societate, M. Brutum, Caesaris interfectorem, bello persecutus est. Quod bellum, quamquam aeger atque invalidus, duplici proelio transegit, quorum priore castris exutus vix fuga evasit; altero victor se gessit acerbius. In nobilissimum quemque captivum saeviit, adjecta etiam supplicio verborum contumelia. Uni suppliciter precanti sepulturam respondit, jam istam in volucrum atque ferarum potestate futuram. Ambo erant captivi pater et filius; quum autem Octavianus nollet nisi uni vitam concedere, eos sortiri jussit, utri parceretur. Pater, qui se pro filio ad mortem subeundam obtulerat, occisus est; nec servatus filius, qui prae dolore voluntaria occubuit nece; neque ab hoc tristi spectaculo oculos avertit Octavianus, sed utrumque spectavit morientem.

79. Octavianus ab Antonio iterum abalienatus est, quod is repudiata Octavia sorore Cleopatram, Aegypti reginam, duxisset uxorem, quae mulier cum Antonio luxu et deliciis certabat. Gloriata est aliquando, se centies sestertium una coena absumpturam. Antonio id fieri posse neganti magnificam apposuit coenam, sed non tanti sumptus, quanti promiserat. Irrisa igitur ab Antonio jussit sibi afferri vas aceto plenum; exspectabat Antonius, quidnam esset actura. Illa gemmas pretiosissimas auribus appensas habebat; protinus unam detraxit, et aceto dilutam absorbit. Alteram quoque simili modo parabat absumere, nisi prohibita fuisset.

80. Octavianus cum Antonio apud Actium, qui locus in Epiro est, navali proelio dimicavit; victum et fugientem Antonium persecutus Aegyptum petiit, obsessaque Alexandria, quo Antonius cum Cleopatra confugerat, brevi potitus est. Antonius desperatis rebus, quum in solio regali sedisset regio diademate cinctus, necem sibi conscivit. Cleopatra vero, quam Octavianus magnopere cupiebat vivam comprehendi, triumphoque servari, aspidem sibi in cophino inter ficus afferendam curavit, eamque ipsa brachio applicuit; quod ubi cognovit Octavianus, medicos vulnere remedia adhibere jussit. Admovit etiam Psyllos, qui venenum exsugerent, sed frustra. Cleopatrae mortuae communem cum Antonio sepulturam tribuit.

81. Tandem Octavianus hostibus victis, solusque imperio potitus, elementem se exhibuit. Omnia deinceps in eo plena mansuetudinis et humanitatis. Multis ignovit, a quibus saepe et graviter laesus fuerat. Reversus in Italiam, Romam triumphans ingressus est. Tum bellis toto orbe compositis Jani gemini portas sua manu clausit, quae tantummodo bis antea clausae fuerant, primo sub

Numa rege, iterum post primum Punicum bellum. Tunc omnes praeteritorum malorum oblivio cepit, populusque Romanus praesentis otii laetitia perfruebatur. Octaviano maximi honores a senatu delati sunt. Ipse Augustus cognominatus est, et in ejus honorem mensis Sextilis eodem nomine est appellatus, quod illo mense bellis civilibus finis esset impositus. Patris patriae cognomen universi maximo consensu ei detulerunt. Augustus prae gaudio lacrimans respondit his verbis: Compos factus sum votorum meorum; neque aliud mihi optandum est, quam ut hunc consensum vestrum ad ultimum vitae finem videre liceat.

82. Dictaturam, quam populus magna vi offerebat, Augustus deprecatus est. Domini appellationem semper exhorruit, eamque sibi tribui edicto vetuit. Immo de restituenda republica non semel cogitavit; sed reputans, et se privatum non sine periculo fore, et rempublicam plurium arbitrio commissum iri, summam retinuit potestatem; id vero studuit, ne quem novi status poeniteret. Bene de iis etiam, quos adversarios expertus fuerat, et sentiebat et loquebatur. Legentem aliquando unum e nepotibus invenit, quumque puer territus volumen Ciceronis, quod manu tenebat, veste tegeret, Augustus librum cepit, eoque statim reddito: Hic vir, inquit, fili mi, doctus fuit et patriae amans.

83. Pedibus saepe per urbem incedebat, summaque comitate adeuntes excipiebat; unde quum quidam libellum supplicem porrigens prae metu et reverentia nunc manum proferret, nunc retraheret: Putasne, inquit jocans Augustus, assem te elephanto dare? Eum aliquando convenit veteranus miles, qui vocatus in jus periclitabatur, rogavitque, ut sibi adesset. Statim Augustus unum e comitatu suo elegit advocatum, qui litigatorem commendaret. Tum veteranus exclamavit: At non ego, te periclitante bello Actiaco, vicarium quaesivi, sed ipse pro te pugnavi; simulque detexit cicatrices. Erubuit Augustus, atque ipse venit in advocationem.

84. Quum post Actiacam victoriam Augustus Romam ingrederetur, occurrit ei inter gratulantes opifex quidam corvum tenens, quem instituerat haec dicere: *Ave, Caesar, victor, Imperator.* Augustus avem officiosam miratus eam viginti millibus nummorum emit. Socius opificis, ad quem nihil ex illa liberalitate pervenerat, affirmavit Augusto, illum habere et alium corvum, quem afferri postulavit. Allatus corvus verba, quae didicerat, expressit: *Ave, Antoni, victor, Imperator.* Nihil ea re exasperatus Augustus jussit tantummodo corvorum doctorem dividere acceptam mercedem cum contubernali. Salutatus similiter a psittaco, emi eum jussit.

85. Augustus amicitias non facile admisit, et admissas constanter

retinuit. Imprimis familiarem habuit Maecenatem equitem Romanum, qui ea, qua apud principem valebat, gratia ita semper usus est, ut prodesset omnibus, quibus posset, noceret nemini. Mira erat ejus ars et libertas in flectendo Augusti animo, quum hunc ira incitatum videret. Jus aliquando dicebat Augustus, et multos morte damnaturus videbatur. Aderat tunc Maecenas, qui circumstantium turbam perrumpere, et ad tribunal propius accedere conatus est; quum id frustra tentasset, in tabella scripsit haec verba: Surge tandem, carnifex; eamque tabellam ad Augustum projecit, qua lecta Augustus statim surrexit, et nemo est morte mulctatus.

86. Habitavit Augustus in aedibus modicis, neque laxitate, neque cultu conspicuis, ac per annos amplius quadraginta in eodem cubiculo hieme et aestate mansit. Supellex quoque ejus vix privatae elegantiae erat. Raro veste alia usus est, quam confecta ab uxore, sorore, filia, neptibusque. Idem tamen Romam, quam pro majestate imperii non satis ornatam invenerat, adeo excoluit, ut jure sit gloriatus, marmoream se relinquere, quam lateritiam accepisset.

87. Augustus non amplius septem horas dormiebat, ac ne eas quidem continuas sed ita, ut in illo temporis spatio ter aut quater expergisceretur. Si interruptum somnum recuperare non posset, lectores arcessebat donec resumeret. Tandem afflicta valetudine in Campaniam concessit, ubi remisso ad otium animo a nullo hilaritatis genere abstinuit. Supremo vitae die, petito speculo, capillum sibi comi jussit, et amicos circumstantes percunctatus est, vitae minimum satisne commode egisset; adjecit et solitam clausulam: Edite strepitum, vosque omnes cum gaudio applaudite. Obiit Nola sextum et septuagesimum annum agens.

NOTES

[In references, *First Part* indicates First Part of the 'Principia Latina.']

NOTES ON THE FABLES.

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1. *repperit*: perfect of *reperio*. See Vocabulary.
frigoro: ablative of the cause or instrument.
vires: nom. sing. vis.
infixit: perfect of *infigo*.
2. *ut eo defenderet, to defend them.*
Ut with the subjunctive may often be translated by the English infinitive. The English infinitive in such cases always signifies a purpose. See 'First Part,' p. 93.
Se refers to the subject or nominative case of the principal sentence, that is, *columbae*.
uno die, longo tempore: the ablative case signifying *time when*. See 'First Part,' p. 9, Rule 7 (2).
3. *exoravit*: *orare, to beseech*; *exorare, to persuade by entreaties*.
ut eo liberaret, to free him. See Note on Fab. 2.
corrodis plagis, by gnawing through the meshes of the nets: ablative absolute.
plagis: *plāga, a net*, is to be distinguished from *plāga, a blow*.
quo facto, this having been done.
 The relative pronoun is often placed at the beginning of a sentence instead of the demonstrative pronoun, in order to connect the sentence more closely with the preceding one.
4. *filium, his little son*: diminutive from *filius*.

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- canat.* In *indirect* and dependent questions the dependent verb is always put in the subjunctive mood, but in such cases is to be translated with the sign of the indicative. "*Canat*" *sings*, not *may sing*. See 'First Part,' p. 90, Rule 25.
5. *nosno alemus.* In *direct* questions the indicative mood is used, with the help of interrogative words or particles, such as *ne*, which is always written as an enclitic, that is, placed after a word. See 'First Part,' p. 89, Rule 24.
ministerium nostro: ablative of the instrument. See 'First Part,' p. 9, Rule 7.
ipso, i. e. thou thyself: the *thou* being expressed by the second person of the verb *fueris*. *Ipsē* means *self*: so when joined with *ego*, it means *myself*, with *tu*, *thyself*.
summo otio: ablative governed by *fueris*. See 'First Part,' p. 67, Rule 17.
ventri. This dative must be translated by the preposition *from*, "*they withheld from the belly*;" the remote or second object being in the dative case.
membra poenituit; lit. *it repented the members of their envy*, that is, *the members repented of their envy*. *Poenitet* is an impersonal verb, taking an accusative case of the person who repents and a genitive of the thing repented of

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6. *advouiente, the master of the meadow approaching, or when the master of the meadow was approaching.* This is the ablative absolute, answering to the question *when?* Ans. *On the approach of the master.* See Examples in Exercises, 'First Part,' p. 84.

avolabant deprehensi sunt.

Observe the different force of the imperfect and perfect tenses. *Avolabant, kept flying away, i.e. whenever the master attempted to catch them: deprehensi sunt, were (at once) caught.* The imperfect denotes repetition of an action; the perfect an act that takes place at once, or once for all.

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7. *mihi non est in animo, it is not my intention; lit. it is not to me in mind, I have no mind to, &c.* Est, used in this way with a dative of the person, is equivalent to *habeo*.
dulcia tutis praeponere; lit. to place agreeable things before safe things, i.e. to prefer what is agreeable to what is safe, or pleasure to safety.

8. *quum occurrisset: quum, when, is used with the subjunctive mood when the verb expresses past time.*
perterrita, thoroughly terrified: a frequent meaning of the preposition per in composition.

ut . . . moreretur. Why is *moreretur* in the past imperfect tense of the subjunctive mood? See answer in 'First Part,' p. 90, Rule 26.

eundem: that is, leonem.

tertio, the third time.

illi obviam facta, having met him; lit. having become in the way of him. Obviam is used adverbially, and the dative *illi* is governed by the *ob* in the compound adverb *obviam*, just as verbs compounded with *ob* govern the dative case.

ausa est: perfect of audeo, one of the neuter passive verbs. See 'First Part,' p. 80.

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9. *no incedo, do not walk.* A prohibition is expressed in Latin by *nē*, with either the imperative or the subjunctive.

recta via. This is the ablative case, expressing the manner; *by or in a straight way.* The word *recta* by itself (with *via* understood) is often used in this sense.

tuis praeceptis. Dative case governed by *obsequar*. Verbs of obeying govern the dative case.

si videro; fut. perf., lit. if I shall have seen, but in English we generally use the present or perfect, if I see or if I have seen.

Idem: accusative neuter, governed by facientem.

10. *discidio: ablative absolute. singuli, one by one, severally.*

11. *territabat, kept terrifying.* The imperfect tense indicates continuity or repetition of an act. Here the perfect *terrui* would mean only that he terrified them on some one occasion.

agnitus: participle from agnosco.

pistrinum; from pinso, to bruise or pound: hence pistrinum, a pound-mill, generally worked by asses, consequently an appropriate place of punishment.

poenas dedit, suffered the punishment. *Poenā* originally signified a pecuniary penalty or ransom, a fine: hence *dare poenam*, lit. to give such a forfeit, came to signify to suffer punishment of any kind.

12. *illam . . . massam . . . celare: illam (sc. gallinam), the accusative case before the infinitive mood celare; massam, the accusative governed by celare.*

occidit; from occido, from ob and caedo. The *i* is long in the compound, as being substituted for the diphthong *ae*: *occido, to kill*, must not be confounded with *oc-cido, to fall*, from *cādo*.

13. *conspicati.* *Conspicor*, being a deponent verb, has a past participle active, and, consequently, the ablative absolute is not required in

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this case to express "having described an ass." If a verb of an active form, as *conspicio*, were employed, the ablative absolute would be necessary, and the text would be *asino . . . conspecto*. See note, Fab. 3, "corrosio plagis."

laeti, joyfully. This adjective is frequently used with a verb instead of the adverb.

uterque, each of the two, both: as only two persons are spoken of, prior is used below, not *primus*.

nec. This word = *ne . . . que*, and is frequently (as here) resolved in translation into its component parts and . . . not; and do not abstain.

aufugit. The present and perfect of this verb are spelt in the same way, but here the word is determined to be the present from its being coupled with the present *potitur*. The present is *aufugit*, the perfect *aufugit*. In many verbs the present is distinguished from the perfect only by the quantity: as *lêgit, he reads, lêgit, he read; vênit, he comes, vênit, he came*.

eo potitur. *Eo* is in the ablative case governed by *potitur*.

14. *pariebat, used to lay*. The imperfect tense denotes *habit*.

existimabat . . . fore ut, she thought that it would come to pass (lit. would be) that . . .

illa parêret: illa (that is, *gallina*), nominative case to *pareret*, instead of *illam parituram esse*.

bina aut terna, two or three at a time, by twos or by threes. Numerals of this form are called *distributives*.

esset facta; from fîo.

desiit: perfect of *desino*, for *desivit*. When the full form of the perfect is in *ivi* the *v* is often omitted in compound verbs; almost always in the compounds of *eo, to go*, as *rediit* for *redivit*, &c.

15. *subsiliit*: perfect of *subsilio*, compounded of *sub* and *salio*. In compound verbs the *a* of the primitive

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verb is often changed into *i*; as *in-cipio* from *capio*, *re-jicio* from *jacio*.

nunc etiam, even now they are bitter, i.e. *they are not yet ripe*.

eas in via reportas: that is, *si in via reperirem*.

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16. *caverent*. Why is *caverent* in the past imperfect subjunctive? See 'First Part,' p. 90, Rule 26.

multis aliis propositis; ablative absolute, *after many other things had been proposed, after many other proposals*.

omnibus placuit, it was the opinion of all, it was resolved unanimously; lit. it pleased all. The verb is impersonal. See 'First Part,' p. 81.

sic enim . . . posse. The accusative and infinitive depend on some such word as *existimabant* understood, for they thought that thus they might, &c. The accusative and infinitive are used after words of "thinking." See 'First Part,' p. 87, Rule 23.

quaereretur qui annecteret, but when one was sought who should tie (or to tie). The antecedent pronoun *is* is understood, and the full construction is "*when he was sought for who,*" &c.

17. *inhaeserat*: past-perfect from *inhaereo*.

qui illud extrahat, to extract it; lit. who should extract it. *Qui* is here used with the subjunctive, because it indicates a purpose; it is equivalent to "*ut is,*"

num. *Num* is used in questions which require the answer *No*. It may generally be translated by the English form "*What! do you suppose,*" &c. See 'First Part,' p. 89, Rule 24.

18. *noverat*; from *nosco*. *Nosco* means *I begin or learn to know*; *novi, I know*; *noveram, I knew*.

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quibus allatis, *which having been brought, or these having been brought.* Ablative absolute. **Allatis**, participle from *affero*. See note, Fab. 3, *quo facto*.

quod quum . . . possent, *when they could not do this.* The relative in Latin is frequently placed at the beginning of the sentence before *quum*.

distribuit singulis singulas virgas; *lit. he distributed the twigs one by one to them severally, i.e. he gave one to each.*

19. **aliqua parte**: the ablative governed by *levaret*.

asino detractam, *taken from the ass.* *Asino* is the dative of the person depending on *detraho*, a verb of *taking away*. It is not to be taken for an ablative governed by the preposition *de* in composition.

o me miserum. The accusative is used in exclamations with and without an interjection.

qui . . . noluerim. *Qui* is used with the subjunctive, because it gives the reason.

20. **texendo**, *by weaving*: ablative of the gerund. See 'First Part,' p. 95, Rule 29.

quum primum, *as soon as*.

deteriore conditione, *in a worse condition*: ablative without the preposition *in*.

incerta; agreeing with *domina*, *being uncertain*.

prima nocte, *in the beginning of the night.* Like *summo monte*, *on the top of the mountain*, or *media aqua*, *in the midst of the water*.

21. **junxerant**: past-perfect from *jungo*. **praeda . . . divisa**; ablative absolute, *when they had divided the prey*.

prima: supply *pars*.

et secundam, *also the second*.

qui voluerit = *si quis voluerit*: the future-perfect.

se habiturum (esse): accusative case and infinitive mood after a verb of knowing. See 'First Part,' p. 87, Rule 23

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inimicum: from *in* and *amicus*. In adjectives, as well as in verbs, *a* is often in composition changed into *i*. Compare note on Fab. 15, *subsiliit*. **aut quae**: *sc. earum*.

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22. **puniturus**. The future participle frequently indicates a purpose or intention, *in order to punish*.

a quo = *et ab eo*.

poenituit; *lit. it repented them of their foolish prayers, i.e. they repented of them.* See note, Fab. 5.

23. **magnis clamoribus**: ablative of the instrument.

lupos . . . aggressos esse: accusative case and infinitive mood after *singens*. See 'First Part,' p. 87, Rule 23.

laturi; from *fero*. On this use of the future participle see note, Fab. 22, *puniturus*.

revera, *in reality*. This adverb is, in fact, the ablative of *res vera*, *a true thing*.

24. **allecti**, *allured*: participle of *allicio*; from *ad* and an obsolete verb, *lacio* (the *a* in composition being changed into *i*), of the same signification.

25. **venatum**: the supine in *um*, used instead of the infinitive after verbs of motion. See 'First Part,' p. 95, Rule 28.

qui quum, *when he*. See note on Fab. 81.

singulis singulas partes aequales; *lit. equal shares apiece (singulas) to them severally (singulis)*. *Singuli* is the first of the series of *distributive* numerals. See note to Fab. 14, *bina aut terna*.

leo eum correptum dilaniavit; *lit. the lion tore in pieces him seized; more freely, the lion having seized him tore him, &c.* This construction is rendered necessary by the want, in Latin, of a perfect participle active.

vulpeculae: diminutive of *vulpes*. **partiendi**: genitive of the gerund. **astutior, quam asinus**.

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- didicerit; from disco. Subjunctive in indirect question. See 'First Part,' p. 90, Rule 25.
- hujus: that is, of the dead ass.
26. quum habeas, *since you have*. Quum in the sense of *since*, i. e. assigning a cause, is followed by the subjunctive mood.
- nihilo-minus, *nevertheless*; lit. *less by nothing*: nihil being properly the ablative of nihil or nihilum = *nothing*.
- arreptam sustulit; lit. *raised him seized with his talons*, i. e. *having seized him with his talons raised him*. Comp. note, Fab. 25, leo correptum.
27. quas relinqueret, *which he might leave*; or better, *to leave*. See note, Fab. 17, qui illud.
- effodiunt, *they dig up*. The present is often used in narratives instead of the perfect. It gives liveliness to the narration by making the event as it were present to us.
- perculsa, *thoroughly cultivated*. Per in composition has frequently this signification, both in verbs and adjectives. See note, Fab. 8, perterrita.
- fodiendo, *by digging*: ablative of the gerund.

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28. esuriens, *hungry*; from esurio, *to desire to eat, to be hungry*, a desiderative from edo, *to eat*. Desiderative verbs end in *urio*.
- dum, *until*. Dum with this signification is followed by the subjunctive.
- vesperi; adv. *in the evening*: often *vespere*. Both *vespere* and *vesperi* are properly the ablative case of *vesper*.
- aliter . . . aliter, *in one way . . . in another*: similarly *alius . . . alius*, *one . . . another*, is of frequent occurrence.
29. portentatis, *having thoroughly examined*: ablative absolute. On this force of *per* in composition see note, Fab. 27, perculsa.

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- iter pergunt. Pergunt is here an active verb, meaning *to continue*. This is a rare use of the verb, which is generally neuter.
- nihil attinet; impersonal, *it is nothing to the purpose*; it is of no consequence. Quae is the accusative governed by memorare.
- ne mihi persuaderem, *not to persuade me of myself that any one is a friend*. Ne, *that not* is always followed by the subjunctive mood. See p. 43, Rule 12.
30. ad regem visitandum, *for the purpose of visiting the king*. In this construction the gerundive agrees with the substantive, which, in the English translation, it seems to govern. See 'First Part,' p. 98, Rule 32.
31. excoëdit ei, *fell from him*. The dative with excoëdo is a less usual construction. It is generally accompanied by an ablative with *de* or *ex*.
- audisset; for *audivisset*. In all the tenses derived from the perfect indicative this syncope is very common.
- misertus hominis: participle of *misereor*, which is followed by a genitive.
- retulit: perfect of *refero*.
- neque tamen, *and yet not*. Ne-que is frequently to be resolved into its parts in this manner.
- negavit . . . esse, *he said that this was not his*. The accusative case and infinitive mood after a verb of speaking. See 'First Part,' p. 87, Rule 23.
- ne hanc quidem, *not even this*. Ne . . . quidem = *not even*, are always separated by the word to which they direct the emphasis.
- professus esset: perfect of *profiteor*.
- simili fortuna: ablative governed by *uteretur*. See p. 67, Rule 17.
- sponste, *of his own accord*. More frequently *sponste sua*. Sponste is properly the ablative of an obsolete noun, *spons*.
- quereretur, *complained*: from *quæro*,

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a deponent verb. *Quaero, to seek*, must not be confounded with *querō*, to complain.

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32. *relinquendum esse, ought to be left*. This part of the verb (the participle in *du*) always denotes obligation or necessity.

33. *uti nimis exilia, as (being) too slender*. *Uti* here = *ut*; but in the phrase "*celeritate uti*," lower down in this fable, *to use the speed*, *uti* is the infinitive of *utor*, governing the ablative *celeritate*.

o *mo desipientem, fool that I am*. In exclamations the accusative case is frequently used. See note, Fab. 19.

cui ea displicerent . . . placerent. Verbs of pleasing and displeasing govern the dative case.

conservarunt = *conservaverunt*.

34. *ceciderat*; from *caedo*.

sublati: participle from *tollo*.

domum is in the accusative, signifying motion to a place.

aliquantum viae, some way; lit. *something of way, or of the road*.

quae ipsum liberaret, to free him.

quem votorum poenitebat. On the construction see note, Fab. 5.

35. *perpingui, very fat*. See note, Fab. 27, *perculsa*.

salutassent = *salutavissent*.

quomodo fit? how comes it?

detritum: perfect participle from *detero*.

num jugum fers? do you bear a yoke? See note on *num*, Fab. 17.

An answer in the negative is here implied, and the question might be freely translated, "What! you surely do not bear a yoke?" implying the answer "Certainly not."

interdiu, in the daytime.

num est tibi, What! have you not liberty to . . . ?

absundi: genitive of the gerund, from *abeo*.

NOTES ON ANECDOTES.

PAGE 7.

1. *dicesbat, used to say*.

neminem . . . posse: accusative case and infinitive mood after a verb of saying. See 'First Part,' p. 87, Rule 23.

2. *patriam Prienen, his native Priene*. *Patriam* is here an adjective, not a substantive. *Priēnē*, an Ionic city in Asia Minor.

expugnatam, taken by storm. *Ex* in comp. sometimes signifies completion of the act indicated by the simple verb: *pugno, to fight*; *expugno, to finish the fighting*, hence, *to gain the victory, take by storm*.

3. *civibus, his fellow-citizens*.

cura: ablative of the instrument.

4. *nihil immutato*. *Nihil* is a more emphatic negative than *non*: *in no respect*.

genuisse; from *gigno*.

5. *Tarentinus, of Tarentum*, a Greek town in Southern Italy.

villicus, a slave who had the superintendence of the farm.

seccordia, indolence: from *se* = *without*, and *cor*; as it were *without heart*. The inseparable preposition *se* indicates separation: *securus, without care*, i.e. *careless, safe*; *se-pono, to lay aside*, &c.

6. *vehementius*: comparative adverb from *vehementer*. Here it is taken absolutely rather than comparatively: *very violently, more violently than usual*.

veritus ne. On the use of *ut* and *nē* after verbs of fearing see 'First Part,' p. 92, Rule 27, *Obs*.

7. *trajecit, passed over*; lit. *threw himself (se understood) over*: *trajecit* thus becomes a neuter verb.

Pythagorae. Pythagoras founded a school of philosophy in Magna Graecia, a name then given to the most southern part of Italy.

9. *Leontinus, of Leontini*, a town in Sicily.

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ageret . . . , when he was in his hundred and seventh year; lit. when he was passing or spending it. The verb *ago*, with a substantive, often merely indicates the action denoted by the substantive with which it is joined,—as, *agere vitam*, to live; *agere gratias*, to thank.

quod senectutem meam accusem, to accuse my old age of; lit. which I should charge against my old age. *Accuso* thus used governs two accusatives, one of the person and the other (the neuter pronoun) of the thing.

10. *Cynicus*, the *Cynic*, i. e. belonging to the sect of philosophers called *Cynics*, founded by *Antisthenes*. The name is said to be derived from the Greek word for a dog, on account of their surly or snappish manners.

Myndum: accusative case, signifying motion to. See 'First Part,' p. 86, Rule 21. *Myndus* was a town in *Caria*.

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11. *idcirco ut*, for this purpose that.

12. *drachmas*. The Greek *drachma* was a silver coin, about $9\frac{3}{4}$ d. of our money.

nimum, excessive. Here an adjective agreeing with *quod*. *Nimum* is also often used adverbially.

tanto pretio. The ablative of price.

13. *Homerum*. Besides the cities mentioned here as having contended for the honour of being *Homer's* birthplace — *Smyrna*, *Colophon*, *Chios*, and *Salamis* — there were three other claimants, namely, *Rhodes*, *Argos*, and *Athens*.

dedicarunt = *dedicaverunt*.

14. *octoginta annos natum*, when he was eighty years old; lit. born eighty years. *Annos* in the accusative answering the question, *How old?* See 'First Part,' p. 85, Rule 20.

descendisse . . . , to have entered

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on a contest; lit. to have gone down to This is a metaphorical expression, as battles generally took place on level plains, to which the combatants descended from the eminences where they were encamped. Hence, *descendere in aciem*, *proelium*, or *certamen*, became common expressions for engaging in battle; here applied to a more peaceful contest.

rettulisse; from refero.

Syracusas: accusative, motion to a town. See 'First Part,' p. 86, Rule 21.

15. *versaretur*, lived; lit. turned himself about, was engaged or circumstanced.

16. *a re familiari removerent*, remove him from the management of his property.

Oedipum Colonæum; the *Oedipus Coloneus*, the title of a tragedy of *Sophocles*.

17. *qui et*, who also, i. e. as well as *Sophocles*, mentioned in the preceding anecdote.

18. *sententiam*. A verse containing matter displeasing to the audience. *in scenam progressus*, having come forward on the stage.

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19. *praeter spem*, contrary to his expectation.

impense; originally, at great cost — hence, eagerly, exceedingly.

20. *vocabatur, used to be invited*. Observe the force of the imperfect. *unius Pindari, of Pindar alone*.

pepercit; from parco, which governs the dative.

21. *se conferebat, used to betake himself*.

Jove. *Jupiter* was said to have been born on Mount *Ida* in *Crete*, and hence was supposed to have a peculiar regard for that island.

22. *Delphis, at Delphi*. The dative case in answer to the question *Where?* See 'First Part,' p. 87, Rule 22.

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Pythia. The name of the priestess of Apollo at Delphi.

utrum appellandus sis, *whether you ought to be called.*

23. **capitis . . . multatus est,** *he was acquitted of the capital charge but fined in a sum of money.*

24. **hodie, to-day.** *Contraction for hoc die, on this day.*

apud inferos; *lit. among those below, i. e. the inhabitants of the lower world, the dead.*

prae multitudine, *in consequence of the number.*

25. **quattuor millia armatorum,** *four thousand armed men; lit. four thousands of*

ad diripiendum templum, *for the purpose of pillaging the temple. See 'First Part,' p. 98, Rule 32.*

quam nullæ, *how insignificant; lit. how none.*

26. **animam recepisset,** *had recovered animation or consciousness, i. e. when he had recovered from his fainting fit. Anima is properly the breath of life, and is to be distinguished from animus, the spiritual principle of life, the soul. Mens is the intellect.*

nunquam olivæ salvus esset. *It has been remarked (note, Fab. 17) that num is used when a negative answer is expected; but this rule applies only to direct, not to dependent sentences. In indirect sentences num is merely a note of interrogation = whether.*

clipeus salvus. *The loss of his shield was considered the greatest disgrace a soldier could sustain.*

tum demum, *then but not till then.*

27. **tanta fuit abstinentia,** *was (a man) of so great moderation. Vir is here understood, and abstinentia is put in the ablative instead of the genitive, as is usual when the second of two substantives is accompanied by an adjective of praise or dispraise.*

ahenum, *understand vas; a brazen vessel or pot.*

28. **via egressum,** *who had departed*

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from the road: the troops being supposed to be on a march.

præbeas volo. *Understand ut, and translate, I do not wish that you should show even the appearance of one about to commit rapine.*

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29. **Pythiam quendam,** *one Pythias. nec, and not.*

dixisso fertur, *is reported to have said.*

Pythiam ad se vocatum. *To be translated as if it ran, "Pythiam ad se vocavit, quumque ab eo accepisset [when he had heard from him] difficultatem rei domesticæ [the narrowness of his means] eum pecunia instruxit."*

Pythia fideliozem, *more faithful than Pythias. Pythia is the ablative depending on the comparative fideliozem. See 'First Part,' p. 83, Rule 18.*

30. **inquit.** *Inquit is always placed after one or more words of a quotation. It is the present tense, or the perfect, according as the context requires "he says" or "he said." Here it is she said, to suit the past tense recederet.*

31. **puer, (being) a boy.**

ne uno quidem, *not even one. Uno is the ablative governed by potior.*

33. **Alexandro:** *dative, depending on gratulor.*

sua civitate donaverunt, *presented him with the citizenship of their state; or, in modern language, with the freedom of their city.*

34. **Laconica brevitate,** *with Laconic brevity. Laconicus is the adjective belonging to Laconia, a province of which Lacedaemon or Sparta was the capital. The Spartans prided themselves on not using more words than were just sufficient to express their meaning.*

notantes vecordiam, *condemning the folly or madness. Noto (from nota) is properly to mark, brand, or stigmatize. Vecordia, from cor.*

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the heart, and the inseparable particle *ve*, indicating privation; as it were, *without heart or mind*.

35. *Ephesi, at Ephesus*. An old dative in answer to the question *Where?* See 'First Part,' p. 87, Rule 32, note.

36. *olim, once upon a time*.

comprehensum piratam, a pirate taken, i. e. whom he had taken.

eodem quo tu. Supply *eodem (jure) quo tu (infestas)*.

orbem terrarum, the whole world; lit. the circle of lands, i. e. of the world.

ego . . . tu. These pronouns are expressed only when emphasis or contrast is intended, being otherwise implied in the persons of the verbs to which they belong. Here there is a strongly emphatic contrast—"I am called a robber; you a commander."

tu quia: supply *quia (id facis)*.

num juste fecit? *num* here implies, or expects as a matter of course, the answer *No*. Even when nations are at war, the pirate should be punished as the common enemy of all mankind.

37. *libertatis amantissimum*. *Amans*, the present participle of *amo, to love*, becomes an adjective, and as such is susceptible of the comparative and superlative degrees. In this sense it is followed by a genitive of the object of love.

terreas. The subjunctive used as the imperative.

mea interest. Interest is generally accompanied by a genitive of the person interested, but when the person is *I, thou, he, &c.*, the corresponding possessive pronoun of the first, second, or third person is used in the feminine form *meā, tuā, suā, &c.* These are usually regarded as ablatives, *re* being understood, but more probably they are accusatives, agreeing with *rem*, but having lost the final *m*. This supposition renders the construction more intelligible, *interest* being then considered a contraction

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of *inter rem est*; lit. *it is connected with the affair*, to which *meam* or *tuam, &c.*, being added, the phrase becomes, it is connected with my (or your) affair, i. e. *I am concerned, &c.*

humine an sublime, whether on the ground or aloft. *Humi* (an old dative of *humus*) is taken adverbially. Similarly *domi = at home*. See 'First Part,' p. 87, Rule 22, note.

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38. *contusa . . . mixta*. When several substantives of different genders and without life (*ossa, cinerem*) precede, the adjectives and participles are frequently put in the neuter plural.

septem miracula. The other six of the seven wonders of the world were the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, the Pyramids of Egypt, the Colossus of Rhodes, the walls of Babylon, and the Palace of Cyrus.

mānibus Mausoli, the shade of Mausolus. The *manes* usually mean the souls of the departed; sometimes the Gods of the Infernal Regions, or the Lower World itself. *Mānibus* is from *mānes*, a different word from *mānus*, "a hand."

defunctum, deceased. *Defungor* means to perform thoroughly one's duties, i. e. to complete them. Hence *defunctus, one who has done with all the works of life, i. e. who is dead*.

39. *Corinthi, at Corinth*. See 'First Part,' p. 87, Rule 22, note.

pueros litteras docuit, taught boys letters, i. e. not merely the alphabet, but reading, writing, and literature in general. Observe the two accusatives, one of the person and the other of the thing, governed by *docere*.

40. *jure illo nigro, that black broth, i. e. the celebrated black broth of the Spartans*.

Lacedaemone, at Lacedaemon. See 'First Part,' p. 87, Rule 22, note.

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coenae caput, *the chief part of the supper.*

coxerat; from coquo.

42. causam, *a law-suit.*

in foro potius: supply cognoscam.

culpa: ablative, governed by vacas.

sin damnandus es, *but if you ought to be condemned.*

43. non percontandum est, *we ought not to inquire.* See 'First Part,' p. 97, Rule 31.

44. capite devoto, *having devoted his life.* This self-immolation of a general for the purpose of saving his army was preceded by solemn religious ceremonies devoting the general's life to the Infernal Gods as a propitiary offering.

45. ultro intulisset, *had of his own accord made war,* i.e. without any provocation or act of hostility on the part of the Romans.

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46. Scipio Major, i.e. major natu, *elder;* lit. *greater by birth.* The conqueror of Hannibal, to be distinguished from the younger Scipio (Scipio Minor), who destroyed Carthage.

gentis Corneliae, *of the Cornelian Gens.* The Scipios belonged to this gens or clan.

res gestas, *achievements;* lit. *things done.*

47. accedebat, *used to go.*

48. dandam esse viam, *that a way of escape ought not only to be given, but even to be made.* Munire viam, *is to make a road.*

negabat, *said . . . not:* nego (from ne or nec and aio) should generally be rendered in this way, i.e. *by resolving it into its parts.* The whole sentence may be translated: *said that one ought not to press hardly upon a fleeing enemy.* Instandum esse is taken impersonally. See 'First Part,' p. 97, Rule 31.

fortius, *more bravely* (than he would otherwise have done).

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ratus; from reor.

fugientibus: dative, governed by instaturos.

usque ad perniciem, *quite to extermination.*

49. si id eloqui posset, *if it could tell that* (id).

50. non esset unde, *there was no (source) from which;* lit. *there was not whence.*

ex publico, *from the public treasury.*

51. Catonis Censorii, *Cato the Censor.* He was surnamed Censorius from having executed the duties of his office with remarkable impartiality and severity.

52. cohortes. A cohort was the tenth part of a legion.

testamentum facere jussas . . . misit, *ordered them to make their wills, and sent them;* lit. *sent them, having been ordered to make their wills.*

eos refers to milites, implied in cohortes.

receptum iri: future infinitive passive, from recipio.

53. coercuit, *repressed;* from con and arceo.

54. deficeret, *was eclipsed;* lit. *failed.* From this signification of deficio comes defectio solis or lunae, *an eclipse of the sun or moon.*

55. traxit eam sermone, *drew her on in conversation.*

NOTES ON THE MYTHOLOGY.

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1. etiam Neptunus, *even Neptune.*

flangebatur plerumque, *was generally represented.*

Ganymēdes. Ganymede was son of Tros, king of Troy, and was carried off from Mount Ida by an eagle to be the cupbearer of Jupiter.

2. diadematē. Nominative diadema, properly an ornamental band or circlet for the head.

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- Iris, the daughter of Thaumas, was the personification of the Rainbow.
3. Vesta. The poetic name for the fire of the domestic hearth, derived from a Greek word, signifying the hearth.
- Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome.
4. quae eadem; lit. *which same*, i.e. *who also*.
figitur nata. Supply *esse*, to have been born; or translate, *she is represented as having been born*.
imprimis, i. e. in primis, especially; lit. *in the first or highest* (degree). The *n* in *in* is changed into *m* before the labial letter *p*.
 Athenis. Nominative Athenae, Athens. The names of many Greek towns are used in the plural.
 Medusa. One of the three Gorgones. The others were Stheno and Euryale. She was killed by Perseus.
convertebat. Observe the force of the imperfect, used to turn, or always turned.
5. sationem . . . docuit. Doceo governs two accusative cases.
quum, whereas.
glandibus: ablative after *rescrj*. See 'First Part,' p. 67, Rule 11.

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- quaesiverat*; from *quaero*.
raptam, who had been carried off.
papaver: neuter accusative after *tenens*.
6. praeses, patron or ruler; from *praesideo*, to preside over.
munere: ablative after *fungebatur*. See 'First Part,' p. 67, Rule 17.
7. quin etiam, nay even.
auctor, promoter, originator.
8. specie . . . juvenis, under the form of a youth.
dextra . . . laeva: ablatives agreeing with *manu*, understood.
lunula, a lune or crescent: diminutive from *luna*.
9. quare, wherefore; lit. (*quā-re*) from which circumstance.

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11. eoque, and by that means.
12. obtinebat, occupied, held. Occupare is to seize.
13. effectum est, it was brought to pass, it was arranged. Impersonal.
degeret, passed: from *de* and *ago*. The simple verb *ago* is often used in this sense, as, *agere vitam, to pass life*.
ot campos Elysios. Supply *in* before *campos*.
deductas, after they have been brought down; lit. *them* (*umbras*) led down.
Lethe: ablative of the Greek noun *lethe*, signifying forgetfulness.
adsunt, dwell; lit. *are present*.
crinibus involutos, entwined in their hair. *Crinibus* is the dative, governed by *involutos*, a verb compounded with *in*.

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14. septingentos, &c.; lit. seven hundred three and twenty = 723.
ter tantum. The temple of Janus was shut for the first time in the reign of Numa Pompilius; for the second after the close of the first Punic War; and for the third after the battle of Actium.
15. pepererat; from *pario*.
caudam sibi mordentem, biting its own tail. The dative of the personal pronoun is often used instead of the possessive pronoun.
inter se mittebant, used to send to one another; lit. *between themselves*.
servis licebat, it was allowed to slaves.
quo, in order that.
qua. Supply *aetate*, in which age.
18. pomorum, of fruits. Pomona, from *pomum, fruit*, was the goddess of fruits and orchards.
- Terminus. The god Terminus—so called from *terminus, a boundary or land-mark*—is here said to be worshipped under the form of a square stone, because the bound-

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ries of lands were marked by stones of that shape, similar to English mile-stones, or the boundary-stones of parishes. His office was considered a very important one, as he presided over the divisions of all landed property.

Castor et Pollux. Twin-brothers, sons of Jupiter and Leda. Castor was famous for his skill in riding, and Pollux in boxing.

Quirinus. The name under which Romulus was worshipped after his death.

19. *quomodo cinere obrutum servarent* (*obrutum* agrees with *ignem*), *how to preserve it by covering it over with ashes; lit. how they might preserve it covered over, &c.*

Caucaso. Caucasus, a mountain between the Caspian and Black seas.

aquila apposita: ablative absolute. Translate, *an eagle having been placed near him to eat away his heart.*

quae is used with the subjunctive because it indicates a purpose.

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insequenti tempore, at a subsequent time.

20. *id facinus, that deed.* **Facinus** (from *facio*) is generally taken in a bad sense, *a crime*; but it sometimes signifies *an exploit*, in a good sense. Here the word is used in the former acceptation, as the restoration of Hippolytus to life was regarded as an impious interference with fate.

percussit; from *percutio*, compounded of *per* and *quatio*.

in Jove, in the person of Jupiter.

21. **Alcestim.** Many nouns in *is* make *in* in the accusative; as *turnis*, *vis*, &c. **Alcestim** is in the accusative case governed by *peterent*. Begin translating with the words *quum multi*.

Pelias. Pelias, king of Iolcos in Thessaly, a district in Northern Greece.

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ei . . . qui junxisset, to him who (i. e. to whoever) should have yoked.

junxisset: in the pluperfect subjunctive, because it is a subordinate sentence in the *obliqua oratio*. In a direct sentence the future-perfect indicative would have been used.

amabat rogavit. Note the difference of the tenses: *amabat* denoting a continued state; *rogavit*, an act taking place in a moment of time.

is quum, since he.

dum ei serviebat, while he was in his service.

ei et leonem currui: *ei*, lit. *for him*; *ei* is not to be taken as agreeing with *currui*, although, being joined to that word, it means *his chariot*. Translate: *he yoked a boar and a lion to his (Admetus's) chariot.*

munus, a favour.

si quis, if any one. *Quis* after *si* = *aliquis*.

voluissent. The nominative to this verb is *pater* and *mater*, coupled together to agree with the plural verb, although they seem detached from one another by *neque neque*, which here in fact mean *both and*, with the negative deferred to be taken with the verb. The plural verb is good in Latin, although in English a singular would be required.

Orci manibus, from the hands of Orcus. Here *Orcus*, which generally means the *infernal regions*, is the God of those regions.

22. **Cassiope, wife of Cepheus, king of Aethiopia.**

formam formae anteposuit; lit. *placed the beauty of her daughter before the beauty of*, i.e. asserted its superiority to. . . .

Nereïdum: genitive plural, from *Nereïis*. The *Nereids* were fifty sea-nymphs, daughters of *Nereus*, a god of the sea. The most famous of them was *Thetis*, the mother of *Achilles*.

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quae quum, *when she*.

Libye: ablative, from Libye, the Greek form of Libya.

advolavit, *flew to* (the place). Perseus, in order to conquer the Gorgon Medusa, had received from Mercury that god's *talaria* (from talus, the ankle) or *winged sandals*, with which he was enabled to fly to the rescue of Andromeda.

quo viso . . . mutati, *having seen that (or on seeing which) they were changed, &c.*

patriam, *his country*, i.e. Argos. He was the son of Jupiter and Danae, daughter of Acrisius, king of Argos.

23. quae = ea quae.

poma ei super caput, *over his head*: ei, lit. *for him*. See above, note on § 15, caudam sibi; and § 21, ei et leonem.

24. morte audita, *having heard of the death*.

Alcyones; from alcyon, the Greek name of the *kingfisher*. The word is sometimes written with an aspirate, whence we speak of *Halcyon days*.

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pariunt: supply ova.

per illos dies, quibus pariunt.

25. Athenis, *at Athens*: dative, in answer to the question *where?* See 'First Part,' Rule 22, p. 87.

aliquando, *once upon a time*.

cera, *with wax*: ablative of the manner or instrument.

altius, *too high*, i.e. *higher than he ought*.

cera liquefacta: ablative absolute.

Icarium pelagus. The Icarian Sea was a part of the Aegean Sea, near the coast of Asia Minor.

26. novem digitis. The measure of increase or diminution, whether of space or time, is put in the ablative.

annorum novem, *of nine years* (old). The more usual Latin construction would be annos novem nati.

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Ossam super Pelion. Ossa and Pelion were mountains in Thessaly. Pelion is the Greek termination of the neuter.

27. Sidoniam: adjective, agreeing with Europa, the Sidonian Europa. Sidon was a town in Phœnicia.

Sidone Cretam, *from Sidon to Crete*. See 'First Part,' pp. 86, 87, Rules 21 and 22, note.

nec ipsi redirent = ipsi quoque non. Delphos, *to Delphi*, the oracle of Apollo in Phocis.

responsum, *the answer of the oracle*, i.e. to a question which Cadmus put as to the means of discovering Europa.

bovem praecedentem, *that he should follow a cow going before him*, (and that) *wheresoever*.

sequeretur. Supply *ut* before this verb.

ubi ille decubuisset: the pluperfect subjunctive, in the obliqua oratio, equal to the future-perfect in the directa oratio. See above, note on § 21, junxisset.

quod quum faceret, *while doing this*; lit. *which when he was doing*.

Sparti, *the Sparti*, i.e. *the Sown*.

28. qui eum reduceret, *to conduct him back*.

quicquid tetigisset; from tango.

In the directa oratio his prayer would have been quicquid (or si quid) tetigero, aurum fiat: therefore in the obliqua oratio the pluperfect subjunctive. See above, § 27.

gavisus est; from gaudeo, one of the neuter passive verbs. See 'First Part,' p. 80.

hac virtute sua, *in this quality*, or *influence of his*, i.e. of turning whatever he touched into gold.

Pactolus. Hence this river of Lydia was celebrated for its golden sands.

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29. qui eam ducere vellet, *whoever wished to marry her*. The full phrase is ducere in matrimonium (as below in § 31), but the latter

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words are frequently left out. When a man marries he is said "uxorem ducere"; a woman, "viro nubere."

horum projecit, one after the other of these (apples) he threw forward.

oblitus Veneris. Verbs signifying "to remember" and "to forget" govern the genitive. See 'First Part,' p. 66, Rule 16.

grates, a defective noun. There is no nominative singular.

30. praefantes, previously saying.

victurum. Supply esse.

tam diu quam diu, so long as (long).

Oeneo irata. Oeneo is dative, governed by irascor.

Calydonius. From Calydon, a town in Aetolia in Greece.

quem Meleager. Quem = this (boar). cui, from her, i. e. Atalanta.

31. Antiope: genitive of Greek form. in matrimonium duxit. Compare note above § 29.

quem partum liberis anteposuit, which offspring Niobe asserted to be superior to the children of Latona, i. e. Apollo and Diana, son and daughter of Jupiter and Latona. Observe that verbs compounded with ante are followed by a dative of the object of that preposition.

superbus, too haughtily. See note above, § 25, altius.

venantes, as they were hunting.

liberis orbata, deprived of her children. Liberis, ablative, governed by orbata.

hodie, to this day.

32. excoecavit, totally blinded, put out the eyes of. Ex in composition sometimes indicates completeness of the action of the simple verb.

immisit ei, sent upon him, let loose upon him.

eum iter rogarent. Rogo governs two accusatives: the person of whom one asks, and the thing which is asked.

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poena. The poena was the infliction of the Harpies.

Harpyias. Harpyiae were winged monsters. The word signifies robbers or spoilers.

Strophadas. Greek form of the accusative plural, instead of Strophades. They were islands on the west coast of Greece.

33. Peloi et Thetidis. Pelus was king of the Myrmidons in Thessaly, and one of the Argonauts. Thetis was a daughter of Nereus.

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in medium, into the midst of the guests.

Mercurio imperat, commands Mercury, i. e. in his capacity of messenger of the gods.

imperat ut duceret. Imperat is an historical present, that is, a present tense used in the narrative of past events in order to give greater liveliness to the narrative. Hence it is in reality a past tense, and is, therefore, followed by the past subjunctive, according to the rule for the sequence of tenses in 'First Part,' p. 90, Rule 26.

Monte Ida. Ida, a mountain near Troy. Priam was king of Troy.

hunc eorum. Understand dicens, saying.

in conjugium dare. Compare note on § 29, qui eam.

spopondit: perfect from spondeo.

duce Agamemnone, under the leadership, conduct, or command of Agamemnon: ablative absolute; lit. Agamemnon being leader.

34. Scyron: Greek accusative from Scyros, an island in the Aegaeon Sea.

jussit, bade or requested.

quae dum, while these, i. e. the women.

cecinit; from cano: used of all musical instruments.

quo sono audito, having heard this sound.

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Intellectum est, it was found out or understood.

85. *Anlidem.* Aulis was a town on the coast of Boeotia, from which the Grecian army sailed to Troy.

superbuis in Dianam, more proudly than was right towards (or with reference to) Diana (superbuis quam par erat). He had boasted that his aim in shooting was as unerring as that of Diana herself.

Argos. This is the accusative plural of *Argi*; but in English *Argos*, the Greek nominative singular, is usually employed.

sic eam, in this manner, i. e. under this pretence.

cervam ei supposuit, put a hind in her place.

terram Tauricam, the Tauric land, i. e. the Tauric Chersonesus (peninsula), now the Crimea.

36. *Troja eversa, Troy having been overthrown.* The ablative absolute to express the time or occasion of the main action of the sentence.

fortissimum virum, i. e. Achilles himself.

NOTES ON THE GEOGRAPHY.

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1. *tres: before the discovery of America.*

fretum Gaditano, by the Strait of Gades; now Cadiz, (a Phœnician colony,) now called the Straits of Gibraltar.

Herculis Columnæ. The mountains Calpe and Abyla were called the Pillars of Hercules, because the hero was supposed to have torn them asunder in order to open a passage between the Mediterranean Sea and the ocean. He erected a pillar on each side of the strait thus formed.

mare internum; lit. the inland sea, i. e. the Mediterranean Sea.

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2. *oriens . . . occidento.* *Oriens* and *occidens*, properly participles, signify the *rising* and *setting* (sun), *sol* being understood with them, that is, the *East* and *West*.

Tanais, the Don.

Pontus Euxinus, the Euxine Sea, now the Black Sea.

Mæotida. The Greek accusative from *Mæotis*, the *Sea of Azov*.

Mare Britannicum, the North Sea, or German Ocean.

Ionium, the Ionian Sea; under which name was included the Adriatic.

Tuscum — Tyrrhenum. So named from the ancient inhabitants of central Italy, called *Tusci* or *Etrusci* by the Romans and *Tyrrhæni* by the Greeks.

3. *Bætis, the Guadalquivir.*

4. *meridionalem, Southern.* *Meridies* is, properly, *mid-day, noon* (from *merus-dies, pure day, i. e. perfect or lightest day*).

Narbonensis; from Narbo (now Narbonne), called before the time of Augustus Provincia (whence Provence), because it was the first district which the Romans subdued in Transalpine Gaul.

Massilia, Marseilles, founded by the Phœacians, a Greek colony in Asia Minor, about B.C. 600.

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Campus Lapidæus, a plain near the mouth of the Rhone, many miles in extent, covered with stones, now called the Crau.

credas pluuisse, you would think it had rained (stones). Supply lapidibus.

5. *Rhodanus, the Rhone.*

Lacus Lemānus, the Lake of Geneva.

Gallias dirimit. The Rhone flows between *Gallia Narbonensis* and *Gallia Lugdunensis*, and falls into the Mediterranean by many mouths between *Massilia* and *Narbo*.

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6. ad Rhenum porrigitur. The Rhine was the north-eastern boundary of ancient Gaul, separating it from Germany, and consequently Gaul included Belgium.

religionum, of religious observances.

quae se scire profitentur docent, i. e. docent ea quae profitentur se scire, they teach those things which they declare that they know.

abditis silvis; lit. in hidden woods; meaning in the deep recesses of woods.

7. Aquitani Celtæ Belgæ.

The Aquitani were an Iberian race; the Celtæ inhabited the western and northern part of France, between the Garonne and the Seine; the Belgæ the country between the Seine and the Rhine.

8. Garumna, the Garonne.

quanto magis tanto latior: quanto tanto, with comparatives, are to be rendered the more the more, as here, the more it advances the wider it becomes.

magni freti similis. Similis governs the genitive as well as the dative.

atrociter jactat, tosses violently. Jacto (from jacio) is a frequentative verb.

9. Sequana, the Seine: masculine in Latin.

Septentrionem, the North. Septentrio (from septem and triones, ploughing-oxen) is, properly, the northern constellation called the Great Bear, hence the North.

procul Lutetia, far from Lutetia.

Procul here is used as a preposition governing the ablative; but procul is often joined with ab, and ab may therefore be considered as understood whenever procul is used without it.

Lutetia: an island in the Seine belonging to the Parisii, and generally called Lutetia Parisiorum, now Paris.

Matrona, the Marne.

10. Lacum . . . Brigantiae forms the Lacus Venetus, which is also called (the lake) of Brigantia. This is

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the Lake of Constance. Brigantia is the modern Bregenz.

finis . . . fertur, it is borne along (i. e. flows) through the territories. The Helvetii inhabited the western part of Switzerland: the Mediomatrici were a Belgic people dwelling on the Mosel; their chief town was Divodurum, now Metz: the Treviri, also a Belgic people, on the Mosel and Maas; their chief town was Augusta Trevirorum, now Trèves.

continuo alveo; lit. in a continuous channel, i. e. in a course uninterrupted by flowing round islands, fluvius iterum, again [as] a river.

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11. animos, their courage. Animus means the feelings and passions (generally courage) as distinguished from mens = the thinking faculty.

ipsas domos, their very houses.

12. ubi—placuerit; future perfect, to be translated in English by present or perfect.

13. invia, inaccessible; an adjective, from in signifying not, and via a path.

cujus latitudinem . . . narrat, the breadth of which Caesar says extends a journey of nine days. Latitudinem in the accusative case before the infinitive mood patere.

Danubius, the Danube, called by the Greeks the Ister.

Moenus, Visurgis, Albis, the Main, the Weser, and the Elbe.

14. Julius Caesar invaded Britain twice, B.C. 55, 54.

Claudio imperante (ablative absolute), in the reign of Claudius. The commencement of the Roman reduction of Britain does not date from the invasion of Julius Caesar, who made no permanent conquest of the island; but from A.D. 43, in the reign of Claudius, when part of the island was occupied by A Plautius.

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muro . . . ducto, by a wall . . . carried. It extended from the Solway on the west to the river Tyne on the east.

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15. Cantium, Kent.

16. Fretum Siculum, the straits of Messina.

longior quam latior, longer than it is broad. Observe the difference of the Latin and English idioms, the Latin using a second comparative, the English only one.

continenti jugo, in a continuous ridge.

portus populorum inter se patentes commercio = portus patentes commercio (dative) populorum inter se, ports open for the commerce of nations with one another.

facile. The corresponding English form is nor can there well be.

eminet, is conspicuous.

17. id genus alia, other things of that kind. Id genus is equivalent to hujus generis.

vel lecta, even read of.

18. calidi fontes, warm springs, near Baine and other places.

pisce, for piscibus. Similarly the singular fish is used in English to indicate fishes in general.

19. Padus, the Po.

Gallia Cisalpina, Gallia on this side (cis) of the Alps. It was properly a part of Italy, in the geographical sense, which received the name of Gaul on this side the Alps (this side to the Romans) from its having been occupied by Gauls at an early period of Roman history.

Vesulus Mons, Monte Viso.

nusquam . . . stagnantibus. The Tiber frequently overflows its banks near the lower parts of the city of Rome.

20. in causa fuisse, to have been the cause; lit. in the cause.

quumque aliquam diupotentia florent, and although they once flourished in power.

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quo superato: ablative absolute, on whose defeat, namely, in the war with the Romans.

21. forma triangularis. Supply est. ut . . . imaginem referat, so as to recall (or remind one of) the form.

Trinacria. From two Greek words signifying three and a promontory. vocatur. The nominative to vocatur is illud, promontorium understood. tum . . . tum, as well . . . as, or both . . . and.

Cyclopus. The Cyclopes were one-eyed giants, who forged the thunderbolts of Jupiter in the workshop of Vulcan under Mount Aetna. egesti; from egero.

fecundum et feracem, fertile and productive. Fecundus refers to the natural riches of the soil, ferax to its actual productiveness for the use of man: a soil naturally rich might be a mere waste for want of clearing and cultivation.

sublatos eripuisse = humeris sustulisse et flammis eripuisse.

22. Archimedes. The greatest mathematician and mechanician of antiquity. On the taking of the city by Marcellus, he was killed by mistake by a Roman soldier who found him absorbed in mathematical investigations.

quacum, with which (fountain). Cum is frequently put after pronouns, as mecum, vobiscum, &c.

Olympia. A sacred region of Elis in the Peloponnesus, near which the Olympian games were celebrated.

fonte reddi. Before the infinitive reddi repeat dicitur from the preceding sentence.

sponte apparet, is evident at once; lit. appears spontaneously.

23. importunum; from in, not, and portus, a port. Hence dangerous or tempestuous.

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24. magnorum ingeniorum, of great abilities, i. e. of men of great genius

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- maiores studio, with greater zeal or earnestness.
25. ille... hic, the former (Philip) ... the latter (Alexander).
- ereptum... transtulit; lit. transferred it wrested from; but better, having wrested it from... transferred it, &c.
- Perseo superato, after the conquest of Perseus.
26. quercusque ipsas, the very oaks. inde, that is, from the oaks.
27. Corcyra, Corfu.
- Phaeacās. Greek accusative.
- quo tempore = eo tempore quo, at the time when.
28. per quos montes. The giants were said to have heaped Pelion on Ossa.
- Tempo. A neuter plural noun from the Greek.
29. Athenae. Supply sunt or sitae sunt.
- deos: i. e. Minerva (Athena) and Neptune (Poseidon). Minerva, having been victorious, gave her name to the city.

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- res eas gessit ut, such: eas being equivalent to tales before ut.
- ascenditur; impersonal, one goes up.
- Piraeus: distant about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Athens.
30. ingeniis. The stupidity of the Boeotians was a standing jest of antiquity. Horace speaks of a dull person as "Boeotum in crasso aere natus," born in the thick air of the Boeotians. The phrase "learned Theban" is a remnant of this reproach against that people.
- musicās. A Greek genitive from musica.
31. oraculum. The order is—Nemo ignorat quantam auctoritatem oraculum Apollinis in hac urbe habuerit, no one is ignorant what great authority the oracle of Apollo had in this city.
32. Peloponnesus, i. e. the island of Pelops, so called from the mythi-

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- cal hero Pelops, who migrated from Phrygia to the south of Greece.
- ad quod, at or near which.
- ex ejus summa arce, from the top of the citadel of which.
- Acrocorinthon appellat, they call it Acrocorinthos (Greek accusative for Acrocorinthum), i. e. it is called...
- utrumque mare, both seas: i. e. the Aegean on the east and the Corinthian Gulf on the west. Uterque with a singular substantive has a plural, or rather distributive, signification, both seas are (i. e. either sea is) to be seen.
- colonos, [as] colonists.
33. concurritur (impersonal), people run together, i. e. flock.
- ab his ludis numerant. The Greek chronology is computed by Olympiads, i. e. periods of four years intervening between two consecutive celebrations of the Olympic games, beginning with B.C. 776.

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34. Orpheum. Orpheus descended to the infernal regions in search of his wife Eurydice.
35. Cyclades sic appellatae. From the Greek "cyclos," a circle.
36. saepius... constat, it is certain (impersonal) that it (Euboea) has been frequently shaken. Saepius = rather frequently, more frequently (than other places), a comparative taken absolutely.
- mare temere in venti modum huc illuc moveri. Translate, that the sea is moved to and fro at random according to the wind.
- sunt qui narrent; lit. there are those who relate, i. e. some say.
- Sunt qui, erant qui, are always followed by the subjunctive.
37. Maenadibus, the Maenades; female votaries of Bacchus.
- Haemus, the Balkan.
- Pontus et Adria, the Pontus Euxinus and the Adriatic.

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38. *recens nati*, those recently born.
Recens is here an adverb.
plures singuli uxores habent, i. e. singuli (viri) plures uxores habent.
viro defuncto, on the death of the husband.
magno id contendunt . . . Translate, with great eagerness try to obtain that (the permission to be sacrificed and buried with their husbands) from the judges.
publice ducendae locantur, are publicly exhibited for the purpose of being married.
venunt, are sold. This is a verb of the kind called *neuter-passives*; i. e. having an active form with a passive signification.
mercede, i. e. pecunia.
39. *Byzantium*, afterwards Constantinople.
Bosporum Thracium, the Thracian Bosphorus; so called to distinguish it from the Cimmerian Bosphorus. The Thracian Bosphorus connected the Euxine with the Propontis (*Sea of Marmora*): the Cimmerian Bosphorus connected the Euxine with the Palus Maeotis (*Sea of Azov*).
quum . . . tum, as well . . . as, or both . . . and.
ad Hellespontum, on the Hellespont, or Dardanelles, leading from the Propontis into the Aegean Sea.
Herus. Genitive of Greek form, from Hero.
Cynossema. From the Greek, meaning the tomb of the dog, i. e. of Hecuba, transformed into a dog. Hecuba was the wife of Priam king of Troy.
in extrema Macedonia, i. e. in extremis Macedoniae partibus.
assignasse, iis.
40. *ab uno latero*, i. e. towards the south: *ab altero*, towards the north; *a tergo*, towards the east.
41. *sunt qui*. See Note, Geog. 36.
idque tanto . . . quanto, and that so much the more as.
Tauricam Chersonesum, the Crimea.
quo . . . eo: these words, each followed by a comparative, are to be translated *the more . . . the more*.

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42. *dictum est*, mention has been made: impersonal.
Borysthenes, the Dnieper.
Borysthenida. Greek accusative from Borysthenis.
43. *Hyperboreas*, i. e. those beyond Boreas, or the north.
bruma is here the ablative, at the winter solstice.
solstitium, the summer solstice; opposed to *bruma*.
44. *ut locis, ita nominibus differens*; lit. as in places, so in names, differing, i. e. the ocean has different names according to the places.
ab oriente . . . a meridie, on the east, on the south. *Ab* is frequently used to denote the side or direction in which an object is. Similarly, *a tergo*, behind; *a latere*, on the side; *a fronte*, in front.
cervice, on the neck of the peninsula.
peninsula, i. e. Asia Minor.
45. *quinque stadia*. The accusative of dimension, answering the question *How broad?* See 'First Part,' p. 85, Rule 20.
Axenus signifies in Greek inhospitable, Euxinus, hospitable.
46. *ad manes*, i. e. ad inferos, to the lower world.
perviam; adjective, penetrable; here it might be translated substantively a thoroughfare.
Thermodonta. Greek accusative of Thermodon, a river in Pontus.

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- corpus distinguunt notis*, i. e. they tattoo themselves.
47. *Asiae proprie dictae*, Asia properly so called, i. e. Asia Minor.
statis; participle of *sisto*, at fixed or stated times.
- Amazones*: a fabulous race of warlike women said to have dwelt in the eastern part of Asia Minor upon the river Thermodon and upon the Pontus Euxinus.
- sexagenorum*: a distributive numeral, indicating that the pillars were each sixty feet high.

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48. *Ilium*. Also called *Troja*, *Troy*.
defluit. Understood again after *Si-*
mois.
fama ... majores; lit. *greater by*
fame than by nature, i. e. *more*
celebrated than large.
certamen cum Ulysse, i. e. *the*
contest with Ulysses for the arms
 of Achilles (after his death by the
 arrow of Paris), which the Greek
 chiefs adjudged to Ulysses.
49. *allena ... bella*, *Wars of other*
 (nations): *alienus*, of or *belong-*
ing to another, must be carefully
 distinguished from *alius*; *aliena*
 here = *aliorum* (populorum). Ac-
 cepta mercede, ablative absolute,
having received pay, i. e. *for pay*.
contusa; from *contundo*.
sepulcrum. From this celebrated
 tomb of Mausolus, the name of
 Mausolëum is commonly given to
 any large or magnificent sepulchre.
50. *parum abfuit quin ...*; lit. *little*
was wanting but that he was
killed, i. e. *to his being killed*.
 Translate *he was near being killed*.
ubi ad ima perventum est, *when*
you have arrived at the bottom.
 Supply *loca* with *ima*.

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51. *Cilicia ...*; lit. *Syria receives those*
that have gone forth out of Cilicia.
 The meaning is, *as you go from*
Cilicia you enter Syria.
cujus ... Phoenico, *a part of which*
is Phœnicia.
latente: to be taken with *succo*.
 Translate, *that colour is manu-*
factured from a juice lying hid
in shell-fish.
52. *descenditur*; impersonal, *one de-*
scends, i. e. *you go down*.
hanc excipit ea; lit. (*ea* = *Arabia*
deserta) *takes up or succeeds this*.
Nomades, i. e. *Wandering Tribes*.
53. *illae ... hae*, *the former ... the*
latter.
bina; distributive, *have (each) two*
humps.
cui incumbant, *to lean on*, the force

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- of the subjunctive indicating the
purpose.
quingagenis ... centenis: it is
 more usual to use the accusative
 to express duration of time; *they*
live fifty, some even a hundred,
years (each). The distributive
 numerals are employed when it is
 intended to convey the notion that
each of the things spoken of has
 a certain number, instead of all
 having that number *among them*.
54. *Interculo coctili*, *of burned brick*.
 Ablative denoting the material of
 which a thing is made.
sexaginta milia passuum; lit. *sixty*
thousand of paces, i. e. *sixty miles*.

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- tantæque sunt molis*. *Molis* is
 in the genitive: *and they rest*
upon so great and so firm a
foundation that, &c.
56. *ambitu corporis*, i. e. *corpora ele-*
phantorum ambientes et constrin-
gentes.
lanas, i. e. *cotton*.
57. *pars nudi incedunt*. *Pars* is used
 here as = *alii* in the preceding
 clauses: hence it is joined with a
 masculine adjective and a plural
 verb.
- alternis pedibus*, *first on one foot*
and then on the other, alternately.
58. *Plinius*. Pliny, a learned Roman,
 who lived in the reigns of the
 Emperors Claudius, Nero, and
 Vespasian, and lost his life in the
 eruption of Vesuvius. He wrote
 a work on Natural History.
meditantem, *practising*.
cogit, *keeps them together, brings up*
the rear.

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- bella conficiunt*, *finish or decide the*
Wars to a great extent in the East.
nomen habet. *Rhinoceros*, from two
 Greek words signifying the *nose*
 and *horn*.
59. *capiti ejus*, *its head has the same*
hardness as its beak; lit. *which*
(there is) to its beak.

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60. his cymbis, use these (shells) as boats.
in summa aqua, on the top or surface of the water.
terni, parties of three.
herbis: ablative with vivunt, repeated from the foregoing part of the sentence.
defossa terra, having dug up the earth they cover them (ablative absolute), that is, they cover them with earth dug up.
61. qui sibi ... sint, to be like in every respect to each other.
feminarum est gloria, is the pride of women.
solutum hausit; lit. drank it off (when it was) dissolved.
62. ad Asiam refertur, is reckoned a part of Asia.

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63. nivibus: in the plural, here signifies masses of snow.
justum incrementum, the regular or usual increase.
64. cute invicta, of a skin proof against.
65. ungulis binis, with each hoof divided, with cleft hoofs.
praeterquam si, except when.
66. Delta. The triangular district formed by the division of the Nile into mouths before it reaches the sea, is called the Delta, from its resemblance to the Greek Δ. That name is also often given to land similarly intercepted by any other river.
67. ter mille domos: instead of tria millia domorum, which is more usual. Mille is an indeclinable adjective.

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- usus ejus. Supply est.
68. scriptum. Supply erat, writing or writings had been made.
Pergami, at Pergamus. Parchment (derived from Pergamus by the ordinary change of g into c) was discovered at Pergamus.

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69. medicatos, embalmed, as mummies.
capitale est, is capital, i. e. involves capital punishment. Facinus may be supplied, a capital crime.
70. non fas est, it is not consistent with religion, it is not right. Fas, the divine law, is opposed to jus, human law.
quem ei substituant, to substitute for him.
auguria captat, watches for omens.
alterum intrasse... Translate, it is a favourable (omen) that he (the Apis) has entered the one [delubrum or thalamus], (that he is) in the other portends calamities.
71. diutius vivunt. Macrobius = long-lived, from two Greek words.
pessum aguntur, are brought to the bottom, i. e. sink. Pessum originally signified to the ground, or down. Its principal uses are in the phrases pessum ire, to go to the bottom, hence to go to ruin, and pessum dare, to send to destruction.

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73. satis longo intervallo, at a rather long distance.
Carthaginem ... illustraverunt. Carthaginem is governed by illustraverunt. Divitiae, bella, excidium, are all nominative cases to the verb.
bella. These wars were the Punic wars, the Carthaginians being called Poeni (a corruption of Phoenices), from having been a colony from Phoenicia.
74. honoribus prosecuti sunt, celebrated with honours, or simply honoured. Prosequor, followed by a substantive in the ablative, frequently does little more than convert that substantive into a verb: thus, prosequor laudibus, to praise; prosequor veniam = to pardon, &c.
75. proximi his, i. e. locis or regionibus.
mapalia, huts: a Carthaginian word.
hi ... illi. Hi, the flocks; illi, the people.

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76. *leoni praecepua*, the lion has pre-eminent or extraordinary generosity. Supply est.
- prostratis*: dative governed by *parere*; i. e. *his*, qui se prosternunt.
- in quantalibet multitudine*, in any multitude however great.
- campis Philippiis*, on the plains of *Philippi* (in Macedonia), there was fought the decisive battle in which Brutus was defeated by Octavianus (afterwards Augustus Caesar) and M. Antony, B.C. 42.
77. *currentes*, to assist them in running.
78. *Bagradam*. The river *Bagrāda* or *Bagradas* flows into the sea not far from Carthage.
- manu*, with the proboscis.
- ipsas nares*, the very nostrils.

NOTES ON ROMAN HISTORY.

BOOK I.

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8. *Albam Longam*. This was an ancient city of Latium. It received the name of *Longa* because it occupied a long and narrow ridge running out from Mons Albanus, now *Monte Cavo*.
- ojus posterī*. The successive kings of Alba after this Silvius, and up to Silvius Procas, all had the surname of Silvius.
5. *Silvius Procas*. He was the twelfth king of Alba from Silvius, son of Aeneas, previously mentioned as the successor of Ascanius.
- Vestae Sacerdotem*. The priestesses of Vesta, called the Vestal Virgins, were the preservers of the sacred fire of Vesta. They were in number six. Their chief office was to watch by turns, night and day, the eternal fire which burned on the altar of Vesta, and the extinction of which was emblematic of the extinction of the

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state. A vestal who violated her vows was buried alive. They were, however, permitted to marry after a service of thirty years; but this privilege was rarely taken advantage of, as it was considered ominous of evil and unhappiness.

Tibērim. The Tiber rises in the Apennines, and, after a course of about 250 miles, enters the Mediterranean by two mouths near the town of Ostia, which derives its name from being near the mouths (ostia) of the Tiber. It separates Latium from Etruria or Tuscany, passing through the city of Rome itself. It was originally called *Albula* from its clear (albus) waters; and (according to Livy) received its name of *Tiber* from *Tiberinus Silvius*, one of the Alban kings, who was drowned in it.

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8. *auspicia* ... *augurio*. *Auspicia* properly mean divination by means of birds (from *avis* and *specio*). *Auspicium* and *augurium* were nearly-synonymous; indeed, the first part of the latter word is also supposed to be derived from *avis*. There were, however, other species of augury besides observing the flight and songs of birds, and their mode of consuming their food, such as the observation of thunder, lightning, and other natural phenomena.
- augurio victor*. Supply *factus*.
- vallum*, an earthen rampart.
9. *Asylum*. An *Asylum* is properly a place where a person can take refuge with the privilege of not being arrested. The establishment of such places was a Greek custom. The *Asylum* of Romulus was on the Capitoline Hill.

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10. *Sabini*. The country of the Sabines was N.E. of Latium. *Cures*,

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which was its chief town, is supposed by some to have given the name of *Quirites* to the Roman citizens after the incorporation of the Sabines under Tatius with the kingdom of Romulus.

Tarpeiam. This Tarpeia was buried at the foot of the rock afterwards called from her the *Tarpeian Rock*, from the top of which criminals condemned to death were precipitated.

Capitolium. Signifies here Capitoline Hill, which had two summits. On one was the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, called more particularly the Capitolium. On the other was the *Arx*, the citadel, into which Tarpeia admitted Tatius and the Sabines.

videlicet, meaning.

11. **Forum.** The Forum was situated in a deep valley between the Capitoline and Palatine Hills. At the time of the battle between the Romans and Sabines this valley was in its rude and natural state, partly swampy, and partly overgrown with wood. It was afterwards the great centre of Roman life and business.

Jovi aciem. This was the temple of Jupiter Stator (from *sisto*, to cause to stop), so called by Romulus from his stopping the flight of the Romans on this particular occasion.

12. **Senatores.** The 100 Senators of Romulus were chosen from the tribe of the Ramnes. On the union with the Sabines 100 more were taken from the tribe of the Tities. Tarquinius Priscus added another 100 from the tribe of the Lucres, thus making the whole number of the Senate 300.

triginta Curias. The Roman people were divided into the three tribes mentioned in the preceding note — the *Ramnes* representing the Latins, *Tities* the Sabines, and the *Luceres* probably the Etruscans. Each tribe contained 10 curiae

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13. **Flaminem.** The Flamines are supposed to have been so called from the filum or *fillet* which they wore round their peculiar cap called *apex*. Each of them was a priest assigned to the service of some particular god; from whom he received his appellation — as Flamen Dialis (priest of Jupiter), the most important of all, Flamen Martialis (priest of Mars), &c.

Curuli sella. The Curule Chair was an appendage restricted to magistrates of the highest rank, namely the Consuls, Censors, Praetors, Curule Aediles, Dictator, and Magister Equitum. It was a sort of stool ornamented with ivory, and had curved legs, whence its name (from *curvus*).

Salios. These priests of Mars Gradivus were so called (from *salio*, to leap or dance), because they proceeded through the city *cereemoniously dancing* (rite saltantes), and beating the *ancilia* (sacred shields) with spears or staves of a peculiar form. They celebrated the festival of Mars on the first of March.

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Ancilia. The shield called *ancile* was said to have fallen from heaven in the reign of Numa, who was informed by Egeria that the empire of the world would belong to that city which preserved it. In order to prevent it from being stolen, Numa caused eleven others to be made like it, and committed the care of the twelve shields to twelve men whom he devoted to the service of Mars, in whose temple the *ancilia* were deposited.

ad cursum Lunae. The original Roman year consisted of ten months beginning with March, and ending with December. Of these months, March, May, July (then called Quinctilis = the fifth month), and October, consisted of

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31 days, and the other months of 30 each. Thus the Romulan year consisted of 304 days. Numa made the year consist of 12 lunar months. The next change was made under the decemvirs, who fixed the year at 355 days. In all these regulations, the coincidence of the solar year with the lunar was effected by additional months, called *intercalary* months.

nefastos fastosque. Days on which legal business might be transacted consistently with divine law (*fas*) were called *dies fasti* = lawful days. The other days were *nefasti* = days on which such business might not be done. Hence *Nefastus* came to signify *unlucky for undertaking any affair*. The *dies nefasti* were therefore (no business being done on them) devoted to religious ceremonies and feasts.

Jano gemino. Janus, the most ancient king of Italy, hospitably received Saturn when pursued by Jupiter; and in return received from the god to whom he had given an asylum, the gift of knowing both the past and the future. Hence he was represented with two faces, one looking behind and the other before, and called *Geminus* and *Bifrons*. His name was given to the month of January, which, as it were, looked back upon the old year, and forward to the new.

Egeria. The sacred fountain of Egeria, into which the Nymph had been changed by Diana, in pity for her grief for the death of Numa, was near the *Porta Capena*.

Janiculo. The Janiculum was the only hill of Rome on the right bank of the Tiber.

Fuffetio. He was Dictator of Alba.

ut unde victoria ... ; lit. *that whence victory (should be) there should empire also be*. Unde here means *on whichever side*.

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17. paludamento. This was the military cloak worn by generals and principal officers. It is opposed to the *sagum* worn by the common soldiers.

18. Lictor. The Lictors were attendants who walked before the great magistrates. Their chief functions were to arrest the guilty, and punish them by scourging, beheading, or strangling. They carried the *fascies*, axes bound up with rods; the axes signifying capital punishment, the rods scourging.

provocavit. *Provocatio* was an appeal to the people in a matter touching life: *appellatio* was an appeal to a magistrate, and particularly to a tribune.

19. Veientes. Veii was one of the chief cities of Etruria, about 12 miles north of Rome. The people carried on several wars with the Romans, until the destruction of their city, after a ten years' siege, B.C. 396.

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21. Fecialis. The Feciales or Fetiales were a college of priests who acted as guardians of the public faith. It was their province to perform the religious ceremonies used in declaring war and ratifying peace. Their number was about twenty, and they were selected from the noblest families of Rome.

22. Sublicio. The Sublician bridge was the oldest of all the Roman bridges. It was built of wood (*sublicae* = *piles*), and connected the Janiculum with the city. It was considered sacred, and was under the special care of the Pontiffs.

23. Tarquiniis. Tarquinii, one of the chief Etruscan cities.

24. equitum centurias. Romulus had formed three centuries of horsemen, and these were the same as the 300 *celeres* whom he kept about his person in peace and war,

PAGE 44.

A century was taken from each of the three tribes, the Ramnes, Titienses, and Luceres. The three new centuries added by Tarquinius Priscus were called Ramnes, Titienses, and Luceres *posteriores*.

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praetexta. The *toga praetexta* had a broad purple border, from which it derived its appellation (*praetextus* = *bordered*), and was worn by children of distinction until they attained the age of 17, when they assumed the *toga virilis*. It was also worn by magistrates.

bullæ. A circular plate or boss of metal, so called from its resemblance in form to a *bubble* (*bullæ*) floating on water. It was worn round the neck by the children of noble and wealthy persons, and was usually made of gold. When the child attained the age of 16, the bullæ was hung on the Lares or household gods.

26. **matre nobili**, i. e. Ocrisia, a noble lady of Corniculum. His (Servius's) father, prince of that place, was killed in battle with the Romans, by whom Ocrisia was made captive. She became an inmate of the palace of Tarquin, where she gave birth to Servius Tullius.

censum. For an account of the census of Servius Tullius see p. 168.

27. **fanum.** The temple of Diana at Ephesus, a city of Ionia, was one of the seven wonders of the world.

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29. **Gabios.** A city of Latium, half way between Rome and Praeneste.

30. **Ardeam.** A city of Latium, the capital of the Rutuli, 18 miles from Rome.

Collatinus. L. Tarquinius, the nephew of Tarquinius Priscus, received this surname because his father had been governor of Col-

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latia, after that city was taken possession of by the Romans.

Collatium. A city of Latium on the road to Tibur (now *Tivoli*), **regum**, i. e. the king and his sons. It may be translated *the princes*.

BOOK II.

PAGE 47.

1. **Delphos.** Delphi, a city of Phocis, renowned for the oracle of Apollo, situated at the foot of Mount Parnassus.

2. **Consules.** The consulship was an annual office, and two were elected, that each might be a check on the misuse of power by the other. The Consuls were originally called *Praetores*, and were first chosen from the patricians exclusively (see p. 175).

3. **legionibus.** The legion under Romulus consisted of 3000 foot and 300 horse, but the number was gradually increased until it consisted of about 6000 men (see p. 178).

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4. **Porsena.** Ancient Etruria (composed of the modern *Tuscany*, *Lucca*, &c.) was divided into a confederacy of 12 cities, each of which was an independent state, the chiefs of which were called *Lucumones*. Porsena was king of Clusium; but he is here called "*rex Etruscorum*," probably as having been appointed to the chief command of the Confederacy on this occasion.

Cocles; lit. *the one-eyed*.

Comitio. The Comitium, a part of the Forum, was the place where the people assembled to appoint the magistrates.

6. **Via Sacra, the Sacred Way**, was one of the most important streets of Rome. It ran along the Forum up to the Capitol.

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7. **Publicolae.** Publicola or Poplicola, from *populus* and *colo*. This surname was also borne by the descendants of P. Valerius.
8. **Tusculanum**, i. e. of Tusculum, a strong city of Latium, 15 miles from Rome, now *Frascati*, situate on the Alban Hills.
- Dictatura.** The Dictator was an extraordinary magistrate created on great emergencies. He possessed absolute power, and his tenure of office was limited to six months (see p. 177).
- Magister Equitum.** This was an officer attached to the Dictator as Lieutenant, and particularly to command the cavalry.
- Regillum.** Lake Regillus, the scene of this celebrated battle, is a small lake in Latium, at the foot of the Tusculan Hills.
- Cumae.** Cumae, a Greek city of Campania, formerly celebrated as the residence of the Sibyl.
9. **Mons Sacer.** A hill about 3 miles from Rome, on the right bank of the Anio.

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10. **Tribuni Plebis.** Plebeian magistrates appointed to defend the rights of the Plebeians against the Patricians. Their number was originally 2, which was soon increased to 5, and afterwards to 10. They gradually gained more and more power, and obtained the right of putting a veto upon any public business.
11. **Corioli.** A town of the Volscians in Latium.
12. **lapidem, mile-stone.**
13. **infulis.** The "*Infula*" was a broad band of white and red wool, twisted into the form of a circular fillet, and worn by priests.

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14. **Cremera.** A river of Etruria upon which Veii stood, running into the Tiber.

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- mora fregit.* Q. Fabius Maximus, from this policy of *delay*, by which he subdued Hannibal, received the surname of *Cunctator*.
15. **Aequi.** These were an ancient people of Italy, on the confines of the Sabines. They are sometimes called *Aequicoli*.
- quanta: supply fuisset;*
nudum, i. e. without his toga: having only his tunic, or under garment.
16. **toga.** An outer garment peculiar to the Romans, who were hence called the *gens togata*. It was usually white, and was the garment of peace, opposed to the military dress.

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17. **Decemviri.** The Decemvirs were appointed to enact laws for the Roman people. On their appointment all other magistrates were suspended, and they received unlimited power. They were appointed at first for a year, but afterwards abused their authority, and attempted to perpetuate it.
18. **Clienti.** The *Clients* must not be confounded with the plebeians. Each was a dependent on some patrician, who was called his *Patronus*. The patron was the legal adviser and general protector of the client, who, in return, was bound to render him every service in his power (see p. 167).
19. **Falerios.** A city of Etruria, north of Veii. Its inhabitants were called Falisci.

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20. **Senones.** These formed one of the great Celtic tribes settled in northern Italy.
- Allia.** A small river which flows into the Tiber, on its left bank, about 11 miles north of Rome.
- ante diem decimum quintum Calendas Sextiles, on the fifteenth*

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day before the Calends of August = die decimo quinto ante Calendas Sextiles. The Calends were the first day of each month, and the days before the Calends were counted backwards into the preceding month, so as to include in the computation the first of the following month. Thus, the last day of the month but one, instead of being the second day before the Calends, was called the third; the one before that, the fourth, &c. Hence the fifteenth day before the Calends of August was in fact the 18th of July. This day was always considered a fatal one in the Roman annals. Sextilis was afterwards called Augustus in honour of the Emperor Augustus. The names of the months are adjectives: hence Kalendae Sextiles.

21. *Curules Magistratus*, i.e. magistrates entitled to sit on the *Sella Curulis*. They are enumerated on p. 174.

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23. *pondo auri*. Pondo, an indeclinable substantive. Gold was not coined at Rome till B.C. 207.

24. *Tribunus Militum consulari potestate*. The Military Tribunes with consular power were originally created in consequence of the agitation for plebeian consuls. A middle course was proposed; the creation of three Military Tribunes, who, together with the Censors, should supply the place of Consuls. To this office plebeians were eligible. This change in the constitution took place B.C. 444; and subsequently for many years, sometimes Consuls and sometimes Consular Tribunes were appointed. The number of these Tribunes was afterwards increased to four, and subsequently six or eight, until the office was abolished B.C. 367, and the Consulship restored.

et mos est. The Lictors, in their

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capacity of attendants on the great officers of state, cleared a way before them, and formally announced the approach of the Consuls to the people of whatever house they were about to enter.

25. *patri diem dictam*; lit. that a day had been appointed for his father, i.e. for his trial. The ground of the accusation was his banishment of his son.

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26. *Anienem*. The Anio, now the Teverone. After a course through the Apennines, this river emerges from the mountains at Tibur (*Tivoli*), where it forms a remarkable cascade, falling at once through a height of 80 feet. It joins the Tiber about 3 miles above Rome.

macte virtute ... esto; lit. be honoured for your valour. The plural *macti ... este* is also used. *Macte* is in the vocative, as the phrase is in the second person. The expression is a sort of exclamation of approbation; meaning *well done! good! or go on and prosper!* It is etymologically connected, by means of the common root *MAG*, with *mac-to*, to extol, *mag-nus*, great, *mag-is*, &c.

27. *scutum*. This was the ordinary shield of the Roman soldier, and was about 4 feet long by 2½ broad. It was made of wood or wicker-work, strengthened by iron or copper.

Hispano gladio. Short and double-edged.

inter corpus et arma, between the body and shield.

torquem. The Gauls wore these ornaments round the neck. They were made of gold twisted (from *torqueo*) spirally and into a circular form. They were with the Romans rewards of valour in battle.

28. *frequentes*, in great numbers. So *frequens senatus*, a full senate.

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29. **Tribunus Militum.** The *Tribuni Militum* were the chief officers of the legion. There were six to each legion.
30. **Samnites.** Samnium was a mountainous territory of central Italy. Its inhabitants formed a numerous and powerful people.
31. **Corona Civica.** The Corona Civica was presented to a soldier who had saved the life of a citizen in battle. It was made of oak-leaves.

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- Diis Manibus.** The *Manes* was a name given to the souls of the departed, who were deified, and hence called *Dii Manes*.
32. **auspicia repetenda.** Before undertaking any war the Roman general, by means of the Augurs, consulted the will of the gods respecting the expedition. In case any bad omen, or any doubt or scruple (as to the correct observance of the ceremonies of taking the auspices), afterwards occurred, it was usual to repeat the rites—*auspicia repetere*.
33. **provocavit ad populum, appealed to the people.** By the Lex Valeria et Horatia, B.C. 449, it was enacted that no magistrate should thenceforth be created, from whom there should be no right of appeal. The appeal of Fabius on this occasion shows that even the Dictator did not form an exception to the law; but the people were probably unwilling to impair the Dictator's command over his Master of the Horse, and consequently interposed entreaties, instead of taking any more active measure to save him.
- quae cognomen dedit.** He was called *Cursor* or *the Runner*.
- Praetorem Praenestinum, the chief magistrate of Praeneste,** commander of the soldiers who came from that city to form part of the Roman army. Praeneste (now

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Palestrina) was an important city of Latium, 23 miles from Rome.

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34. **Luceriam;** now *Lucera*, a flourishing city of the interior of Apulia.
- Furculae Caudinae.** This celebrated pass, the *Caudine Forks*, is not far from Caudium, a city on the Appian Way, 21 miles from Capua, and 11 from Beneventum.
35. **sub jugum.** This was the greatest disgrace an army could undergo, as it implied complete *subjugation* to the enemy. The yoke used for the purpose was only symbolical. It was formed of two upright spears, supporting a third placed transversely. The usual phrase is *sub jugum mittere*; here it is *sub jugum traducere*. The yoke was from early times used as an emblem of slavery which reduced the vanquished to work like beasts of the field in the service of their conquerors.
36. **exsolvam religione, I will free the people from the religious obligation or scruple, i.e. I will act in such a way that the Romans may renew the war against the Samnites, notwithstanding the peace that has been solemnly ratified by me.**
- apparitor.** This is a general name given to inferior public servants, such as the lictors, scribes, heralds, &c. They were so called, because they were ready at the call of the magistrates—*is apparebant*

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37. **Tarentinis.** Tarentum, a celebrated city of southern Italy, situated on the gulf of Tarentum, was founded by a Spartan colony under Phalanthus. Its excellent harbour, and advantageous position for commerce, made it the capital of Messapia, Apulia, and Lucania.

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It was the birthplace of the mathematician Archytas.

Epiri. Epirus was a country of Northern Greece on the Ionian Sea.

ab Achille. Achilles, having been sent by his mother Thetis to the court of Lycomedes, king of Scyros, to avoid his going to the Trojan War, where she knew he was doomed to perish, married Deidamia, daughter of that king. From this marriage was born Pyrrhus or Neoptolemus; from whom, and his wife Andromache, the widow of Hector, descended Pyrrhus king of Epirus.

38. hydram. One of the labours prescribed to Hercules by his brother Eurystheus was to kill the Lernaean hydra, a monstrous water-serpent living in Lerna, a lake near Argos, and infesting the surrounding country.

renascebantur, continually grew again.

39. utpote, as being.

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40. quin ... otio jam nunc frueris, *why should you not enjoy already now, i. e. now without waiting.*

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43. honestate, honour. *Honestus* and *honestas* should not be translated *honest* and *honesty*, but *honourable* and *honour*.

44 omnia ... ad voluptatem esse referenda, *that all things which he did should be referred to pleasure, i. e. that the pleasure derived from any act was the criterion of its propriety.* The philosopher alluded to is *Epicurus*, an Athenian; who, however, maintained that *true* pleasure was to be derived from virtue alone. He himself lived a life of extreme simplicity and frugality; and it was only by a perversion of his doc-

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trines that his name came to be the symbol of luxury and selfish indulgence.

salino. The salt-cellar was considered an emblem of hospitality and social intercourse. Hence the poorest desired to have a handsome one; and it was not inconsistent with the poverty of Fabricius to have his salt-cellar and offering-dish (*patella*) of silver. The *patella* was a small deep dish, with a broad rim, in which portions of meat offered in sacrifice were placed.

45. auctor fuit, advised. *Auctor* usually means one who *advises, suggests, originates, or sanctions.*

nihil est ... quod, there is no reason (nihil) why (quod). *Cur* and *quamobrem* are similarly used after *nihil*.

malui compilari quam venire, I preferred to be plundered rather than sold. *Venire*, infinitive from *veneo*, neuter passive, *to be sold.*

Censor. The two Censors were magistrates of the highest rank. They were so called because they presided over and regulated the *Census*, a register of Roman citizens, and of their property and rank among the orders of the state. They were appointed for this purpose B.C. 443. They originally held office for a whole *lustrum*, or period of five years; i. e. from one taking of the *Census* to the next: but afterwards their duration of office was limited to 18 months. As the Censors had the power of degrading even senators from their rank, and depriving an *eques* of his horse and ring, in case of flagrant misconduct, the *Censorship* was regarded as the highest office in the state, that of Dictator alone excepted.

argenti facti, of wrought silver.

unde dos ... reliquerit, he left no (property or source) whence the dowry, &c. Like the English idiom, *he did not leave where-withal (unde) to pay dowry, &c.*

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46. *septena jugera*, *seven jugera a head*. The *jugerum* contained 2 roods 19 perches. It was the common measure of land among the Romans.

47. *Juniores*. The *Juniores* were citizens between the ages of 17 and 46. *hastao subjeit*; lit. *put him under the spear*, i. e. sold him by public auction. A spear was originally set up at the place of sale, as an emblem of booty taken in war; but it afterwards became the symbol of public sale in general.

48. *exercitum cecidit*. Near Beneventum, B.C. 275.

Argos. A celebrated city of the Peloponnesus. *Argos* is here the accusative plural of the Latin form *Argi -orum*. The Greeks use in the nominative *Argos* as a neuter singular.

BOOK III.

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1. *Poenos*. *Poeni*, only another form of *Phoenicians*, was a name given to the *Carthaginians*, because they were of *Phoenician* origin. *Carthage* was said to have been founded by the *Carthaginian Dido*. *Punicus* is an adjective derived from *Poenus*.

Messanam. A city of Sicily on the strait to which the modern city, *Messina*, gives its name. This city was originally called *Zancle*. Its name was changed to *Messana* on its occupation by *Messenians*, who had been driven out of *Peloponnesus* by the *Spartans*.

fretum, the *Straits of Messina*.

Syracusas. The most important of all the *Sicilian cities*, was situated on the eastern side of the island.

2. *navalem triumphum*. A triumph was the highest distinction bestowed upon a victorious general. For a description of it, see p. 180.

3. *Hannibal*. *Hannibal* was a common *Carthaginian* name. This

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Hannibal must not be confounded with the celebrated *Carthaginian general* in the *Second Punic War*.
jam in eo ut, who was now on the (point) of being taken.

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4. *hanc animam*; lit. *this life*, meaning *my life*.

6. *Corona graminea*. This was also called the *Obsidionalis Corona*. It was presented by a beleaguered army, after its liberation, to the general who broke up the siege (*obsidio*). The grass of which it was composed was gathered from the spot where the army had been besieged.

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7. *par pari*: *par*, accusative neuter; *that like should be returned for like*.

fides Romana. This phrase is here in opposition to the well-known ironical phrase *Punica fides*, *Carthaginian honour*, which was proverbially worthless.

8. *Clypeam*. Derived its name (a shield) from its site on a hill of shield-like shape. It was an important fortified city of the *Carthaginian territory*, and afterwards of the *Roman province of Africa*.

balistis. The principal military engines were the *balista* used to shoot stones, and the *catapult*, to project darts. While the battering ram was employed in weakening the lower parts of the wall, the stones hurled by the *balista* demolished the battlements.

9. *unde ... alerentur*, *there was not wherewithal to support ...*

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10. *ne ... diceret recusavit*, *refused to give his opinion*.

11. *pullarius*. This was the keeper of the sacred chickens. When the auspices were to be taken, he

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opened the cage and threw to the birds pulse, or a kind of soft cake. If they refused to come out, or to eat, or uttered a cry, or beat their wings, the signs were unfavourable. On the contrary, their eating greedily, and some of the food falling from their mouths, were considered lucky.

- esse nollent: esse for edere, to eat.
12. dux classis: supply erat.

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Aegates. Small islands off Sicily, on the west, nearly opposite Drepanum and Libybaeum.

13. **Saguntum.** A town upon the eastern coast of Spain, south of the Iberus (*Ebro*).

sinu ex toga facto, having made a fold (or hollow) by gathering up his toga. Ambassadors, in time of peace, wore the toga to indicate the peaceable capacity in which they always (at least nominally) came.

succlamantibus, shouting in reply. Sub here shows that the reply was immediately after the speech of Fabius.

14. **Pyrenaei:** supply *montis*.

Ticinus: now the Ticino. It rises in *Mont St. Gothard*, and falls into the Po, 8 miles below Ticinum (*Pavia*), after a course of 60 miles.

Trebia: now *Trebbia*, a considerable river falling into the Po, two miles west of *Placentia*.

Trasimēnus. This lake (now *Lago di Perugia*) is situated between *Cortona* and *Perugia*. The defeat of the Romans, near this lake, was one of the most disastrous they ever sustained.

agmen carpens, harrassing the main body of the army. *Carpo* sometimes means cutting or picking off little by little.

militemque coepit poenitere, the soldiery now began to distrust... The impersonal quality of *poenitere* is here transferred to *coepit*; lit. it began to repent: repent,

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however, does not at all give the force of *poenitere* in this passage.

15. **agro Falerno.** The Falernian territory, in the northern part of Campania, was very fertile, and was particularly celebrated for its wine.

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16. **receptui cecinit,** sounded a retreat, lit. for a retreat. The phrase is elliptical, *signum* or *classicum* being understood. The full expressions are *classicum canere* or *signa canere*.

17. **Cannae:** now *Canne*, a small town of Apulia, on the south bank of the Aufidus, about 6 miles from its mouth.

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18. **modii.** The *modius*, the principal dry measure of the Romans, contained nearly 2 gallons English.

21. **Praetor.** The praetorship was originally a kind of third consulship, and consequently, in the absence of the consuls, the praetor sometimes, as in this instance, commanded an army. The usual function of the praetor was the administration of justice. There was originally only one praetor, called the *praetor urbanus*, whose duty was to settle disputes amongst citizens. Subsequently a second praetor was added, named *praetor peregrinus*, who had cognizance of affairs in which foreigners were concerned. At a still later time the number of praetors was increased to six.

Nolam. A city in the interior of Campania, between Vesuvius and the Apennines.

Casilinum. A town of Campania, on the Volturnus, about 3 miles west of Capua. It commands the principal bridge over the Volturnus.

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22. **Vulturnus**: now the *Voltorno*, the most considerable river of Campania, falling into the Tyrrhenian Sea.
23. **ducentis denariis**. The denarius consisted of 10 asses. Hence its name, from *denus*. Its value was about $8\frac{1}{2}d.$, consequently the price given for a mouse in this siege was about 7l. sterling.
24. **ut capiti illius parceretur**, *that his life should be spared*. *Parceretur* is taken impersonally.

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formas, geometrical diagrams.

25. **ovans**. The ovation was a lesser triumph. For details, see p. 180. It was usually decreed to a commander who gained a victory which, although brilliant, was not so decisive as to conclude the war.
26. **eoquo consuetudinis**, *to such a degree of custom*. *Eo* is an adverb = *to that place, pitch, or degree*. The sentence may be translated, *the matter became so customary that, &c.*

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27. **vigilia prima**. The night, from 6 in the evening to 6 in the morning was divided into four watches, each of 3 hours.

et Romani, the Romans too.

28. **Legatus**. This word has two meanings: (1) *an Ambassador*; (2) *the Lieutenant*, or second in command, of the Consul, or other general commanding the forces of the state. Their number varied according to the importance of the war; the smallest number being *three*. The title was also frequently given, in later times, to the governors of provinces, as deputies of the Emperor.

Proximum Lictorem. The Lictors walked before the Consuls one by one in a line, and the Lictor nearest to the magistrate was called

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Proximus Lictor, and his place was considered the most honourable, as he received the Consul's directions, to be communicated to the rest. He was also called *Primus Lictor*.

rem cunctando restituit Cicero, in Cato Major, quotes from Ennius the following verse in honour of Q. Fabius (hence surnamed Cunctator):—

"Unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem,"

which Virgil has adopted in the *Aeneid* (with a slight alteration) in an apostrophe to Fabius:—

"Unus qui nobis cunctando restituit rem."

29. **actum erat de imperio**, *all was over with the empire*. *Agere de aliqua re*, means *to speak, treat, or deliberate about it*; hence the impersonal phrase *actum est de...* means that all deliberation or question about the affair is over.

inimicitiae. This word is almost always used in the plural. Similarly the equivalent expressions *simultates* and *irae* are often so used: as, *amantium irae*, *a quarrel of lovers*.

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30. **Senam**: now *Sinigaglia*, a city of Umbria, on the coast of the Adriatic. The district in which it was situated had belonged to the Galli Senones, from whom the name of the town is derived.

31. **jamjam venturus**, *on the very point of coming*.

Aedilitatem. The Aediles (from *aedes*, a temple) had the care of the temples and other public and private buildings. The office was instituted at the time of the appointment of tribunes of the plebs, B.C. 494. Their number was originally two, and they were at first subordinate to the tribunes. They took care of the supply of water and the general cleansing of the

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city, and the regulation of the markets. There were also two *Curule Aediles*, first appointed B.C. 365. Subsequently the number of Aediles (patrician and plebeian together) was six.

legitima aetas. The legitimate age for election to the Aedileship was 37 and upwards.

33. *summi imperatores cecidissent*. These were P. Scipio, father of P. Scipio Africanus, and Cn. Scipio.

Proconsulem. The office of Proconsul was conferred only (except in extraordinary instances) on one who had served that of Consul. It was at first only a prolongation of the consular authority, when it would have been injurious to the interests of the state for the Consul to discontinue the command. It differed from the Consulship in not having jurisdiction over the city of Rome itself.

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ad unum, to a man.

34. *Carthaginem Novam*: now *Cartagena*, a celebrated city on the eastern coast of Spain. It was a colony of the Carthaginians, and was built by Hasdrubal, B.C. 242.

Celtiberos. Celtiberia was a large inland district of Spain. The people were believed to have originated in a union of the indigenous Iberians with the Celts of Gaul.

ad referendam gratiam, in order to show his gratitude; lit. to return gratitude.

35. *quis et cujus esset*: supply *patris, who and of what (father) he was.*

id aetatis, at that age (an adverbial phrase). *Id* is governed by *ad* understood: so, *id temporis, at that time*. The *ad* is sometimes expressed; but, in that case, the substantive generally agrees with *id* (as *ad id tempus*), instead of governing it in the genitive after the usual manner of neuter pronouns.

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Numidia. Numidia was the central tract of country on the north coast of Africa, forming the largest portion of the country now occupied by the French, and called *Algeria*.

avunculo, his maternal uncle. An uncle by the father's side is *patertruus*, from *pater*.

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36. *praeconem*. The *praecones* (*criers*) were public officers who kept silence in public assemblies, recited the laws, summoned the parties in lawsuits, proclaimed the victors in public games, &c.

37. *Maurorum*. The inhabitants of Mauretania, on the north-west coast of Africa, now the empire of Morocco and part of *Algeria*.

fidem nec dare nec accipere, neither to give nor receive (assurances of) *good faith*.

appelleret: supply *natem*, *appellere* being an active verb. *Natem* is often expressed.

38. *florens juventa*. *Juventa*, ablative case; *florens* agreeing with *habitus*.

operam navare, to do good service.

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40. *brevi*: supply *tempore*.

manipulos. The Roman legion, when drawn out in battle-array, consisted of three lines, *Hastati*, *Principes*, and *Triarii*, and each of these divisions consisted of 15 *Manipuli*, or *Maniples*, which number was subsequently reduced to 10 each.

42. *Zamam*. A town in Africa, north-west of Carthage.

BOOK IV.

PAGE 77.

1. *Antiochum*. This was Antiochus III., surnamed *the Great*.

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2. *obvenisset, had fallen to the lot of.*
The Consuls used to draw lots to determine which province each should have.
4. *scilicet ... dubitari, indignant (this was the reason = scilicet) that a doubt should be entertained.*
Dubitari is taken impersonally.
non est quod quaeratis, there is no (ground) for inquiring.
- Patres Conscripti.* This was the usual title of the Roman Senators. The expression is elliptical for *Patres et Conscripti*. Livy says that, after the expulsion of the kings, the Senate was composed of those who had before been called *Patres*, and those who were then enrolled (*conscripti*) in the new Senate.

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5. *desiderio, regret.*
6. *Literni.* Liternum, a town on the coast of Campania between the *Vulturnus* and *Cumae*.
contigisset, it had fallen to their lot.
mortuus est Scipio. Scipio and Hannibal died in the same year, B.C. 183.
corpus suum. The tomb of Scipio at Liternum had the memorable inscription:—*Ingrata patria, ne ossa quidem mea habes.*
7. *regiis: supply militibus.*
jaculorum amenta. The *amentum* was a leathern thong, fastened to the middle of the shaft of the spear, to assist in throwing it.

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8. *Quaestores.* The Quaestors had the care of the public money. They were also paymasters of the army, and hence each Consul was always accompanied in a campaign by one of the four Quaestors.
9. *rusticae tribus.* Servius Tullius organised 30 plebeian tribes, 4 for the city and 26 for the country round Rom. The latter were called *rusticae tribus*. The ple-

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- beian tribes are not to be confounded with the three tribes instituted by Romulus (the *Ramnes*, *Tities*, and *Luceres*), to which the patricians alone belonged.
10. *Idaea Cybele.* Cybele or Rhea, the mother of the gods, was called *Idacan*, the principal seat of her worship being Mount *Ida* in Phrygia.
- Pessinunte.* Pessinus, a town in the west of Galatia, on the southern slope of Mount *Dindymus*.
- Pergami.* Pergamum or Pergamus, a city of Mysia.
- quaesitum, acquired.*
- imaginem.* The distinguished families of Rome always preserved statues of such of their ancestors as had filled high office. They were placed in the *Atrium*, the chief apartment of a Roman mansion.
11. *Ennius.* Q. Ennius, an ancient Latin poet, was a native of *Rudiae*, a town of Calabria. He wrote annals, satires, and dramas. Only a few fragments of his works have been preserved in the form of quotations by other authors.

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- hic Nasica, then Nasica said (dixit or inquit, understood).*
12. *municipio.* Municipia were enfranchised towns, *i.e.* towns which, although out of the limits of Rome, possessed the rights of Roman citizens. *Tusculum* was a town of *Latium*.
stipendium meruit, performed military service; lit. earned pay.
13. *pallium.* This was a Grecian cloak: *crepida* = a Grecian sandal. The reproach of Cato against Scipio was that he affected Grecian manners, which were considered effeminate by the Romans.
- gymnasio, palaestrae.* These were training-schools for various kinds of athletic exercises, adopted by the Romans in imitation of the Greeks.

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14. *legem*. Laws of this kind were called *sumptuary* laws, i. e. relating to the expenses (*sumptus*), dress, and luxuries of private citizens.

juncto vehiculo; lit. *a yoked vehicle*, i. e. one drawn by a horse or horses.

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16. *pervelle*, *exceedingly wished*. *notandum*, *to be stigmatised*. *Notare* is the particular word used with reference to the punishments of the Censor; and the punishment itself was called *nota*.
17. *tam prope ab*, *so near or short a distance from* the enemy.
18. *eruditum servum*. The Romans used to educate slaves for the purpose of acting as instructors to their children; or purchased slaves qualified for that task.

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19. *tiro*. A newly enlisted soldier was called *tiro*, in opposition to *veteranus*. The military age commenced at 17; and the young soldiers (*tirones*), when not engaged against the enemy, were constantly occupied in military exercises. After the *tiro* became skilful enough in his drill, he was said *tirocinium ponere*, *to discontinue his state as tiro*.
20. *quid in re familiari expediret*, *what was most profitable in the management of property*. *bene pascere*, *to feed (cattle) well*. *tectorio praelitas*, *coated (lit. smeared) with plaster*. *Praelitas* from *praelino*.
21. *probra facile audis*; lit. *you easily hear reproaches*, i. e. *habitually*. *lateris firmitatem*; lit. *the vigour of his side*, i. e. of his lungs. *aderat amicis*, *was advocate (in trials) for his friends*. *Adsum* has frequently this signification.

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22. *Philippum*. Philip III., whom the Romans conquered at the battle of Cynoscephalae, B.C. 197.

Acarnanes. *Acarnania* was the most westerly province of Greece, bounded on the east by Aetolia. Its chief river, the Achelous, was the largest and most celebrated in Greece.

initiati ... Cereris, i. e. *who had not been initiated into the mysteries of Ceres*, celebrated at Eleusis in Attica, and hence called the Eleusinian Mysteries. Any uninitiated person who had been present at these mysteries, was punished by death.

23. *quippe = scilicet*: *translate for Philip, or Philip indeed*.

re infecta; lit. *his business not being done*, i. e. *his object not attained*. *Infectus* is an adjective from *in = not*, and *facio*.

24. *Isthmiorum*. These games were called *Isthmian* from being celebrated in the Isthmus of Corinth.

25. *Bithynia*. A division of Asia Minor, which occupied the eastern part of the coast of Propontis, the east coast of the Thracian Bosphorus and a considerable part of the coast of the Euxine Sea.

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26. *Persea*. Greek accusative from *Perseus*.
27. *ab hora secunda*, i. e. *from the second hour of the night*. The Romans divided the day and night into 12 hours each. The hours of the night commenced at what we call 6 in the evening, and ended at 6 in the morning. This eclipse therefore took place between 7 and 10 o'clock.
28. *dimicavit*. This action took place at Pydna, B.C. 168.

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29. *pulla veste*, *in a mourning (lit. dark) dress*.

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praetorium, the general's tent; from *praetor*, originally the title given to the commander of a Roman army.

30. *ejusdem esse*, were (characteristics) of the same man.

31. *triumphus*. The particulars of the triumph of Aemilius Paullus, which is minutely described in this and the following chapter, should be carefully remembered as giving an accurate notion of such pageants in general.

bellicum sonantes, sounding the charge. *Bellicum canere* is the more usual phrase.

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32. *prae se ferebat*, exhibited.

33. *adoptionem*. Adoption, or the transfer of one's son to another family, deprived the natural parent of all his legal rights over his son, which were conveyed, by a legal form before the Praetor, to the adoptive father. The effect of adoption was to create the legal relation of father and son, just as if the adopted son were born of the blood of the adoptive father in lawful marriage.

34. *finem ... tributorum*. The *tributum* was a property-tax payable by every Roman citizen to defray the expenses of war. The enormous booty obtained in the Macedonian war, together with the revenues from the provinces, relieved the Roman citizens from this tax until B.C. 43, when it was again levied.

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35. *Ptolemaeo*. This was Ptolemy Philometor. His elder brother, whom he expelled, was Ptolemy Physcon.

37. *Polybio*. Polybius, a celebrated Greek historian, born at Megalopolis, a town of Arcadia, was one of the thousand distinguished

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Achaeans who were carried to Rome after the war against Perseus, king of Macedonia, B.C. 168. He accompanied Scipio Aemilianus, his pupil, in his military expeditions, and was with him at the sieges of Carthage and Numantia.

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38. *murali*. The mural crown was presented by the general to the first man who scaled the wall of a besieged city. It was made of gold, and decorated with turrets.

39. *juvenis*. He was made Consul in his 37th year, whereas the legitimate age for seeking that office was 43.

40. *diris omnibus eum devovit*, devoted him to all dire (calamities), i. e. cursed him, or devoted him to the *Dirae Sorores*, i. e. the Furies.

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41. *Numantinos*. Numantia, the most famous city of Celtiberia, near the source of the Durus (*Douro*).

42. *ordines ducens*. *Ordo*, a rank or company of soldiers, is equivalent to *Centuria*; and *qui ordines ducunt* consequently mean the *Centurions*.

equum ademit; lit. took away his horse, i. e. deprived him of equestrian rank.

ex majestate reipublicae, suitably to the majesty of the state. *Ex* = to the advantage of. Similarly, *in reipublica*, to the advantage of the republic.

43. *C. Laelio*. Laelius is celebrated as the friend of Scipio. Cicero inscribed to him his treatise *de Amicitia*. He is said to have assisted Terence in the composition of his comedies.

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45. *postridie quam*, the day after that (quam) he had returned.

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47. *sub corona*. Prisoners of war were sold with garlands on their heads.
48. *militibus praestitit*, served the office of a gaming-board (*alvei*) for some soldiers playing at dice. Alea, ablative; lit. with a die.
- sex millibus nummorum*, i. e. 6000 sesteratii. Nummus = sestertius = $2\frac{1}{2}$ asses. The sestertius was the fourth part of the denarius (= 10 asses), of which the value was about 8½d. The value of the sesterce was therefore 2½d. The sestertium was 1000 sesteratii, and its value therefore 8l. 17s. 1d.
- ex alieno iudicio*, from another's judgment, i. e. the judgment of King Attalus, the purchaser.
49. *Pseudo-Philippum*, i. e. the false Philip, whose real name was Andriacus.
- Cretensis*, of Crete, an island in the Mediterranean, south of the Cyclades.
- Adrumeti*. Adrumetum, a city of Africa, on the sea-coast, was a Phoenician colony older than Carthage itself.

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51. *Contrebian*. A city of Celtiberia.
52. *excepit*, succeeded. *Excipio* means to take up anything in succession to (ex) another.

BOOK V.

PAGE 94.

1. *a natura*, on the part of nature.
2. *civitatem*, citizenship.
3. *aerarium effudit*, squandered the public funds, i. e. carried measures having that effect. The aerarium, or public treasury, was in the temple of Saturn.
- qui tibi constas?* how are you consistent with yourself?
4. *videret ... ne quid detrimenti*. The formula "telleint Consules ne quid detrimenti respublica capiat,"

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was decreed by the Senate only in cases of critical danger to the state. It conferred unlimited power on the Consuls, and was equivalent to a dictatorship, after that office had fallen into disuse.

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- lancea praefixum*, fixed on the top of (prae) a lance. Lancea was a slender spear used commonly by horsemen.
5. *in eos animadverteretur*, that punishment should be inflicted (impersonal) on those.
6. *fratres*, i. e. his brothers by adoption, the sons of Micipsa.
7. *de pecuniis repetundis*. Old form for *repetundis*. A prosecution *de pecuniis repetundis* (lit. for recovering sums of money) lay against public officers who had either (1) wrongfully received money in the discharge of their duties, whether as judges or other functionaries; or (2) who did not correctly render their accounts (*tabulae*). The prosecution against Metellus was of the latter description.
- operam dedit*, applied himself.

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8. *Lares*. The Lares or Penates, or Dii Penates, were the tutelardities of houses and families—the household gods. They were small images or statues kept in the *penetralia* (innermost room) of the house, in a little shrine, on the hearth, of which they were the guardians.
9. *argentariam faceret*, i. e. *tabernam*; carry on the business of a money-changer's or banker's booth or shop.
- ad eum in jus iret*, should go to him (i. e. to his court) for law.

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11. *Senatus principem*. The Princeps Senatus (the first of the Senators)

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was originally appointed by the king, and at the same time held the office of *Custos Urbis*. The latter office was afterwards absorbed in that of the Praetor Urbanus. In later times, the title of Princeps Senatus was given by the Censors to the Senator whom they thought most worthy. This distinction, however, did not confer any power, not even the right to preside over the meetings of the Senate.

2. *coelum et coenum*, the sky and the mud, meaning that he had nothing whatever to bestow. The point of his saying consists in the punning or rhyming resemblance between the words *coelum* and *coenum*.

13. *Hostiliam*: supply *Curiam*. The Curia Hostilia was built by Tullus Hostilius, and was the place where the senate formerly used to meet.

Rostris. The *Rostra* (so called from being decorated with the beaks of ships taken from the Antiates) was the name applied to the stage in the Forum, from which the orators addressed the people. The *Rostra* was a circular building raised on arches, with a stand or platform on the top.

14. *praetextatus*. Still wearing the *toga praetexta*, before assuming the *toga virilis*.
licet, although.

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16. *repetundarum*: supply *pecuniarum*, which is frequently omitted in this phrase. See note, p. 157, § 7.

non deposuit, i. e. he did not appear in sordid or mourning garments, as was usual with persons who were under prosecution.

Mitylēnas. *Mitylēné*, the chief city of the island of Lesbos. It is sometimes written *Mytilene*, and the Latin form *Mitylenae* is also used.
arma civilia, civil war.

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17. *tirocinium* ... *posuit*. See note, p. 155, § 19.

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18. *Gaetulos*. The Gaetulians and Libyans were the two great races which originally inhabited the north-west portion of Africa. Afterwards the Gaetulians were forced back into the region south of the Atlas, and led a wandering life in the oases of the western part of the great Desert (*Sahara*).
19. *oppressit*. This great battle was fought at *Aquae Sextiae* (*Aix*), B.C. 102.
20. *Athesis*: now the *Adige*.
21. *strago*. This decisive victory was gained B.C. 101, in the *Campi Raudii*, a plain of Cisalpine Gaul, probably between *Vercellae* and *Novaria*.

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22. *tunc* ... *primum*. B.C. 88.
Mithridatem: surnamed the *Great*, king of Pontus. He contended in war with the Romans for 40 years.
Ponti. Pontus derived its name from being on the shore of the Pontus Euxinus, and extended from Colchis on the east to the river Halys on the west.
palude, a marsh bordering on *Minturnae*, a town of Latium.

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24. *togatus*, as a citizen in time of peace. The toga was the ordinary garment of a citizen in peace, and was opposed to the *sagum*, the garb of war. Hence *toga* is often used as an emblem of peace.
26. *Asia*. Asia is here taken in a restricted sense, as the *Roman Province in Asia Minor*.

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28. *partes*. *Partes* (in the plural) is often taken for a political party or faction.

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30. *indocilem, difficult to be learnt or acquired.* *Indocilis* is applied, in this passage (which is from Cicero), to the thing to be taught, not (as is the usual signification of the word) to the person who learns.

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31. *Armenia.* A country of Asia south of the Caucasus, and north of Assyria and Mesopotamia.
33. *prima stipendia ... fecit, performed his first military service.* In this sense *stipendium* is used in the plural.
- Bello Sociali, the Social War, i. e.* the war of Rome with its confederate Italian states, the Marsi, Peligni, Samnites, Lucanians, &c. The cause of the war was the claims, on the part of those *foederatae civitates*, to be admitted to the full privileges of Roman citizens. It commenced B. C. 90, and ended B. C. 88, by the Romans granting to the allies the citizenship.

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34. *universae dimicationis, of a general engagement.*

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33. *bello civili.* Between Marius and Sulla.
- contubernalis, one living in the same tent with.* Young men of rank, who accompanied the general under his immediate superintendence, for the purpose of learning the art of war, were called *Contubernales*.
39. *egregiam ... juventutem, and see his (Pompey's) distinguished or brilliant youth: a periphrasis for Pompey himself.*

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43. *Piratae.* The Pirates during the civil wars had obtained the complete command of the Mediterranean Sea.

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44. *quod ... subiret, and when it (the poison) operated too slowly (tardius). Subiret, lit. entered (his system). Supply corpus or renas.*

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46. *Pharsaliam.* The district about Pharsalus, a city of Thessaly, on the Enipeus. The battle was fought in a plain immediately below the city, B. C. 48.
48. *Posidonius.* A stoic philosopher, the disciple and successor of Panæctus.
49. *quartanae: supply febris, a quartan ague, i. e. one recurring every fourth day.*

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50. *Miletus.* The most flourishing city of Ionia. It stood opposite the mouth of the Maeander.
- proxime aberat, was at the nearest distance off.* Compare note, p. 155, § 17.
52. *millies sestertium.* When a numeral adverb comes before *sestertium* (properly the genitive plural of *sestertius*, contracted from *sestertiorum*), the words *centena milia* are to be understood. This sum of money therefore = $1000 \times 100,000$ sesterces, i. e. = 100,000 *sestertia*; or, in round numbers, 800,000*l.* sterling. Compare note, p. 157, § 48.
- ut haberet nihil.* Meaning that he would have to pay such enormous debts, in order to have nothing.

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- nomine et cognomine.* C. Julius Caesar was of the Julia gens. *Julius* was therefore his *nomen*. Caesar was a family name; such a name was called the *cognomen*. Caius was the *praenomen*.
53. *faucibus comprehendit, seized by the throat.*
54. *Brundisium or Brundisium (now*

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Brindisi), an important city of Calabria, on the coast of the Adriatic.

Dyrrachium. A city on the coast of Illyricum, called by the Greeks Epidamnus, now *Durazzo*.

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55. *devicit*. At Thapsus, a city of Africa, B.C. 46.

superavit. At Munda, a town of Hispania Baetica.

56. *Idibus Martiis, on the Ides* (the 15th) of *March*.

58. *de civitate*, i. e. the right of citizenship, or *jus civitatis*, as it is called in the last line of the chapter.

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60. *ei morem gerebat*, *complicd with him*. *Morem gero alicui* is *to do his will, humour, comply with, or obey him*.

61. *Thessalonicae*. A city of Macedonia, on the Sinus Thermaicus.

vela facturus, *being about to sail*; lit. to make sail. *Velum* in this signification is generally used in the plural.

solvit: supply *navem*; lit. *loosed* (the ship from her moorings).

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62. *vasis*: dative plural. *Vas* in the plural is of the second declension.

64. *his esset consularis*, *had twice filled the office of Consul*. One who had held that office was *vir consularis*.

Utica. A city of Africa, near the mouth of the river Bagradas, in the Bay of Carthage, from which city it was 27 miles distant.

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66. *libertus*, i. e. *liberatus*, a *freedman* or *manumitted slave*. This attack

PAGE 114.

upon Chrysogonus was made in his speech for Roscius Amerinus, delivered B.C. 80.

Quaestor. B.C. 75.

68. *indicta causa*, *their cause not having been pleaded*: from *in* = *not*, and *dico*.

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69. *reus factus est*, *was prosecuted*; lit. *made defendant*.

vestem mutavit, i. e. assumed mourning attire, such as was usually worn by persons about to stand their trial for a serious offence.

igni et aqua, *that he should be forbidden the use of fire and water*, i. e. prevented from obtaining the first necessities of life, and consequently obliged to go into banishment.

71. *ultima Decembris die*. The new Consuls were elected on the first, or *Calends*, of January.

hora septima, i. e. the seventh hour of the day. This was about one o'clock in the afternoon.

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74. *Philippos*. *Philippi*, a city of Macedonia, took its name from its founder Philip, the father of Alexander the Great.

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75. *majore avunculo*. His maternal granduncle, i. e. Caesar, the brother of Julia, grandmother of Octavianus.

Apollonia. A city of Illyria was celebrated as a seat of learning; and many noble Roman youths used to repair thither to study the literature and philosophy of Greece. Augustus spent six months there before the death of his great-uncle summoned him to Rome.

Mutina: now *Modena*, an important city of Gallia Cispadana. An-

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tony was obliged to abandon the siege, which had lasted four months.

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78. *societate*. This was the second *Triumvirate*, that of Octavianus, Antony, and Lepidus, B. C. 43.

istam, i. e. *sepulturam*.

79. *centies sestertium*, i. e. 100 times 100,000 sesterces = 10 millions sesterces = about 80,000*l.* sterling. See note, p. 157, § 52.

80. *Actium*. A promontory in Acarnania, at the entrance of the Ambraciot Gulf (*Gulf of Arta*). This decisive battle, which finally crushed the republicans of Rome, and formed the commencement of the Empire, was fought Sept. 2, B. C. 31.

necem sibi conscivit, committed suicide; lit. contrived or procured death for himself.

Psyllcs. African serpent-charmers,

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who also undertook to cure the bite of the most venomous snakes by sucking out the virus, without injury to themselves.

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81. *Sextilis*. The month of August was called *Sextilis* (the sixth month), because the Roman year originally began with March.

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87. *vitae mimum*, whether he had acted pretty well the comedy of life.

Nolae. Nola, which still retains its ancient name, was an inland city of Campania, in the plain between Vesuvius and the foot of the Apennines. The house in which Augustus died, A. D. 14, was afterwards consecrated as a temple to his memory.

END OF NOTES.

THE
CHIEF DATES IN ROMAN HISTORY.

B.C.

- 753 to 716. Romulus, first Roman king, reigned 37 years. Rape of the Sabine women. War and league with the Sabines, who settle on the Capitoline and Quirinal under their king Tatius.
- 716 to 673. Numa Pompilius, second Roman king, reigned 43 years. Institution of religious ceremonies and regulation of the year.
- 673 to 641. Tullus Hostilius, third Roman king, reigned 32 years. Destruction of Alba, and removal of its inhabitants to Rome. War with Veii.
- 540 to 616. Ancus Martius, fourth Roman king, reigned 24 years. Extension of the city. Ostia founded.
- 616 to 578. L. Tarquinius Priscus, fifth Roman king, reigned 38 years. Conquest of the Sabines. The senate increased to 300. The number of the equites doubled.
- 578 to 534. Servius Tullius, sixth Roman king, reigned 44 years. He adds the Quirinal, Esquiline, and Viminal to the city, which he surrounds with a stone wall. His census.
- 534 to 510. Tarquinius Superbus, last Roman king, reigned 24 years. Expulsion of the Tarquins and establishment of the Republic.
509. The Republic. L. Junius Brutus, first Roman consul. His death in battle.
508. War with Porsena, king of Clusium.
498. Battle of lake Regillus, in which the Latins are defeated by the Romans.
496. Tarquinius Superbus dies at Cumae.
494. First secession of the plebs to the Sacred Mount. Institution of the Tribuni plebis.
489. The Volscians, commanded by Coriolanus, attack Rome.
477. Destruction of the Fabii at the Cremera.

B.C.

- 458. War with the Aequians. The Roman army shut in by the enemy, but delivered by the dictator Cincinnatus.
- 451. Appointment of the Decemvirs.
- 449. The Decemvirs deposed.
- 390. Rome taken by the Gauls.
- 367. Enactment of the Licinian Laws.
- 366. First Plebeian Consul, L. Sextius.
- 361. Invasion of the Gauls. T. Manlius kills a Gaul in single combat, and acquires the surname of Torquatus.
- 349. The Gauls defeated. M. Valerius Corvus kills a Gaul in single combat.
- 343 to 341. First Samnite War.
- 340 to 338. Latin War. Self-devotion of Decius.
- 328 to 304. Second Samnite War.
- 321. Surrender of the Roman army to the Samnites at the Caudine Forks.
- 298 to 290. Third Samnite War.
- 280. War with Pyrrhus. The Romans defeated by Pyrrhus. Embassy of Fabricius.
- 275. Defeat of Pyrrhus by M'. Curius. He leaves Italy.
- 264 to 241. First Punic War.
- 264. First year. The consul Claudius defeats the Carthaginians and Hiero.
- 260. Duilius gains a victory by sea over the Carthaginians.
- 256. Invasion of Africa by Regulus.
- 255. Defeat of Regulus.
- 249. The consul Claudius defeated at sea by the Carthaginians.
- 241. Catulus defeats the Carthaginians by sea, off the Aegates. End of the war. Sicily becomes a Roman province.
- 218 to 202. Second Punic War.
- 218. Hannibal defeats the Romans at the battles of the Ticinus and the Trebia.
- 217. Hannibal defeats the Romans at the battle of the lake Trasimenus. Fabius Maximus elected dictator.
- 216. Battle of Cannae. Great defeat of the Romans.
- 215. Marcellus gains a victory over Hannibal near Nola.
- 214 to 212. Siege of Syracuse.
- 212. Hannibal takes Tarentum.
- 211. P. Scipio sent into Spain.
- 209. Fabius recovers Tarentum.
- 208. Marcellus slain in battle.

B.C

207. Defeat of Hasdrubal on the Metaurus.
205. Consulship of Scipio.
204. Scipio crosses over to Africa.
202. Hannibal is defeated by Scipio at the decisive battle of Zama.
201. End of the Second Punic War.
200. War with Philip, king of Macedonia.
197. Defeat of Philip by Flamininus at the battle of Cynoscephalae.
196. Flamininus proclaims the independence of Greece at the Isthmian games.
195. Consulship of M. Porcius Cato. His campaign in Spain.
191. War with Antiochus, king of Syria.
190. L. Scipio defeats Antiochus at the battle of Magnesia.
183. Death of Scipio and Hannibal.
171. War with Perseus, king of Macedonia.
168. The consul Aemilius Paullus defeats Perseus at the battle of Pydna. End of the Macedonian monarchy.
- 149 to 146. Third Punic War.
149. Death of Cato.
148. The Pseudo-Philippus of Macedonia defeated and taken prisoner by Q. Metellus, the praetor.
146. Carthage taken by Scipio, and razed to the ground: its territory made a Roman province. The Achaeans defeated by Mummius, Corinth taken, and the Roman province of Achaia formed.
133. Numantia taken by Scipio and destroyed.
Tiberius Gracchus, tribune of the plebs. His legislation and death.
129. Death of Scipio Africanus.
123. C. Gracchus, tribune of the plebs, brings forward his *Leges Semproniae*.
122. C. Gracchus tribune of the plebs a second time.
121. Death of C. Gracchus.
- 111 to 106. The Jugurthine War.
109. The consul Metellus defeats Jugurtha.
107. The consul Marius defeats Jugurtha.
106. Jugurtha captured by Marius.
Birth of Cicero and Cneius Pompeius.
102. Marius defeats the Teutoni at Aquae Sextiae.
101. Marius defeats the Cimbri in the Campi Raudii near Ver-
cellae.
100. Sedition and death of L. Appuleius Saturninus, the tribune of
the plebs. Banishment of Metellus Numidicus.

B.C.

100. Birth of C. Julius Caesar.
99. Return of Metellus Numidicus to Rome.
91. M. Livius tribune of the plebs. His legislation.
90. The Marsic or Social War.
88. End of the Marsic War. Sulla receives the command of the war against Mithridates. This occasions the civil wars of Marius and Sulla. Marius expels Sulla from Rome, and receives the command of the Mithridatic war. Sulla marches upon Rome with his army, enters the city, and proscribes Marius and the leading men of his party.
87. First Mithridatic War. Sulla crosses over to Greece. Marius enters Rome, and massacres his opponents.
86. Death of Marius, aet. 70.
84. End of First Mithridatic War.
83. Sulla returns to Italy at the beginning of the year. Civil war between him and the Marian party. Q. Sertorius flies to Spain.
82. Victories of Sulla. He is appointed dictator. Cn. Pompeius is sent to Sicily to carry on war against the Marians.
81. Sulla continues dictator. His legislation. Successful campaign of Cn. Pompeius in Africa; he returns to Rome, and triumphs.
79. Sulla lays down his dictatorship. Sertorius carries on war in Spain against Sulla's party.
78. Death of Sulla.
76. Metellus and Pompeius carry on the war against Sertorius unsuccessfully.
74. Renewal of the war with Mithridates: Lucullus appointed to the command.
72. Murder of Sertorius; end of the war in Spain.
71. Mithridates flies into Armenia to his son-in-law Tigranes.
69. Lucullus invades Armenia, and defeats Tigranes.
67. Cn. Pompeius conquers the pirates.
66. Command of the Mithridatic war given to Pompeius. He invades Armenia, and makes peace with Tigranes.
63. Death of Mithridates. Catiline's conspiracy detected and crushed by Cicero.
62. Defeat and death of Catiline. Pompeius returns to Italy.
59. Consulship of C. Julius Caesar. First Triumvirate between Caesar, Pompeius, and Crassus.
- 58 to 50. Caesar's campaigns in Gaul.
50. P. Clodius tribune of the plebs. Cicero's banishment.

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B.C.

57. Cicero recalled from banishment.
53. Defeat of Crassus by the Parthians.
49. Commencement of the civil war between Caesar and Pompeius.
48. Caesar defeats Pompeius at the battle of Pharsalia. Murder of Pompeius before Alexandria.
46. Caesar defeats the Pompeians at the battle of Thapsus in Africa.
45. Caesar defeats the Pompeians in Spain at the battle of Munda.
44. Murder of Caesar on the 15th of March.
43. Siege of Mutina; death of the consuls Pansa and Hirtius. Octavianus comes to Rome and is elected consul. Second Triumvirate formed by Octavianus, Antonius, and Lepidus.
42. War in Greece between the Triumvirs and the Republican party. Battle of Philippi.
31. Battle of Actium.
30. Death of Antonius and Cleopatra. Octavianus (Augustus) master of the Roman world.

A.D.

14. Death of Augustus at Nola, in Campania, in the 76th year of his age.

A SHORT INTRODUCTION
TO THE
POLITICAL AND MILITARY ANTIQUITIES
OF ROME.

CHAPTER I.

DIVISION OF THE PEOPLE.

THE Roman world consisted of two different portions, Italy and the Provinces.

A. ITALY.

The population of Italy consisted of—1. *Cives Romani*, Roman Citizens. 2. *Socii*, or Allies. 3. *Latini*, or Latins. 4. *Servi*, or Slaves.

1. *Cives Romani*.

Patricii.—The Roman people consisted originally of Patricians and their Clients. The Patricians were divided into three tribes, called *Ramnes*, representing the Latins; *Tities*, representing the Sabines; and *Luceres*, representing the Etruscans. Each tribe consisted of ten curiae, and each curia of ten gentes. Thus there were 3 tribes, 30 curiae, 300 gentes.

Clientes.—Each Patrician had a certain number of persons, attached to him personally, who were called *Clientes*. The Patrician was the *Patronus*, or father of his Client. The Patron defended the Client in the courts of justice, and was the guardian of his interests both public and private. The Client contributed to the marriage-portion of the Patron's daughter, if the latter was poor; he paid any penalty in which the Patron was condemned in a court of justice, and he contributed to his ransom if he was taken prisoner.

Plebei.—The Plebeians first appear as a distinct class of Roman citizens in the reign of Tullus Hostilius. They were originally the

inhabitants of Alba Longa, who were transplanted to Rome on the destruction of that city. Their numbers gradually increased upon the conquest of other Latin towns, but they were quite distinct from the Patricians and their Clients. The Patricians still formed exclusively the *Populus*, or Roman People properly so called. The Plebeians, though citizens, were a subject class without any share in the government. The early history of the Roman Republic consists mainly of a constant struggle between the Patricians and Plebeians, the latter seeking to obtain a share of the political power. At length the Plebeians gained access to all the civil and political offices, and the two hostile elements became united in one body of Roman citizens with equal rights.

The Tribes of Servius Tullius.—Servius first gave the Plebeians a political organization. He divided the whole Roman territory into thirty tribes, of which four belonged to the city and twenty-six to the surrounding country. As these tribes were simply local, they contained Patricians as well as Plebeians, but the latter greatly predominated in numbers. These tribes may therefore be regarded as mainly Plebeian. At a later period they were increased to thirty-five.

Classes and Centuriæ.—Servius Tullius also established a new Popular Assembly, in which both Patricians and Plebeians voted. This Assembly was so arranged that the wealthiest persons, whether Patricians or Plebeians, possessed the chief power. In order to ascertain the property of each citizen, Servius instituted the *Census*, which was a register of Roman citizens and their property. All Roman citizens possessing property to the amount of 12,500 asses and upwards were divided into five great *Classes*. The First Class contained the richest citizens, the Second Class the next in point of wealth, and so on. The whole arrangement was of a military character. Each of the five *Classes* was divided into a certain number of *Centuries* or *Companies*, half of which consisted of *Seniores* from the age of 46 to 60, and half of *Juniores* from the age of 17 to 45. All the *Classes* had to provide their own arms and armour, but the expense of the equipment was in proportion to the wealth of each Class. The five *Classes* formed the infantry. To these five classes were added two centuries of smiths and carpenters, and two of trumpeters and hornblowers. These four *Centuries* voted with the *Classes*. Those persons whose property did not amount to 12,500 asses were not included in the *Classes*, and formed a single *Century*.

At the head of the *Classes* were the *Equites* or cavalry. These consisted of eighteen *Centuries*, six being the old patrician *Equites*, as founded by Romulus and augmented by Tarquinius Priscus, and the other twelve being chosen from the chief plebeian families.

The following table shows the census of each Class, and the number of Centuries which each contained :—

<i>Equites</i> .—Centuriæ	18
<i>First Class</i> .—Census, 100,000 asses and upwards.	
Centuriæ Seniorum	40
Centuriæ Juniorum	40
Centuriæ Fabrum (smiths and carpenters)	2
<i>Second Class</i> .—Census, 75,000 asses and upwards.	
Centuriæ Seniorum	10
Centuriæ Juniorum	10
<i>Third Class</i> .—Census, 50,000 asses and upwards.	
Centuriæ Seniorum	10
Centuriæ Juniorum	10
<i>Fourth Class</i> .—Census, 25,000 asses and upwards.	
Centuriæ Seniorum	10
Centuriæ Juniorum	10
<i>Fifth Class</i> .—Census, 12,500 asses and upwards.	
Centuriæ Seniorum	15
Centuriæ Juniorum	15
Centuriæ cornicinum, tubicinum	2
Centuria capite censorum	1
Sum total of the Centuriæ	193

Nobiles and Ignobiles.—After the Plebeians had obtained access to all the honours of the state, and were on a footing of perfect equality with the Patricians, a new order of nobility arose. The descendants of all persons, whether Patricians or Plebeians, who had filled curule magistracies, formed a class called *Nobiles* or men “known,” who were so called by way of distinction from *Ignobiles*, or men “not known.” The *Nobiles* had no legal privileges as such; but their common interest was to endeavour to confine to the members of their body the election to all the high magistracies. The external distinction of the *Nobiles* was the *Jus Imaginum*, a right or privilege which was apparently established on usage only. These *Imagines* were figures with painted masks of wax, made to resemble the person whom they represented; and they were placed in cases in the Atrium, or reception-hall of the house. They were carried in the funeral procession of a member of their family. A Plebeian who first obtained a Curule office was the founder of his family’s *Nobilitas*. Such a person was neither a *Nobilis* nor an *Ignobilis*. He was called a “*Novus Homo*,” or a new man. The two most distinguished “*Novi Homines*” were C. Marius and M. Tullius Cicero.

The Ordines.—At first the Patricians and the Plebeians were the only two *Ordines* (ranks). When the distinction between the Patricians and Plebeians disappeared, the word Plebeians came to signify the common people, and the term *Ordines* was given to the Senate and the Equites. Of the Senate we shall speak presently.

The Equites.—The Equites did not at first form an *Ordo* or distinct class in the state. They were originally only the horsemen of the Roman army. Romulus created three Centuries of Equites, one taken from each of the three ancient tribes—the Ramnes, Tities, and Luceres. Tarquinius Priscus added three more, under the title of Ramnes, Titienses, and Luceres, *posteriores*. These were the six Patrician centuries of equites. To these Servius Tullius added twelve more centuries, for admission into which, property and not birth was the qualification. The amount of property necessary to entitle a person to a place among the Equites, was probably the same as in the latter times of the republic, that is, four times that of the first class, or 400,000 asses. The introduction of the *Ordo Equestris* as a new class in the State dates from the Lex Sempronia, proposed by C. Gracchus, B.C. 123. The Judices had been previously taken from the Senators, but by this law every person who was to be chosen *judex* was required to possess a fortune qualifying him to rank among the Equites, and *not* to be a senator. After the reform of Sulla, which entirely deprived the equestrian order of the right of being chosen as judges, the influence of the order was still maintained by the *Publicani*, or farmers of the public taxes. We find that the *publicani* were almost always called equites, not because any particular rank was necessary in order to obtain from the state the farming of the taxes, but because only those who possessed a fortune were in a condition to farm them. Thus the *Publicani* are frequently spoken of as identical with the Equestrian Order. By the Lex Roscia Othonis, passed B.C. 63, the first fourteen seats in the theatre behind the orchestra were given to the equites. They also possessed the right of wearing a gold ring, and the *Clavus Augustus*, or two narrow slips of purple down their tunic.

2. *Socii*.

The *Socii* were those inhabitants of Italy, who having been subdued by the Romans had formed a treaty with the latter, which determined their rights and duties. Their position varied, but they were in reality the subjects of Rome. They furnished troops to the Roman armies, and supplied money, iron, ships, and other things whenever Rome demanded them. In B.C. 90 they took up arms against Rome. The *civitas*, or Roman citizenship, was in consequence given to them

3. *Latini*.

The *Latini* were originally the Latin *Socii*, who were connected with Rome by closer ties than the other *Socii*. The term *Nomen Latinum* was afterwards applied to the colonies founded by Rome which did not enjoy the rights of Roman citizenship, and which stood in the same position to the Roman state as had been formerly occupied by the *Latini*. The *Nomen Latinum* occupied an intermediate position between the *Cives* and the *Socii*.

4. *Servi*.

Slaves existed at Rome in the earliest times; but they appear not to have been numerous under the kings and the earliest times of the republic. At a later period their numbers became so great that the free population was thrown almost entirely out of employment. Slaves were frequently manumitted or set free. A manumitted slave was named *Libertus* (that is, *liberatus*), with reference to his master; and *Libertinus*, in reference to the class to which he belonged after manumission. Hence arose the distinction between *Ingenui*, "those born free," and *Libertini*, "those made free." *Liber*, or a "free man," might be therefore either *Ingenuus* or *Libertinus*.

B. PROVINCIÆ.

Provincia was a country beyond Italy, conquered by Rome and incorporated in the Roman state, which was governed by a Roman magistrate appointed by the Senate under the Republic. Sicily was the first country made a Roman province, in B.C. 241. At the later time of the Republic, the Consuls and Praetors, after the expiration of their year of office, received each the government of a Province, with the title of Proconsul or Proprætor. They were assisted by Quæstors, who had the management of the finances of the Province.

CHAPTER II.

POLITICAL POWER.

THE political power was divided between the *Comitia*, the Assemblies of the People,—the *Senatus*, the Senate, which was the executive power,—and the *Magistratus*, the Magistrates, who were in reality the ministers of the Senate.

1. *The Comitia*.

There were three *Comitia*: the *Curiata* or old Patrician Assembly;

the *Centuriata*, which comprehended all the people; and the *Tributa* or Plebeian Assembly.

Comitia Curiata consisted of the members of the thirty curiae, that is, the Patricians. They were convened, under the kings, by the king himself; and in the republican period by one of the high Patrician magistrates, viz. a consul, praetor, or dictator. The votes were given by curiae, each curiae having one collective vote. The meeting was always held in the comitium, which was a part of the forum. The main points upon which the curiae had to decide were the election of the king, the passing of laws, declarations of war, and the capital punishment of Roman citizens. Down to the time of Servius Tullius, the *comitia curiata* were the only popular assembly of Rome; but the constitution of that king brought about a great change, by transferring the principal rights hitherto enjoyed by the curiae to a new national assembly or the *Comitia Centuriata*. But while the Patricians were obliged to share their rights with the Plebeians, they reserved for themselves the very important right of sanctioning or rejecting any measure which had been passed by the centuries. The sanction of decrees passed by the centuries is often expressed by *patres auctores fiunt*. At a later time the veto of the curiae was abolished. The *comitia curiata* thus became a mere formality; and, instead of the thirty curiae themselves giving their votes, the ceremony was performed by thirty lictors.

Comitia Centuriata.—The object of the legislation of Servius Tullius was, as already remarked, to unite the different elements of which the Roman people consisted, into one great political body, in which power and influence were to be determined by property and age. Their division into *Classes* and *Centuriae* (whence the name *Comitia Centuriata*) has been explained above (p. 169). The order of voting was so arranged, that if the 18 centuries of the equites and the 80 centuries of the first class were agreed upon a measure, the question was decided at once, and there was no need for calling upon the other classes to vote. Hence, though all Roman citizens appeared in these *comitia* on a footing of equality, yet the greater power was thrown into the hands of the wealthy.

The *Comitia Centuriata* succeeded to the duties of the *Curiata*, and consequently elected the higher magistrates, enacted laws, decided upon war, and also upon the capital punishment of Roman citizens. The centuries met in the Campus Martius, a plain outside the city on the banks of the Tiber. The president was one of the consuls, and, in their absence, one of the praetors. An interrex and dictator, or his representative, the *magister equitum*, might likewise preside at the *comitia*.

Comitia Tributa, the plebeian assembly, in which the Plebeians

the celebration of the *Ludi Magni*, or Great Games, was their especial function. Originally they received a sum of money from the state to defray the expenses of these games, but this grant was withdrawn about the time of the First Punic War: a measure attended with important consequences, since the higher magistracies were thus confined to the wealthy, who alone could defray the charges of these costly entertainments. After the Macedonian and Syrian wars, the *Curule Aediles* often incurred a prodigious expense with the view of pleasing the people and securing their votes in future elections.

The office of *Praetor* was instituted in B.C. 366, to indemnify the *Patricians* for the loss of the *Consulship*. There was originally only one *Praetor*, subsequently called *Praetor Urbanus*, whose chief duty was the administration of justice. In B.C. 246 a second *Praetor* was added, who had to decide cases in which foreigners were concerned, and who was hence called *Praetor Perigrinus*. When the territories of the state extended beyond Italy, new *Praetors* were created to govern the provinces. Two *Praetors* were appointed to take the administration of Sicily and Sardinia (B.C. 227), and two more were added when the two Spanish provinces were formed (B.C. 197). There were thus six *Praetors*, two of whom stayed in the city and the other four went abroad. Each *Praetor* was attended by six *Lictors*.

The *Consules* were the highest ordinary magistrates at Rome, and were at the head both of the state and the army. They convoked the Senate and the Assembly of the Centuries; they presided in each, and had to see that the resolutions of the Senate and the People were carried into effect. They had the supreme command of the armies in virtue of the *Imperium* conferred upon them by a special vote of the People. At the head of the army, they had full power of life and death over their soldiers. They were preceded by twelve *lictors*, but this outward sign of power was enjoyed by them month by month in turn.

The *Consuls* were at first elected from the *Patricians* exclusively. Their office was twice suspended. First in B.C. 451, when its functions were performed by ten high commissioners (*Decemviri*), appointed to frame a code of laws. Secondly, in B.C. 444, when the *Tribunes* proposed that one of the *Consuls* should be chosen from the *Plebeians*: this was resisted by the *Patricians*, and a compromise effected by creating, instead of the *Consuls*, military tribunes (*Tribuni Militum*) with consular power, who might be elected indifferently both from the *Patricians* and *Plebeians*. The *Plebeians*, however, were not satisfied with this concession; and, after a long-protracted struggle between the two orders, it was

enacted by the Licinian law, in B.C. 367, that henceforth the consulship should be divided between the Patricians and Plebeians, and that one of the Consuls should always be a Plebeian. Accordingly in B.C. 366, L. Sextius was elected the first Plebeian Consul.

The Magistrates above-mentioned were elected annually, but it was the practice frequently to prolong the command of the Consuls or Praetors in the provinces, under the titles of Proconsuls or Propraetors. In the later times of the Republic it was usual for both Consuls and several Praetors to remain at Rome during their year of office, and at its close to take the command of provinces, with the titles of Proconsuls or Propraetors.

The Censores were two in number, elected every five years, but they held their office for a year and a half. They were taken, as a general rule, from those who had been previously Consuls, and their office was regarded as the highest dignity in the state. Their duties, which were very extensive and very important, may be divided into three classes—all of which, however, were closely connected.

(a). Their first and most important duty was to take the Census. This was not simply a list of the population, according to the modern use of the word, but a valuation of the property of every Roman citizen. This valuation was necessary, not only for the assessment of the property-tax (*tributum*), but also for determining the position of every citizen in the state, which was regulated, in accordance with the constitution of Servius Tullius, by the amount of his property. Accordingly the Censors had to draw up lists of the Classes and Centuries. They also made out the lists of the Senators and Equites, striking out the names of all whom they deemed unworthy, and filling up all vacancies in the Senate.

(b). The Censors possessed a general control over the conduct and morals of the citizens. In the exercise of this important power they were not guided by any rules of law, but simply by their own sense of duty. They punished acts of private as well as public immorality, and visited with their censure, not only offences against the laws, but everything opposed to the old Roman character and habits, such as living in celibacy, extravagance, luxury, &c. They had the power of degrading every citizen to a lower rank, of expelling Senators from the Senate, of depriving the Equites of their horses, and of removing ordinary citizens from their tribes, and thus excluding them from all political rights.

(c). The Censors also had the administration of the finances of the state, under the direction of the Senate. They let out the taxes to the highest bidders for the space of a lustrum, or five years. They likewise received from the Senate certain sums of money to keep the

ROMAN CALENDAR.

The months in the Roman (Julian) Calendar corresponded to our own. But *Julius* and *Augustus* were called *Quinctilis* and *Sextilis* down to the time of the emperor Augustus. The names of the months were adjectives, with which *mensis* was understood or might be expressed.

The days of the month were not, as with us, counted straight on from the beginning of the month to the end. Instead of this, three fixed points were taken in each month, and any particular day was reckoned as so many days from the nearest of those points in advance of it.

These three points were called,

- (1). *Kälendae, arum* ; the *Kalends* : being the 1st day of the month.
- (2). *Nōnae, arum* ; the *Nones* : being either the 5th or 7th day of the month, i.e., nine days before the Ides.*
- (3). *Idūs, uum (f.)* ; the *Ides* : being either the 13th or 15th day of the month. Thus the Ides divided the month into two nearly equal parts.

The first day of a month being called its "Kalends," the last day of the preceding month is called *the day before the Kalends* (*pridie Kälendas*). Thus, the 31st of December is called *the day before the Kalends of January* : often written *pridie Kal. Jan.* Then the day before that is the 3rd before the Kalends, and so on back to the Ides, and from thence again to the Nones, which form fresh points of calculation, as seen in the following table :—

CALENDAR FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

1. KALENDIS DECEMBRIBUS.	17. XVI. ante Kalendas Januarias.
2. IV. ante Nonas Decembres.	18. XV. " "
3. III. " "	19. XIV. " "
4. Prīdie Nonas Decembres.	20. XIII. " "
5. NONIS DECEMBRIBUS.	21. XII. " "
6. VIII. ante Idus Decembres.	22. XI. " "
7. VII. " "	23. X. " "
8. VI. " "	24. IX. " "
9. V. " "	25. VIII. " "
10. IV. " "	26. VII. " "
11. III. " "	27. VI. " "
12. Prīdie Idus Decembres.	28. V. " "
13. IDIBUS DECEMBRIBUS.	29. IV. " "
14. XIX. ante Kalendas Januarias.	30. III. " "
15. XVIII. " "	31. Prīdie " "
16. XVII. " "	

In order to reduce an English to a Roman date, the number of the day in the English Calendar must be subtracted from that of the nearest fixed point in advance of it in the Roman Calendar of the same month. And as the Romans counted inclusively from one day to another, a unit must be added to the number thus obtained. Thus, the 10th of December is not the 3rd before the Ides, but the 4th, &c. Also, as the Kalends form an extra day, beyond the month, a unit must be added to the number of days in the month, in counting on to them.

Hence the rule,—After subtracting, add *one* for the Nones or Ides, and *two* for the Kalends.

In giving the day of the month as a date, the Ablative was used : as, *Kalendis Martiis*, *Idibus Martiis*, *die quinto ante Kalendas Martias*. Both *die* and *ante* were often omitted, as *XIV. Kal. Mai.*, which may be either Accusative or Genitive. But another very common way was to begin with *ante*, when the Ablative became changed into the Accusative under its government : as, *ante diem decimum quartum Kalendas Maias*, usually written *a. d. XIV. Kal. Mai.* In this construction the Accusative *Kalendas* remained unchanged, as if it were still governed by *ante*.

* The following lines contain the names of the months in which the Nones (and consequently the Ides) fall late :

" In March, July, October, May,
The Nones fall on the seventh day."

Consequently in the remaining eight months they fall on the 5th.

ROMAN MONEY.

The original unit of the Roman money was the *as* (*assis*), or *pound*, viz., *æ* *copper*. The fractions of the *as* were designated as follows:—

Uncia,	one ounce;	$\frac{1}{12}$	of an <i>as</i> .
Sextans, ntis,	two ounces;	$\frac{2}{12}$, that is,	$\frac{1}{6}$ „
Quadrans, ntis,	three „	$\frac{3}{12}$, „	$\frac{1}{4}$ „
Triens, ntis,	four „	$\frac{4}{12}$, „	$\frac{1}{3}$ „
Quincunx, ncis,	five „	$\frac{5}{12}$	„
Sēmis, issis,	six „	$\frac{6}{12}$, „	$\frac{1}{2}$ „
Septunx, ncis,	seven „	$\frac{7}{12}$	„
Bes, bessis,	eight „	$\frac{8}{12}$, „	$\frac{2}{3}$ „
Dodrans,* ntis,	nine „	$\frac{9}{12}$, „	$\frac{3}{4}$ „
Dextans,† ntis,	ten „	$\frac{10}{12}$, „	$\frac{5}{6}$ „
Deunx, ncis,	eleven „	$\frac{11}{12}$	„

* = de-quadrans.

† = de-sextans.

From being originally a full pound in weight, the *as* was gradually reduced, till a small coin became of little more than nominal value. The *dēnārius* was a silver coin, first coined five years before the first Punic war, and was originally equal to 10 asses. But in the later times of the republic the unit of business calculations was the *sestertius* (*sesterce*), also a silver coin, being the fourth part of a denarius, and equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ asses, or a little more than *2d*.

SESTERCES.

Sums of 1000 and under are counted regularly: *as*, mille sestertii, 1000 *sesterces*; trecenti sestertii, 300 *sesterces*. But in expressing several thousand sestertii, the neuter plural sestertia was employed, with which millia must be understood, unless expressed: *as*, duo sestertia or duo millia sestertiūm, 2000 *sesterces*.

To express sums of a million of sesterces and upwards the multiplicative Numeral Adverbs, *dēcies*, &c., are used with sestertium, the words "*centēna millia*" being understood. Thus *dēcies sestertium* (= *decies centēna millia sestertium*, ten times a hundred thousand sesterces) is one million sesterces. (Sometimes we find only *decies centena*, "*millia sestertium*" being understood.) In like manner *sexāgies sestertium* is six millions of sesterces.

ROMAN NAMES.

A Roman citizen had ordinarily three names, as Marcus Tullius Cicero, Caius Julius Caesar. Of these the middle one was properly called *nōmen*, being the name of his gens; the third, *cognōmen*, being that of his family (*fāmilia*); the first, *præ-nōmen*, or *fore-name*, being that by which he was known from the other members of the same family, and answering to our "*Christian name*."

In addition to these, some persons had what was called *agnōmen*, or an *appendage* to the name proper: as, Publius Cornelius Scipio *Africanus*. When a person was adopted into another gens, he took the entire name of the individual adopting him, but appended to it that of his former gens as an *agnomen*, with the adjectival termination, -anus. Thus, the son of L. Aemilius Paullus, adopted by P. Cornelius Scipio, became P. Cornelius Scipio *Aemilianus*.

DICTIONARY

TO FIRST LATIN READING BOOK.

ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>a.</i>	=	active.	<i>interj.</i>	=	interjection.
<i>abl.</i>	=	ablative.	<i>m.</i>	=	masculine.
<i>acc.</i>	=	accusative.	<i>meton.</i>	=	by metonymy.
<i>adj.</i>	=	adjective.	<i>n. (with a substantive)</i>	=	neuter.
<i>adv.</i>	=	adverb.	<i>n. (with a verb)</i>	=	neuter.
<i>c.</i>	=	common (<i>gender</i>).	<i>part.</i>	=	participle.
<i>comp.</i>	=	comparative.	<i>pass.</i>	=	passive.
<i>conj.</i>	=	conjunction.	<i>perf.</i>	=	perfect.
<i>dat.</i>	=	dative.	<i>plur.</i>	=	plural.
<i>defect.</i>	=	defective.	<i>prep.</i>	=	preposition.
<i>dep.</i>	=	deponent.	<i>pron.</i>	=	pronoun.
<i>dim.</i>	=	diminutive.	<i>q. v.</i>	=	quod vide (<i>which see or refer to</i>).
<i>distr.</i>	=	distributive.	<i>sc.</i>	=	scilicet.
<i>f.</i>	=	feminine.	<i>sing.</i>	=	singular.
<i>freg.</i>	=	frequentative.	<i>subst.</i>	=	substantively.
<i>gen.</i>	=	genitive.	<i>sup.</i>	=	superlative or su-
<i>id.</i>	=	idem, <i>the same</i> .	<i>sync.</i>	=	syncope. [<i>pine</i>].
<i>imperat.</i>	=	imperative.	<i>v.</i>	=	verb.
<i>impers.</i>	=	impersonal.			1, 2, 3, 4, indicate the conjugation of a verb.
<i>indecl.</i>	=	indeclinable.			

A.

A

A. before proper names stands for *Aulus*.

ā, āb, abs, *prep.* with *abl.* from, by: also, *after*, to (in the sense of *next to*). Proximus ab aliquo, *the next to any one*; ab aliquo stare, *to stand on the side of any one*, (denoting direction) on, as, ab oriente, *on the East*.

āb-āliēno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to alienate. Abalienari jure civium, *to be deprived of the right of citizenship*. [*alius*.]

Abdēra, ae, f. a town on the coast of Thrace.

ab-dīco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to renounce, resign, abdicate.

abdītus, a, um, *part.* of abdo, *put away, hidden*.

ab-do, ēre, didi, dītum, 3. v. a. to put away, hide, conceal.

ab-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to lead away, draw away.

āb-eo, īi, Itum, īre, 4. v. a. to go away, depart (with *prep.*

AB-RIPIO.

in), to be changed from one thing to another; a magistratu abire, *to retire from office*.

abesse, *inf.* of absum.

āb-erro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to go astray, err, wander away.

abfūtūrus, a, um, *part. fut.* of absum.

āb-hinc, *adv.* since, ago, hereafter. [*hic*.]

ab-horrēo, ūi, no sup. 2. to shrink back from a thing with horror, to detest.

abiectus, a, um. (1) *part.* of abjicio, cast away; (2) *adj.* downcast, disheartened, mean, [*iacio*.]

ab-īcio, īeci, iectum, 3. v. a. to cast or throw down or away, degrade. [*iacio*.]

ablātus, a, um, *part.* of aufero. [*fero*.]

ab-lūo, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. to wash away, atone for, wash.

ab-nūo, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. lit. to nod away, refuse, reject.

abreptus, a, um, *part.* of abripio.

āb-rīpio, rīpul, reptum, 3. v. a. to snatch away, hurry off.

AES-QUE.

Se abripere, *to hurry oneself away*. [*rapio*.]

ab-rōgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to repeal (a law); to deprive Abrogare fidem alicui, *to deprive a man of credit*.

ab-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. a. to break off, tear away.

abs. See a.

abs-cido, cidi, cīsum, 3. v. a. to cut away. [*caedo*.]

ab-scindo, scidi, scissum, 3. v. a. to cut off or tear away.

abscissus, a, um, *part.* of abscindo.

abs-condo, di and didi, Itum, 3. v. a. to hide.

absens, ntis, *adj.* absent. See absum.

ab-similis, e, *adj.* unlike.

ab-sisto, stīti, stītum, 3. v. n. to stand aloof, to leave off. [*sto*.]

ab-solvo, vi, ūtum, 3. v. a. to loosen from, acquit, discharge: hence, to finish off.

ab-sorbeo, psi, ptum, 2. v. a. to swallow up, absorb.

abs-quē, *prep.* with *all* without.

ABS-TERGEO.

abs-tergeo (go), tersi, tersum, 2 and 3. v. a. to wipe off.
abs-terreo, ul, itum, 2. v. a. to frighten away.

abs-teresus, a, um, part. of abstergeo.

abstinentia, ac, f. self-restraint, abstinence. [teneo.]

abstinens, ntis, part. and adj. abstinent, temperate.

abs-tineo, ul, tentum, 2. trans. to hold back, keep away from: intrans. to abstain, refrain. [teneo.]

abstractus, a, um, part. of abstraho.

abs-trāho, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to draw off, drag away.

abstūli, perf. of aufero.

ab-sum, abful, abesse, irreg. v. to be absent, to be away, at a distance. Proxime abesse, to be at the nearest distance off: paulum abest quin (impers.), there is little wanting but that: used in phrases where we should say in English very nearly or all but.

ab-sūmo, sumps, sumptum, 3. v. a. to take away, consume, spend, kill. Absumi dolore, to pine away, die of grief.

ab-surdus, a, um, adj. out of tune; absurd, foolish.

abundantia, ac, f. abundance, profusion. [unda.]

ab-undo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to overflow with, have abundance of, abound. [unda.]

Abŷla (or Abīla), ac, a mountain, one of the Pillars of Hercules, forming the E. extremity of the African coast of the Fretum Gaditanum.

ac and atque (In general ac is used before consonants, atque before vowels), and. After words signifying likeness, as: aeque ac, as well as; after words denoting unlikeness, than: amicior mihi nullus vivit atque is est, I have no dearer friend living than he is.

ācanthis, idis, f. the thistle-finch, gold-finch.

Acarnānes, um, m. pl. the Acarnanians, a people of Greece.

Acca, ae, f. a woman's name.

ac-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. to come towards, advance, approach, to be added to. Ad negotia, to come to business; huc accedebat, to this was added.

ac-cendo, di, sum, 3. v. a.

ACERRIME.

to set light to, influence, excite. [can = shine.]

accessus, a, um, part. of accendo.

acceptus, a, um, (1) part. of accipio: (2) agreeable, acceptable.

accessus, ūs, m. approach, admittance. [accedo.]

ac-cīdo, idī, 3. v. n. fall at or near, fall upon, happen; accidit, impers. (with Dat.) it happens. [cado.]

accinctus, a, um, part. of accingo.

ac-cingo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to gird on, arm, equip. Accingere se ad (in) or with Dat. to gird oneself for any work, that is, to undertake it.

ac-cio, i, vi, itum, 4. v. a. to call, summon.

ac-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3. v. a. to receive, accept: to treat, deal with, take to oneself, take, get: — verba, &c., to hear, learn, understand. In bonam (malam) partem accipere, to take in good or bad part. [capio.]

accipiter, tris, m. a hawk.

Accius, ii, m. Accius (Roman name).

ac-clāmo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. with Dat. to shout at, either by way of disapprobation or applause, to shout out.

ac-cumbo, cūbul, bitum, 3. v. n. to lie at table, sit at table, lie. [cubo.]

accūrātē, adv. exactly, accurately.

accūrātus, a, um, part. and adj. careful, exact. [curo.]

ac-curro, curri (rarely accucurri), cursum, 3. v. n. to run towards, to come hastily.

accūsatio, ōnis, f. an accusation, blame, complaint. [accuso.]

accūsator, ōris, m. an accuser. [accuso.]

ac-cūso, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to accuse, blame, reproach. [causa.]

acer, m. acris, f. acre, n. adj. sharp, violent, active, eager, brave, vigorous. [ac = sharp.]

acerbē, adv. comp. bius, sup. bisssime, harshly, severely, [acerbus.]

acerbitas, ātis, f. bitterness, harshness, severity. [acerbus.]

acerbus, a, um, adj. bitter, sour, harsh, repulsive. [acer.]

acerrimē, most violently. See acriter.

AD-AMO.

ācervus, i, m. a heap.

ācētum, i, n. vinegar. [ac = sharp.]

Āchaeus, a, um, adj. Achaeans: Achael, m. pl. the Achaeans.

Āchāicus, a, um, adj. Achaeans.

Āchēlōus, i, m. a river in Acarnania.

Āchēron, ntis, m. a river in Tartarus: (2) a river of Epirus.

Āchillēs, is, m. Achilles, a Greek hero at the siege of Troy.

ācidus, a, um, adj. sour: acidum, i, n. and acida, orum, n. pl. sour things, acids. [ac = sharp.]

āciēs, iei, f. (1) the edge, point, sharpness: (2) battle-array, army, battle. Ante aciem, before the line; prima acies, the van. [ac = sharp.]

ācinus, i, m. (also delnum, i, n.) a berry.

acriter, adv. comp. acrius, sup. acerrime, sharply, harshly, vigorously, vehemently. [acer.]

Acrocēraunia, orum, n. and Acroceraunii montes, the Acroceraunian mountains in Epirus.

Acrocōrinthus, i, f. the citadel of Corinth.

Acropōlis, is, f. the citadel of Athens.

Actiācus, a, um, adj. belonging to Actium.

actio, ōnis, f. a deed, action, action at law, indictment, or accusation. Gratularum actio, a thanksgiving. [ago.]

Actium, ii, n. a town in Epirus.

actus, a, um, part. of ago.

ācūleus, i, m. a sling. [acus.]

ācūmen, īnis, n. sharpness, acuteness. [acuo.]

ācus, ūs, f. a needle, a sharp point. Acu pingere, to embroider: rem acu tangere (a proverbial phrase), to hit the nail on the head. [ac = sharp.]

ād, prep. with acc. to, at, by, or near, towards, against, among: with numerals, about, like circa: ad breve tempus, for a short time: habitare ad, to dwell at.

ādāctus, a, um, part. of adigo. [ago.]

ādāmas, antis, m. a diamond (any very hard mineral substance, as iron, steel).

ād-āmo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to love dearly. [amo.]

AD-DICO

ad-dīco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to *adjudge, award, devote*. Of an omen, to be *propitious*.
 additus, a, um, part. of addo.
 ad-do, dīdi, dītum, 3. v. a. to *put on, add, join, annex*.
 ad-dūbīto, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. to *doubt, hesitate*.
 ad-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to *lead on, bring, bring forward, or to draw or bring towards, tighten, prompt, persuade*. In *dubitationem*, to *lead into doubt*.
 adductus, a, um, part. of adduco.
 adēemptus, a, um, part. of adimo.
 ād-ēō, adr. eo, so far, so much, so long, moreover, besides. [s.]
 ād-ēō, ire, īi, itum, 4. v. n. to *go to, approach, enter upon, address, apply to, visit*.
 ādeptus, a, um, part. of adplicor.
 ād-haereo, haesi, haesum, 2. v. n. to *hang upon, cling to, be attached to, stick, adjoin*.
 ād-haeresco, haesi, 3. v. n. to *continue hanging or clinging*. [haereo.]
 ād-hībeo, ūi, itum, 2. v. a. to *employ, use, join, add, apply to*. [habeo.]
 ād-hīnnīo, īvi, itum, 4. v. n. to *reach at or to*.
 ād-hūc, adr. hitherto, as yet. [hic.]
 ād-īgo, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a. to *drive on, urge, contrain*. [ego.]
 ād-īmo, ēmi, emtum, 3. v. a. to *take away, deprive of*. [emo.]
 ād-īpīscor, optus sum, 3. v. dep. to *obtain, acquire*. [apiscor.]
 ādītus, īs, m. an *approach, entrance*. [eo.]
 ād-īcco, ūi, 2. v. n. to *lie near, border on*.
 ād-īcīo, īcīi, iectum, 3. v. a. to *add, annex, apply*. [jacio.]
 ādjūmentum, ī, n. *help, support*. [juvo.]
 ād-jungo, junxi, junctum, 3. v. a. to *join, bind to, fasten on, unite with*.
 adjūtor, ōris, m. a *helper, an assistant*. [juvo.]
 ād-jūvo, jūvi, jūtum, 1. v. a. to *help, aid, assist*.
 Admētus, ī, m. a *king of Phrygia in Thessaly*.
 ād-mīnīstro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to *manage, guide, administer*.

AD-SCRIBO.

admīrātio, ōnis, f. *admiration, astonishment*. [admiror.]
 admīrātor, ōris, m. an *admirer*. [id.]
 ād-mīror, atus sum, 1. v. dep. to *wonder at, admire*.
 ād-misceo, miscui, mistum or mixtum, 2. v. a. to *mix, mingle*.
 admistus or admixtus, a, um, part. of admisceo.
 ād-mitto, misi, missum, 3. v. a. to *admit, grant access*.
 ād-mōdum, adv. *very much, exceedingly, at most, only just; nihil admodum, just nothing, i. e. nothing at all*. [modus.]
 ād-mōneo, ūi, itum, 2. v. a. to *put in mind, warn, admonish*.
 admōtus, a, um, part. of admoveo.
 ād-mōveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. a. to *move on, bring toward, apply, lead, or conduct to*.
 ād-nāto, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to *swim towards*. [no.]
 ādōlescens, ntis, m. a *young man*. [adolesco.]
 ādōlescentia, ae, f. *youth*. [adolescens.]
 ādōlescentūlus, ī, m. a *very young man, a youth*. [id.]
 ād-ōlesco, ēvi, adultum, 3. v. n. to *grow up, increase*.
 ād-ōpērio, ūi, tum, 4. v. a. to *cover up*.
 ādōpertus, a, um, part. of adoperio.
 ādoptio, ōnis, f. *adoption* (the taking of any one in place of a child). [adopto.]
 ād-opto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to *adopt* (to take any one in place of a child).
 ād-ōrior, ortus sum, 4. v. dep. to *approach, attack, undertake*. Blandis verbis adoriri, to *address with smooth (or flattering) words*.
 ād-orno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to *furnish, fit out, adorn*.
 ād-ōro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to *pray to, adore*.
 ādortus, a, um, part. of adorior.
 Adria, ae, m. the *Adriatic Sea*, also called *Mare Adriaticum*.
 Adrūmētum, ī, n. and Adrumetus, ī, m. *Adrumetus, a city in Northern Africa*.
 ād-scēdo. See ascendo.
 ād-scisco (or ascisco), īvi, itum, 3. v. a. to *admit*. [scio.]
 ād-scribo (and a-scribo),

ADVERSUS.

scripsi, scriptum, 3. v. a. to *scribe, impute, add on, enrol*.
 ād-sisto, sisti, 3. v. n. to *stand by, attend to, assist*. [sto.]
 ādspectus, ūs, m. (act.) a *seeing, glance, sight*, (pass.) *visibility, appearance*; (meton.) *the look, countenance*.
 ād-spēro, si, sum, 3. v. a. (spargo), to *scatter, sprinkle, sprinkle upon, besprinkle*. [spargo.]
 adspernor. See aspernor.
 ād-spīcio, exi, ectum, 3. v. a. to *look upon, behold*. [specio.]
 ād-sto, stiti, stitum, 1. v. n. to *stand near, to make one's appearance*.
 ād-sum, adesse, adfui, to *be present, to be ready, to be near, to come*. Adesse alicui to *stand by any one, to help him, to be advocate for*.
 ādūlātio, ōnis, f. *flattering, cringing, flattery*. [adulor.]
 ādūlātor, ōris, m. a *flatterer*. [id.]
 ādūlor, ari, atus sum, 1. v. dep. to *flatter upon, flatter*.
 ādultus, a, um, *grown up*. Aetas adulta, *mature age*. [adolesco.]
 ād-umbro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to *represent* (in outline), *describe*. [umbra.]
 ād-uncus, a, um, *adj. crooked, curved*.
 advectus, a, um, part. of adveho.
 ād-vēho, vxi, vectum, 3. v. a. to *carry to, bring on; pass*. adveho, to *arrive*.
 ād-vēna, ae, m. a *new-comer, a stranger*. [venio.]
 ād-vēnīc, vēni, ventum, 4. v. n. to *come to, arrive, appear, approach*.
 advento, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to *keep coming nearer, to continue advancing*. [advenio.]
 adventus, ūs, m. an *arrival, an approach*. [advenio.]
 adversārius, īi, m. an *opponent, adversary*. [adversus.]
 ād-versor, atus sum, 1. v. dep. to *oppose, resist*. [verto.]
 adversus and adversum, prep. with acc. *against, opposite to*.
 adversus, part. and adj. *turned to, aris, in front of, before, opposed to, unfavourable, adverse*; res *adversae, misfortune, adversity*; valetudo *adversa, sickness*; adversa, n. pl. *adversity*; adverso Marte pugnare, to *fight a losing*

ADVOCATIO.

battle; adverso corpore, with the breast: adversa vulnera, wounds in front, on the breast: ex adverso, over against. [advorto.]

advocatio, ōnis, f. a leading, legal assistance, an assembly of advocates. [advoco.]

advocatus, i, m. an advocate. [id.]

ad-vōco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to summon, call upon.

ad-vōlo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to fly toward, to hasten forward.

Acēus, i, m. king of Aegina, the ancestor of Achilles, Telamon, etc.: after death one of the three judges of Hades.

aedēs, is, f. a temple: aedēs, tum, pl. a house.

aedificatio, ōnis, f. the construction of a house; a building. [aedifico.]

aedificium, i, n. a building, edifice. [id.]

aedifico, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to build. [aedes, facio.]

aedilis, is, m. an aedile (an important magistrate in Rome, who had the care of public works, buildings, and police regulations). [aedes.]

aedilitas, utis, f. the office of a lile.

aedilitius, (vir), a man who has been aedile.

Aegaeus, a, um, adj. Aegaeum Mare, the Aegean Sea, the Archipelago.

Aegates, um, f. pl. the islands called Aegae, near Sicily.

aeger, gra, um, adj. sick, ill, suffering, infirm.

Aegēria, ae, and Egeria, ae, f. a nymph, the wife and instructress of Numa.

aegrē, adv. comp. aegrus, sup. aegerrimē, with difficulty, scarcely, hardly. Aegro ferre, to take amiss, bear with reluctance, dislike. [aeger.]

aegrītūdo, inis, f. sickness, sorrow, grief. [aeger.]

aegrōto, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to be sick. [aeger.]

aegrōtus, a, um, adj. sick.

Aegyptus, i, f. Egypt.

Aelius, i, a Roman Gentile name.

Aemiliānus, i, m. Aemilianus (a surname of Publius Scipio, son of Aemilius Paulus).

Aemilius, i, m. Aemilius.

aemulatio, ōnis, f. rivalry, emulation. [aemulus.]

aemulus, a, um, o ē, rival-

AETHIOPIA.

ling, envious, envious, jealous: aemulus, i, m. (as a sub-t.) a rival.

Aenēas, ar, the Trojan hero, son of Anchises and Venus.

aenēus, a, um, adj. brazen, of copper. [aes.]

Aenos, i, f. Aenos, a town in Thrace.

Aeolis, Idia, f. Aeolis (a district in Asia Minor).

aequalis, m. and f., e, n., adj. equal, like, of the same age. [aequus.]

aequaliter, adv. equally, in like degree. [aequus.]

aequē, adv. equally, just as, in like manner.

Aequi, orum, m. pl. the Aequi, a people of ancient Italy.

aequitas, ūtis, f. fairness, equity. [aequus.]

aequo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to equal, make equal, equalize (usually with acc.). [aequus.]

aequus, a, um, adj. equal, like, fair, equitable, favourable.

Aequus animus, an even mind, calmness of mind, equanimity.

āēr, ēris, m. the air.

aerarium, i, n. a treasury, public funds. [aes.]

aes, aeris, n. brass, copper, money; aes, allenum, debt.

Aeschylus, i, m. a Greek tragic poet.

Aesculāpius, i, m. the god of medicine, son of Apollo and Coronis, deified after death for skill in medicine.

aestas, atr, f. summer.

aestimo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to value: ex, when used with this verb, may be translated according to. Aestimare magni, to set a high value on; maximū, a very high value on. [aes.]

aestivus, a, um, adj. summer-like, belonging to summer:

aestiva, ōrum, n. pl. a summer camp. [aestas.]

aestuo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to be hot, to burn, rage, boil up. [aestus.]

aestuōsus, a, um, adj. very hot, stormy. [aestus.]

aestus, ūs, m. heat, agitation, the swell of the tide, the tide.

aetas, ūtis, f. age, life, time. [contr. of aevitas from aevum.]

aeternum, adv. eternally, for ever.

aeternus, a, um, adj. everlasting, eternal. [aevum.]

Aethiopia, ae, f. Ethiopia, a kingdom in Africa.

AGAMEMNON.

Aethiops, ōpis, m. an Ethiopian.

Aetna, ae, f. Mt. Etna.

aevum, i, n. an age, period of time.

Afer, ra, um, adj. African.

affabilitas, ūtis, f. courtesy, affability. [affari.]

affabrē, adv. skilfully. [faber.]

affectatus, a, um, perf. part. of affecto and affector, choice, select, studied.

affecto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to strive after, aim at. [afficio.]

affectus, a, um, part. of afficio, attacked, weakened.

af-fero, assero, attuli, allatum, 3. v. a. to bring to, produce, cause, to bring as news or information, to announce, allege; vim asserere alicui, to offer violence to any one.

af-ficio, feci, sectum, 3. v. e. to affect, exert an influence, to put into a certain state.

When this verb is used with the abl. of the sub-t., the best English translation is to employ the verb corresponding to that sub-t.: as, gaudio afficere, to gladden; poenā afficere, to punish; inedia afficere, to starve; hostem cladibus afficere, to defeat the enemy; verberibus afficere, to beat; exsilio afficere, to banish; febris affici, to be attacked by fever. [facio.]

af-figo, fixi, fixum, 3. v. a. to fix on, fasten to: cruci, to fasten to a cross, to crucify.

af-finis, m. and f., e, n. adj. related by marriage, concerned in, connected with, implicated in, guilty: affines, pl. relatives.

af-firmo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to affirm, assert, corroborate.

affixus, a, um, part. of affigo.

afflatus, ūs, m. a breath, breeze, blast. [fluo.]

afflictus, a, um, part. of affligo.

af-fligo, i xli, slictum, 3. v. a. to strike, dash down, weaken.

affui, for adful, perf. of adsum.

Afri, orum, m. pl. the Africans.

Africa, ae, f. Africa.

Africānus, a, um, o ē, African; the agnomen of the two most celebrated Scipios.

Africus, a, um, adj. African.

Subs. Africus, i, m. the southwest wind.

Agamemnon, ōnis, m. King

AGATHYEST.

of Mycenae, the generalissimo of the Greeks against Troy.

Agathyrsi, orum, m. the Agathyrsi, a Scythian people.

agē, agite (imperative of ago), well! now then! come on! &c.

agēdum (agē with the participle dum), well! come on! quick! &c.

agellus, l. m. a little field, or piece of ground. [ager]

Agēnor, ōris, m. a king of Phoenicia.

ager, gri, m. a field, ground, district: agri, orum, pl. the country (in opposition to the town).

agger, ōris, m. a wall, dam, dike, mound, rampart. [ad and gero.]

ag-gredior, gressus sum, 3. v. dep. to approach, attack, undertake, solicit. [gradior.]

Agis, idis, m. the name of several Spartan kings.

agitator, ōris, m. a driver. [agito.]

agito, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to put in motion, agitate, drive, design, accomplish, disturb. [ago.]

Aglaia, ae, f. one of the Graces.

agmen, inis, n. the march of an army, an army, host. [ago.]

agnitus, a, um, part. of agnosc-o.

agnosco, nōvi, ultum, 3. v. a. to acknowledge, recognize. [ad and gno-co or no-co.]

agnus, l. m. a lamb.

ago, ōgi, actum, 3. v. a. to do, act, lead, drive, to hold (a levy, &c.), treat, negotiate, confer with, (civil and polit.) to manage a cause or suit; funus, to perform funeral rites, to bury; annum, to be (so many) years old, usually with a numeral adj. specifying the number: diem, to spend the day; bene, to be well; pe-sum agi, to sink; id agere ut, to take care that; id agitur ut, the object is that: often Englished by the verb of the following noun; e. g. agero triumphum, to triumph.

agrarīus, a, um, adj. belonging to the lands, and especially the agrar publicus or public land: lex agraria, a law respecting the division of the public land. [ager.]

agrestis, ri, and f., e. n. adj. belonging to the country, rustic, clownish. [as r.]

ALES.

agricōla, ae, m. a husbandman, farmer. [ager, colo.]

agricultūra, ae, f. husbandry, agriculture. [ager, colo.]

Agrippa, ae, m. Agrippa.

Agigentum, l. n. Agigentum, a town in Sicily.

āhēnus, a, um, (or aēnus), adj. copper or brazen. Ahenum (e. v. as), a brazen pot, a kettle. [aes.]

aiō (defective), to say: ais, ait, aiunt.

Ajax, ācis, m. son of Telamon.

āla, ae, f. a wing, the arm-pit. Subter alas, under the arms.

ālācer, cris, e, adj. lively, brisk, spirited, active, courageous.

ālācritas, ātis, f. alacrity, ardour, joy.

ālāris, m. and f., e. n. adj. belonging to the wings of an army. [ala.]

ālātus, a, um, adj. furnished with wings, winged. [ala.]

Alba, ae, f. Alba, a town in Latium. Mons Albanus, the Alban Mount (the hill upon which Alba stood).

Albani, orum, m. pl. the people of Alba.

Albanus, a, um, adj. belonging to Alba.

Albis, is, m. the Elbe.

Albula, ae, an ancient name of the Tiber.

albus, a, um, adj. white.

Alcestis, idis, f. the daughter of Pelias, and wife of Admetus, king of Therae in Thessaly.

Alcinōus, i, ruler of the Phaeacians in the island of Scheria.

Alcyon (also Halcyon), ōnis, m. usually in pl. Alcyones, Halcyons; a name given to Ceyx and Alcyone after their metamorphosis; Kingfishers.

Alcyōnē (also Halcyone), ōis, f. a daughter of Aeolus; wife of Ceyx.

Alcyonius, a, um, adj. belonging to Alcyon: especially with reference to halcyon days.

ālea, ae, f. a game at hazard, a game at dice.

Alecto, ōis, f. (also Alecto); one of the three Furies.

āles, itis, m. c. bird. [ala.]

AL-LEVO.

Alexander, ōri, m. Alexander, king of Macedon.

Alexandria, ae, f. Alexandria, a city of Egypt.

algeo, si, 2. v. n. to feel cold, to freeze.

ālīas, adv. in another way, at another time, otherwise. [alius.]

ālībī (old dat. of alius) elsewhere alibi—alibi, in one place—in another. [ibi.]

ālīcūbī, e. v. somewhere, anywhere. [alius, qui.]

ālīcundē, adv. from some other place. [ibi.]

ālīceno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to estrange, alienate, set at variance. [alius.]

ālīēnus, a, um, adj. belonging to another, strange, foreign, unsuitable, inimical. [alius.]

ālīmentum, l. n. nourishment, food. [alo.]

ālīō, adv. to some other place, elsewhere. [alius.]

ālīōquī (and āliōquin), adv. otherwise, else, besides. [alius.]

ālīquamdiu, adv. for some time; (of place), for so long a distance. [alius, diu.]

ālīquandō, adv. at some time, once, sometimes, formerly, once on a time, hereafter. [alius.]

ālīquantō, adv. rather, considerably.

ālīquantulum, adv. somewhat, a little. [alius.]

ālīquantum, adv. somewhat considerably; v. l. a tolerably long way. [alius.]

ālīquantus, a, um, adj. some, considerable.

ālīquis, āliqui, qua, quib., and quod, pron. some one, any one. [alius, quis.]

ālīquot (indeclin.), some, several. [alius, quot.]

ālīquoties, adv. several times. [alius, quot.]

ālīter, adv. otherwise, else. [alius.]

ālīus, a, v. d. adj. another, else: nihil aliud nisi or quam, nothing else than: aliud... aliud, one thing... another: longe aliud... aliud, a very different thing from. When the word is repeated, ali... alii, some... others.

ālīlātus, a, um, part. of alfero.

allectus, a, um, part. of allicio.

al-lēvo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to relieve, lighten, refresh.

ALLIA.

Allia, ae, *f.* *Allia*, a river which flows into the Tiber.

al-līcio, lexi, lectum, 3. v. a. to allure, entice. [*lacio*.]

Alliensis, m. and *f.*, e, n. adj. belonging to the *Allia*.

al-līgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to bind, attach, bind up.

al-lōquor, locūtus sum, 3. v. dep. to speak to, address.

al-luo, lul, 3. v. n. to wash against, ripple against.

ālō, alui, altum and altum, 3. v. a. to nourish, sustain, support, maintain, increase, promote, cherish.

Ālōeus, i, m. (trisyll. in nom.): a mythical giant of Thessaly.

Alpes, ium, *f.* the Alps, mountains in Europe.

Alphōus, i, m. the *Alpheus*, a river in Elis, in the Peloponnesus.

Alpinus, a, um, adj. belonging to the Alps. *Mures Alpini*, marmots.

altar, is, and *altāre*, is, n. an altar.

altē, adv. comp. *altius*, sup. *altissimē*, high, on high, deeply.

alter, ēra, ērum, the one (of two), the other; as a numeral, the second. [*altus*.]

altercor, atus sum, 1. v. dep. to dispute, quarrel. [*alter*.]

alternus, a, um, adj. alternate, by turns. *Alternis pedibus*, first on one foot, and then on another. [*alter*.]

Althaea, ae, *f.* the mother of Meleager.

altitudo, inis, *f.* height, depth. [*altus*.]

altiuseulus, a, um, adj. rather high, a little higher than usual. [*altus*.]

altum, i, n. the deep (sea). [*altus*.]

altus, a, um, adj. high, deep, loud. *Altā voce*, with loud voice; *altum silentium*, deep silence.

alumnus, i, m. a nursling, foster-son. [*alo*.]

alveus, i, m. a hollow, the bed of a river, a channel; a hollow vessel, a boat; a gaming-board.

alvus, i, *f.* the belly.

amābilis, m. and *f.*, e, n. adj. that deserves to be loved, amiable.

amantissimus, a, um, sup. of *amans*, pres. part. of *amo*, and as a subs. a lover. Also an

AMPHION.

adj. *Libertatis amantissimus*, very much attached to liberty.

āmārus, a, um, adj. bitter.

Amāzōnēs, um, *f.* the Amazons, a fabulous race of females.

ambiens, entis, part. pres. of *ambio*.

amb-io, ivi (it), itum, 4. v. n. and a. to surround, encompass, canvass, solicit, ask. [*eo*.]

ambitio, ōnis, *f.* ambition. [*ambio*.]

ambitus, a, um, part. of *ambio*.

ambītus, ūs, m. a going round, a circuit, canvassing, bribery. [*ambio*.]

ambo, ae, o, adj. both.

ambulatio, ōnis, *f.* a walk, promenade. [*ambulo*.]

ambūlo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to go about, to walk.

Ambustus, i, m. *Ambustus*.

ām-mens, ntis, adj. senseless, mad. [*a priv* and *mens*.]

ām-mentum, i, n. a strap, thong.

ām-icē, adv. kindly, amicably. [*amicus*.]

ām-icio, leui or ixi (rarely *amicivi*), lectum, 4. v. a. to wrap up, clothe.

ām-icitia, ae, *f.* friendship. [*amicus*.]

ām-ictus, a, um, part. of *amicio*.

ām-icus, i, m. a friend. [*amo*.]

ām-icus, a, um, adj. friendly.

Amīcar, īri, m. *Amīcar*, a Carthaginian name.

ām-issus, a, um, part. of *amitto*.

ā-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. v. a. to lose, dismiss.

Am-mōn (Ham.), ōnis, an Ethiopian deity.

amnis, is, m. a river.

āmo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to love. *Amans allocutus rei*, fond of anything.

ām-oenus, a, um, adj. pleasant, delightful. [*amo*.]

ām-olior, itus, 4. v. dep. to remove, get rid of.

ām-or, ōris, m. love. [*amo*.]

ā-mōveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. a. to move away, put aside.

Amphīnōmus, i, m. *Amphion*.

Amphīōn, ōnis, m. son of Jupiter and Antiope, king of Thebes and husband of Niobe; the builder of the walls of Thebes: said to have caused its stones to obey the sound of his lyre.

ANIMADVERTO.

amphitheatrum, i, n. an amphitheatre.

am-plector, plexus sum, 3. v. dep. to encompass, to embrace. [*plecto* and *am* = *circum*.]

amplexus, ūs, m. an embrace. [*amplector*.]

amplio, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to widen, enlarge. [*amplus*.]

ampliter, adv. amply, abundantly. [*amplus*.]

amplius, adv. (comp. of *amplus*), more, longer.

amplus, a, um, adj. large wide, abundant.

am-pūto, avi, atum, v. a. to cut off, amputate. [*pūto* and *am* = *circum*.]

Āmūlius, i, m. *Amulius* king of Alba.

Amyclae, arum, *f.* *Amyclae*, a town in Laconia.

an, conj. an interrogative word, always used with the second alternative; *utrum ... an*, whether ... or.

Anāpus, i, m. *Anapus*.

Anaxāgōras, ae, m. a Greek philosopher of Clazomene.

ancops, opitis, adj. two-fold, doubtful. [*am* = *circum* and *caput*.]

Anchises, ae, father of Aeneas.

ancile, is, n. a shield (especially the shield said to have fallen from heaven in the reign of Numa. Eleven other shields were made like it).

ancilla, ae, *f.* a maid, a maid-servant.

ancōra (and *anchora*), ae, *f.* an anchor.

Ancus, i, m. *Ancus*.

Andromēda, ae, *f.* a daughter of the Ethiopian king Cepheus and Cassiope, and wife of Perseus.

ango, nxi, 3. v. a. to strangle torment.

anguis, is, c. a snake.

angulus, i, m. a corner an angle.

angustiae, arum, *f.* a narrow place, defile. [*angustus*.]

angustus, a, um, adj. narrow, confined. [*ango*.]

Aniēn, ōnis, m. and *Anio*, ōnis, m. the *Anio*, a river which flows into the Tiber.

ānima, ae, *f.* a breeze, the breath, soul, life.

Animam reddere, to give up the ghost, to die; *animam recipere*, to recover breath, come to oneself.

animadverto, ti, sum, 3. v. a. to turn the mind to, to

ANIMAL.

serre, punish, to inflict capital punishment. [animus, ad-
verto.]

animal, ūlis, n. animal:
terrestre, a land-animal. [ani-
ma.]

animōsus, a, um, adj.
spirited, courageous. [animus.]

ānimus, i, m. spirit, state
of mind, disposition, courage,
soul. Generosus animus, a
noble mind: uno animo, with
one soul, unanimously. In-
tention: animus mihi est and
mihi est in animo, I have a de-
sire, I intend; potens animi,
master of one's feelings.

Anio, v. Anici.
an-necto, nexi and nexui,
nexum, 3. v. a. to tie on, bind
to, annex.

Annibal (and Hannibal),
ŕlis, m. Hannibal, a Cartha-
ginian name.

annōna, ac, f. the yearly
supply of corn, corn, the price
of grain or other food. [annus.]

annūlus, l, m. a ring.
[an = a circle.]

an-nūmēro, avi, atum, 1.
v. a. to reckon, number with,
consider equal to.

an-nuo, ui, ūtum, 3. v. n.
to nod to, nod assent, consent,
approve, grant.

annus, l, m. a year. [an =
a circle.]

annuus, a, um, adj. last-
ing a year, annual. [annus.]

anser, ŕris, m. a goose.

ansērinus, a, um, adj. be-
longing to geese: ova, goose-
eggs. [anser.]

antē, prep. with acc. before,
in presence of: adv. before.

anteā, adv. before, afore-
time. [ante.]

antē-cēdo, cēsi, cēssum, 3.
v. n. to go before.

antē-cello, ui, 3. v. n. to
surpass, excel.

antē-ŕo, ŕvi or ŕi, ŕre, 4. v.
v. to go before, precede, sur-
pass, excel.

antē-pōno, pōsui, pōsitum,
3. v. a. to set before, prefer.

antē-quam, adv. sooner
than, before.

antē-signāni, orum, m.
(Sc. militis.). A chosen body
of Roman soldiers, who fought
round the standards and de-
fended them.

Antīates, tum, m. pl. the
people of Antium.

Antīōnus, l, m. a king of
Macedonia.

AP-PELLO.

Antīōchīa, ac, f. Antioch
(a city in Syria).

Antīōchus, i, m. Antio-
chus, the name of several kings
of Syria.

Antīōpē, es, f. wife of
Lycus, king of Thebes, and mo-
ther of Amphion and Zethus.

antīquitas, ŕtis, f. olden
time, antiquity. [antiquus.]

antīquo, avi, atum, 1. v. a.
to restore a thing to its ancient
state; hence to reject (a law).

antīquus, a, um, adj. old,
ancient. [ante.]

antīstes, ŕtis, m. a high-
priest. [ante, sto.]

Antōnius, ii, m. Antonius.
antrum, l, n. a cave.

ānus, ŕs, f. an old woman.

anxiē, adv. anxiously.

anxius, a, um, adj. anxious,
uneasy.

Apelles, is, m. a celebrated
painter of Cos, in the time of
Alexander the Great.

Apennīnus Mons, the
Apennines, a range of moun-
tains running down the centre
of Italy.

āper, apri, m. a wild boar.

āperio, ŕui, ertum, 4. v. a.
to open, uncover, show, dis-
close, relate (locum, populum,
&c.) lay open, open up, render
accessible.

āpertē, adv. openly, clearly,
plainly.

āpertus, a, um, part. of
aperio, open, manifest.

āpex, ŕcis, m. the top, point,
summit.

Āpis, is, the sacred bull of
Memphis.

āpis, is, f. a bee.

Āpollināris, m. and f., c,
n. adj. belonging to Apollo.

Āpollo, ŕnis, m. the god
Apollo.

Āpollōnia, ac, f. Apollonia.
Āpollōnius, li, m. Apollo-
nus.

appārātus, ŕis, m. a prepa-
ration, equipment, splendour,
 pomp, magnificence: belli, mu-
nitions of war. [apparo.]

ap-pāreo, ui, 2. v. n. to ap-
pear, be manifest: appāret, it
is clear.

appārītor, ŕris, m. a pub-
lic errand. [appareo.]

appellātio, ŕnis, f. a call-
ing by name, a name, title.
[appello.]

ap-pello, avi, atum, 1. v. a.
to call on, address, name. [pel-
lo = speak.]

ARABICUS

ap-pello, pŕll, pulsum, 3.
v. a. and n. to drive to, bring
to land. [pello = drive.]

ap-pendo, di, sum, 3. v. a.
to hang something to another
to weigh.

appensus, a, um, part. of
appendo.

appētens, ntis, part. of ap-
peto, striving after, eager for.

ap-pēto, tŕvi, titum, 3. v. a.
and n. to seek after, attack;
strive for, desire.

Appius, ii, m. Appius.

ap-plaudo, si, sum, 3. v. a.
to applaud, praise.

ap-plīco, avi, atum, and ui,
Itum, 1. v. a. to attach. Se ap-
plicare, to attach, devote one-
self to.

ap-pōno, pōsui, pōsitum, 3.
v. a. to place near, to set be-
fore, serve up (as at table), to
add.

appōsitus, part. of appono.

ap-prēhendo, di, sum, 3.
v. a. to seize, take hold of.

ap-prēhensus, a, um, part
of apprehendo.

ap-prōpinquo, avi, atum,
1. v. n. to approach. [propin-

quus.]

apricus, a, um, adj. sunny,
clear, warm. [aperio.]

aptē, adv. closely, fitly, suit-
ably.

apto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to
fit on, apply, furnish.

aptus, a, um, part. fitted,
attached: (2) suitable.

āpŕd, prep. with acc. at
near, by, with, at the house of
among, before, in the presence
of.

Āpŕlia, ac, f. Apulia a
district in South Italy).

āqua, ac, f. water: aquae,
arum, pl. baths, medicinal
springs.

āquaeductus, ŕis, m. a con-
duit, aqueduct. [aqua, duco.]

āquila, ac, f. an eagle.

āquīlifer, ŕri, m. an eagle-
bearer, standard-bearer, en-
sign. [aquila, fero.]

āquīlo, ŕnis, m. the north
wind.

Aquītānus, l, m. an inha-
bitant of Aquitania (in the
south-west of Gaul).

āra, ac, f. an altar.

Ārābia, ac, a country of
Western Asia (divided into A.
Petrea, A. Deserta, and A.
Felix).

Ārābicus, a, um, adj
Arabian.

ARAB.

Arabs, *ābis*, *m.* an Arab.
arbiter, *tri*, *m.* a witness, an umpire, judge.

arbitrium, *i*, *n.* a judgment, decision, witness, [arbiter.]

arbitror, *atus sum*, *v. dep.* to think, judge, testify. [arbiter.]

arbor, *ōris*, *f.* a tree.

arca, *ae*, *f.* a chest.

Arcadia, *ae*, *f.* Arcadia (a district in the Peloponnesus).

arceo, *ui*, *itum*, 2. *v. a.* to shut up, keep off.

arcessitus, *a*, *um*, *part.* of *arcesso*.

arcesso, (or *accerso*), *ivi*, *itum*, 3. *v. a.* to send for, call, summon.

Archelaus, *i*, *m.* a king of Macedonia, son of Perdiccas, and friend of Euripides.

Acherusia, *ae*, a lake in Epirus.

Archias, *ae*, a Heracled of Corinth, who founded Syracuse.

Archimedes, *is*, *m.* Archimedes (a celebrated mathematician at Syracuse).

architectus, *i*, *m.* a master-builder, architect.

Archytas, *ae*, *m.* a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum, a friend of Plato.

arctē, *adv.* comp. *arctius*, *sup.* *arctissimē*, closely.

arctus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* close, narrow, confined.

arcus, *ūs*, *m.* a bow, arch: triumphal, a triumphal arch.

Ardea, *ae*, *f.* Ardea (a town of the Rutuli).

ardens, *ntis*, *part.* of *ardeo*, burning, ardent.

ardenter, *adv.* vividly, eagerly. [ardens.]

ardeo, *arisi*, *arsum*, 2. *v. n.* to burn, glow, be on fire.

ardor, *ōris*, *m.* heat, fire, ardor, eagerness. [ardeo.]

arduus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* steep, lofty.

ārena, *ae*, *f.* (also *arenne*, *arum*), sand, the place of combat (covered with sand) in the amphitheatre, the arena.

ārēnōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* sandy. [arena.]

Arēthūsa, *ae*, *f.* Arethusa, the name of a fountain at Syracuse.

argentaria, *ae* (sc. *taberna*), *f.* a banking-house, a bank: (sc. *ars*) the trade of a money-changer. [argentum.]

argenteus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* of

ARTIFEX.

silver, made of silver. [argentum.]

argentum, *i*, *n.* silver, money.

Argivus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Argive, of Argos.

Argivi, *orum*, *m.* the Argives (people of Argos and Argolis in the Peloponnesus).

Argonauta, *ae*, *m.* an Argonaut (a name given to the heroes who accompanied Jason in the ship Argo in search of the golden fleece).

Argos, *i*, *n.* Argos, a town in the Peloponnesus. Used also in the plur. *Argi*, *orum*, *m.*

argumentum, *i*, *n.* an argument, proof. [arguo.]

arguo, *ui*, *itum*, 3. *v. a.* to show, make clear, charge, convict.

aridus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* dry. [argeo.]

Ariminum, *i*, *n.* Ariminum (a town in Italy).

Aristippus, *i*, *m.* a philosopher of Cyrene, a disciple of Socrates.

Aristotēles, *is*, a philosopher born at Stagira, B.C. 381.

arma, *orum*, *n.* arms, weapons, war, soldiers.

armamentarium, *i*, *n.* an arsenal, armoury. [arma.]

armatus, *i*, *m.* an armed man. Properly *part. pass.* of *armo*.

Armēnia, *ae*, *f.* Armenia (a kingdom in Asia).

Armēnius, *is*, *m.* an Armenian.

amentum, *i*, *n.* a herd.

armilla, *ae*, *f.* an armlet, bracelet. [armus.]

armo, *avi*, *atum*, 1. *v. a.* to arm, furnish with weapons. [arma.]

āro, *avi*, *atum*, 1. *v. a.* to plough, till.

Arpinum, *i*, *n.* Arpinum (a town in Latium).

arreptus, *a*, *um*, *part.* of *arripio*.

ar-rīpio, *rīpul*, *reptum*, 3. *v. a.* to seize upon, draw to oneself. [rāpio.]

arrogans, *ntis*, *part.* of *arogo*, assuming, arrogant.

ar-rōgo, *avi*, *atum*, 1. *v. a.* to claim, assume, arrogate.

ars, *artis*, *f.* skill, art. *Ars scribendi*, the art of writing; *artes*, cunning.

Artemisia, *ae*, *f.* wife of Mausolus, king of Caria.

artifex, *icis*, *m.* a skilled

ASSUTUS.

workman, an artificer, artist. [ars, facio.]

artūs, *uum*, *m. pl.* the limbs, members.

arundo, *inis*, *f.* a reed.

Aruns, *ntis*, a son of Turnus the Proud.

arx, *cis*, *f.* a citadel.

as, *assis*, *m.* a pound, a small coin.

Ascānīus, *is*, son of Aeneas.

a-scāndo, *di*, *sum*, 3. *v. n.* to climb up, ascend. [scando.]

a-scribo. See *adscribo*.

Asdrūbal, *is*, *m.* Asdrubal, a Carthaginian name.

Asia, *ae*, *f.* Asia.

Asiāticus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Asiatic (the agnomen of I. Scipio).

āsīnus, *i*, *m.* an ass.

asper, *ēra*, *ērum*, rough, harsh, rugged.

aspergo. See *adspergo*.

asperitas, *ūtis*, *f.* roughness, harshness, asperity. [asper.]

asperor, *atus sum*, 1. *v. dep.* to spurn, despise. [ab and sperno.]

aspersus, *a*, *um*, *part.* of *aspergo*.

a-spicio. See *adspecio*.

aspis, *idis*, *f.* an asp, viper.

assēcutus, *a*, *um*, *part.* of *assequor*.

assentatio, *ōnis*, *f.* flattery, adulation. [assentor.]

as-sēquor, *secutus sum*, 3. *v. dep.* to overtake, attain.

as-servo, *avi*, *atum*, 1. *v. a.* to keep, preserve, guard, observe.

as-sīdeo, *sēdi*, *sessum*, 2. *v. n.* to sit down, sit near. [sedeo.]

as-sīdo, *sēdi*, *sessum*, 3. *v. n.* to sit down, seat oneself.

assīdūitas, *ūtis*, *f.* industry. *Assīdūitas laboris*, continuity of labour. [sedeo.]

as-sīgno, *avi*, *atum*, 1. *v. a.* to mark out, assign, ascribe. [signum.]

assue-facio, *feci*, *factum*, 3. *v. a.* to habituate, accustom. [assuesco, facio.]

as-sūmo, *sumpsi*, *sumptum*, 3. *v. a.* to take up, adopt, receive.

assumptus, *a*, *um*, *part.* of *assumo*.

as-surgō, *surrexi*, *surrectum*, 3. *v. n.* to rise up, stand up.

assūtus (and *adsūtus*), *a*, *um*, *part.* of *assuo* (adsuo), sewn on.

ASTRONOMIA.

astronōmia, ac. f. *astro-*
nomy.
astūtia, ac. f. *sliness*,
craft. [astutus.]
astutus, a, um, adj. *sl.*,
crafty. [astus, craft.]
asylum, i, n. a *refuge*,
asylum.
at, conj. *but, yet, at last*.
Atalanta, ac. f. *daughter*
of King Schoeneus, in Boeotia,
celebrated for her beauty and
swiftness in running.
Athēnæ, erum, f. pl.
Athenæ.
Athēniensis, i, m. an
Athenian.
Atēsis, is, ri. *the Adige*
(a river in Northern Italy).
Attilius, ii, m. *Attilius*.
Atlanticus, a, um, adj.
Atlantic, Mare Atlanticum,
the Atlantic Ocean.
Atlas, antis, m. *a king of*
Mauritania; *changed into Mt.*
Atlas and said to have borne
the heavens upon his shoulders.
atque, conj. *and*. See *ac*.
atqui, conj. *but, but yet*,
nevertheless.
atrium, ii, n. a *hall*, *vesti-*
bulæ, entrance-room.
atrociter, adj. *savagely, se-*
verely. [atrox.]
Atropōs, i, f. *one of the*
Three Fates.
atrox, ōcis, adj. *savage*,
ferce, severe.
Attalus, i, ri. *Attalus*.
at-tendo, di, tum, 3. v. a. *to*
bend, direct towards. Animum
attendi re, to bend the mind.
attentē, adv. *attentively*,
carefully. [attentus.]
attentus, a, um, part. of
attendo, attentive.
at-tero, tri, tritum, 3. v. a.
to wear away, weaken, destroy.
Atritis fluctibus, washed away
by the waves.
Atthis, illis, f. *a name for*
Attica.
Attica, ac. f. *Attica* (a district
in Greece).
Atticus, a, um, adj. *Attic*.
at-tineo (from *ad* and *to-*
neo), tui, tentum, 2. v. a. *and*
to belong.
attinet, impers. *it belongs*.
Memore nihil attinet, it is of
no consequence to mention.
at-tingo, tui, tactum, 3. v. a.
to touch, reach, arrive at,
be near, border upon. [tango.]
at-tollo, (no *perf.* or *sup.*),
3. v. a. *to lift up, elevate*.

AUREUS.

attonitus, a, um, part. of
attono, thunderstruck, amazed.
at-tōno, ul, itum, 1. v. a. *to*
thunder at, stupify.
at-trāho, xi, ctum, 3. v. a.
to draw towards, attract.
attribuo, ul, ūtum, 3. v. a.
to attribute, ascribe, assign.
at-tritus, a, um, part. of
attero.
attūli, *perf.* of *affero*.
auctor, ōris, m. a *founder*,
riaker, author, one who advises,
or suggests. [augeo.]
auctoritas, ātis, f. *author-*
ity, power, dignity, influence.
[auctor.]
aucus, a, um, part. of
augreo.
aucupium, ii, n. *bird-catch-*
ing, fowling. [avis, capto.]
audācia, ac, f. *boldness*,
[audax.]
audactēr, comp. *audācius*,
sup. audācissimē, adv. boldly.
audax, ācis, adj. *bold*. [au-*deo*.]
audeo, ausus sum, 2. v. a.
and n. to dare, venture.
audio, i, itum, 4. v. a. *to*
hear, listen. Dicto audientem
esse alicui, to obey any one.
auditus, ūs, m. a *hearing*.
[audio.]
au-fero, abstulī, ablātum,
v. a. *to bear, take, or snatch*
away, carry off. [ab, fero.]
au-fugio, fūgi, fugitum, 3.
v. n. *to flee away*. [ab, fugio.]
augeo, auxi, ctum, 2. v. a.
to increase, enlarge.
augur, ūris, m. an *augur*
(a priest among the Romans,
who foretold the future by ob-
serving the flight of birds and
other appearances). [avis.]
augurium, ii, n. *observa-*
tion of the flight of birds, a
prophecy, augury. [augur.]
augustus, a, um, adj. *sa-*
cred, holy, *august*.
Augustus, i, m. *Augustus*
(a surname of the Roman em-
perors): (2) the month of Au-
gust.
aula, ac, f. a *court, palace*.
aulæum, i, n. a *curtain*,
tapestry.
Aulis, illis, f. a *port in Boe-*
otia, from which the Greek fleet
set sail to Troy.
Aulus, i, m. *Aulus* (a Roman
praenomen).
aureatus, a, um, part. of
auro, gilded, golden. [aurum.]
aureus, a, um, adj. *golden*,
[aurum.]

AXENUS.

auriga, ac, m. a *driver, char-*
rioter. [aurea = bridle, ago.]
aurigatio, ōnis, f. *the driv-*
ing of a chariot.
auris, is, f. *the ear*.
aurum, i, n. *gold*.
auspiciū, ii, n. an *omen*
taken from the watching of
birds, an auspice. [avis, spe-*cio*.]
aut, conj. *or*. When re-
peated, aut . . . aut, either
. . . or.
autem, conj. *but, however*.
autumnus, i, m. *autumn*
[augeo.]
auxiliāris, m. and f., e, n.
adj. helping, auxiliary. Auxi-
liares milites, auxiliary troops.
[auxilium.]
auxilium, ii, n. *help, aid*
[augeo.]
āvaritia, ac, f. *greediness*,
avarice. [avarus.]
āvarus, a, um, adj. *greedy*.
āvē, imper. of *aveo, hail!*
farewell!
ā-vēho, vext, vectum, 3. v.
a. *to carry away*.
ā-vello, velli (or *vulsi*),
vulsū, 3. v. a. *to pull or tear*
away, pluck off.
Aventinus mons, *one of*
the seven hills of Rome.
āveo, 2. defective v. n. *to*
long for, desire.
āversatus, a, um, part. of
aversor, shunning, avoiding.
āversor, atus, 1. v. dep. *to*
turn oneself away: with acc.
to turn oneself away from, re-
pulse.
āversus, a, um, part. of
averto, turned away, opposed,
hostile. *Aversa pars, the back*
part, the remote part.
ā-vertō, ti, sum, 3. v. a. *to*
turn away, divert, to divert
from a course of action.
āvicula, ac, f. a *little bird*.
[avis.]
āvidē, adv. *eagerly, greedily*.
āvidus, a, um, a *ly dec. ave*,
eager, greedy. [aveo.]
āvis, is, f. a *bird*.
ā-vōco, avi, atum, 1. v. a.
to call away, withdraw.
ā-vōlo, avi, aturi, 1. v. n. *to*
fly away.
āvulsus, a, um, part. of
avello.
āvunculus, i, ri. an *uncle*
(mother's brother). [avus.]
āvus, i, ri. a *grandfather*.
Axenus Pontus, *another*
name for the Pontus Euxinus
or Black Sea.

BACCHION.

B

Bābŷlōn, ōnis, *f.* *Babylon*.
Bābŷlōnia, ae, *f.* *Babylonia* (a district in Asia).
bacca, ae, *f.* a berry.
Baccha, ae, *f.* (usu. in plur.), a Bacchante or Bacchanal.
Bacchus, i, m. *Bacchus* (the name of a god).
Bactria (or -lāna), ae, *f.* *Bactria* (a district in Asia).
Bactriānus, a, um, *adj.* *Bactrian*.
bācūlum, i, n. (and baculus, i, m.), a stick.
Baetica, ae, *f.* *Baetica* (a district in Spain).
Baetis, is, m. acc. *Baetim*, abl. *Baeti*, the name of a river in Spain, now the *Guadaluquivir*.
Bagrāda, ae, m. the name of a river in the territory of Carthage.
ballista, ae, *f.* a large military engine for throwing stones.
balneum, i, n. a bath.
balteus, i, m. a belt, sword-belt.
Balticus, a, um, *adj.* *Baltic*. Mare *Balticum*, the *Baltic Sea*.
barba, ae, *f.* a beard.
barbārus, a, um, *adj.* foreign, strange, rude, barbarous: *barbari*, m. pl. foreigners, barbarians (a name applied by the Greeks and Romans to men of other nations).
Batauium, i, n. and *Batavia*, ae, *f.* *Batavia*, (a district on the Lower Rhine, now *Holland*).
Bātāvus, (or *Bītāvus*), a, um, *adj.* *Batavian*. Ager *Bata-vus*, the land of the *Batavians*.
beatitudo, inis, *f.* happiness. [beatus.]
beātus, a, um, *adj.* happy, blessed.
Behrycia, ae, *f.* [a district in Asia Minor].
Belga, ae, m. a Belgian (an inhabitant of Belgium in Gaul).
bellicōsus, a, um, *adj.* fond of war, warlike. [bellum.]
bellicum, i, n. a signal for march, or the attack. [bellum.]
bellicus, a, um, *adj.* warlike. [bellum.]
belligēro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to wage war. [bellum, gero.]

BONUS.

bello, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to wage war. [bellum.]
Bellōna, ae, *f.* the goddess of war.
bellua, ae, *f.* a beast, especially a large beast, monster (sometimes applied to men as a term of reproach).
bellum, i, n. war.
Bēlus, i, an ancient king of Egypt.
bēnē, adv. comp. *mellius*, sup. *optimē*, well, beautifully, prosperously. Bene pugnare, to fight successfully. [bonus.]
bēnēficiūm, ii, n. a kindness, favour, benefit. [bene, facio.]
bēnēvolēntia, ae, *f.* goodwill, kindness, friendship. [bene, volo.]
bēnignē, adv. kindly, generously.
bēnignus, a, um, *adj.* kind, wild, generous. [bene and gr̃s, root of gigno.]
bestia, ae, *f.* a beast.
Bias, antis, m. one of the seven wise men of Greece.
bibliōthēca, ae, *f.* a library.
bibo, bibi, 3. v. a. to drink, drain, absorb: *colorem*, to absorb a colour.
Bibūlus, i, m. *Ribulus*.
biduum, i, n. a space of two days. [bis, dies.]
biennium, ii, n. a space of two years. [bis, annus.]
bifrons, ontis, *adj.* with two foreheads or faces.
binī, ae, a, pl. *adj.* two apiece, two, two at a time. [bis.]
bipes, edis, *adj.* two-footed. [bis, pes.]
bis, adv. twice.
Bithŷnia, ae, *f.* *Bithynia* (a province in Asia Minor).
blandior, itus sum, 4. dep. v. a. to flatter, soothe, pet, caress (with dat.).
blanditiæ, arum, and *blandities*, ei, *f.* flattery, blandishment. [blandus.]
blandus, a, um, *adj.* fondling, flattering, kind, agreeable.
Blosius, ii, m. *Blosius*.
Bocchus, i, m. *Bocchia*.
Bocōtia, ae, *f.* *Bocotia* (a district in Greece).
bōnitas, atis, *f.* goodness, worth, kindness. [bonus.]
bōnum, i, n. See *bonus*.
bōnus, a, um, *adj.*, comp. *mellor*, sup. *optimus*, good,

CADMIUS.

right, brave, gallant (opp. to *ignavus*): *bonum*, n. a good: *bona*, n. pl. goods, property: *boni*, m. pl. good men, well-disposed men.
bōreālis, m. and *f.*, e, n. *adj.* northern. [Boreas.]
Bōrysthēnes, is, m. the *Borysthenes* (a river in Sarmatia, now called the *Dniester*).
Bōrysthēnis, idis, *f.* the name of a town on the *Borysthenes*.
bōs, bōvis, c. an ox, cow. boves, pl. kine, cattle.
Bospōrus, i, m. the *Bosporus*, now called the *Straits of Constantinople*.
brāchium, ii, n. an arm.
brēvi, adv. in a short time.
brēvis, m. and *f.*, e, n. *adj.* short, brief.
brēvitas, atis, *f.* shortness, brevity. [brevis.]
brēviter, adv. shortly, briefly.
Brigantia, ae, *f.* the modern *Bregenz* in the *Tyrol*.
Britannia, ae, *f.* *Britain*.
Britannicum Mare, the *British Channel*.
Britannus, i, m. a Briton.
brūma, ae, *f.* the shortest day, the winter, the winter solstice.
Brundisium or *Brundisium*, ii, n. *Brundisium* (a town in Southern Italy).
Bruttii, iōrum, m. the *Bruttii* (the inhabitants of a district in Italy).
Brūtus, i, m. *Brutus*.
Bucēphālus, i, m. the name of a horse belonging to Alexander the Great.
bullā, ae, *f.* a boss, knob (a boss worn upon the neck by Roman children).
buxēus, ea, eum, *adj.* of box-wood, of the colour of box-wood, ashy grey.
Byzantium, ii, n. *Byzantium* (a city now called *Constantinople*).

C

C, Before proper names this letter stands for *Calus*.
Cābira, ōrum, n. the name of a town in Pontus.
cācūmen, inis, n. a top, peak.
cādāvēr, ēris, n. a corpse. [cado.]
Cadmus, i, m. son of *Ag-*

CADO.

cas, king of Ithacians: said to have found the Phoenician alphabet into Greece.

cado, cado, casum, 3. n. n. to fall, happen.

caduceator, cas, m. a herald. [caduceus]

caduceus, i, m. and caducrum, i, n. a wand or staff, carried by heralds and Mercury.

Caecubum, i, n. the name of a district in Latium.

Caecubus, a, um, a ly. Caecuban.

caecus, a, um, a ly. blind, hidden.

caedes, is, f. slaughter, bloodshed.

caedo, cado, casum, 3. n. a. to cut, strike, slay, kill.

Caelius, i, m. Caellus.

caelo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to engrave, carve. Columnae caelatae, columns sculptured or ornamented.

caelum, v. corum.

caepo, n. indecl. an onion.

caerimonia, ae, f. ceremony, a sacred rite.

Caesar, Arix, m. Caesar.

caesaries, ei, f. a head of hair.

caestus, tr, m. a boxing-glove (a strap of bull's hide to which balls of lead or iron were fastened.) [caedi]

caesus, a, um, part. of caedo.

caeteri. See ceteri.

Caius, i, m. Caius, a Roman praenomen.

Calais, is, m. a son of Boreas or a wind.

calamitas, is, f. damage, ruination, calamity.

calamus, i, m. a reed, pen.

calathiscus, i, m. a wicker basket.

Calatinus, i, m. Calatinus.

calcar, aris, n. a spur.

calceamentum, i, n. a shoe. [calceus]

calceus, i, m. a shoe, half-boots.

calo-facio, fed, factum, 3. v. a. to make warm, to heat. [calo, facio]

calendae, arum, f. the Calends (the first day of the Roman month).

calidus, a, um, adj. warm, hot. [calco]

caligo, is, f. a mist, darkness.

callidus, a, um, a ly. shrewd, crafty, expert, shifful. [calco]

CAPILLUS.

Calliope, is, f. the Muse of epic poetry.

calor, oris, m. warmth, heat. [calco]

Calpae, is, f. and Calpa, ae, a promontory in Spain, one of the pillars of Hercules, now Gibraltar.

Calpurnius, ii, m. Calpurnius.

calvitium, ii, n. baldness. [calvus]

calvus, a, um, adj. bald.

Calvdonius, a, um, adj. Calvdonian; belonging to Calvdon in Aetolia.

camelus, i, a. a camel.

Camillus, i, m. Camillus.

Campania, ae, f. Campania (a district in Italy).

Campanus, a, um, adj. Campanian.

campester, m. and f., tris, e, n. a ly. belonging to the fields or plains, even, level. [campus]

campus, i, m. a plain, a field.

cancer, cri, m. a crab.

candidatus, a, um, adj. clothed in white. [candidus]

candidatus, i, m. a candidate for office. [candidus]

candidus, a, um, adj. white, bright. [candeo]

candor, oris, m. whiteness, brightness, brilliancy. [candeo]

Caninius, ii, m. Caninius.

canis, is, a. a dog, hound.

Cannae, arum, f. Cannae (a town in Apulia, in Southern Italy).

Cannensis, m. and f., e, n. adj. belonging to Cannae.

cano, cecini, cantum, 3. v. a. to sing, rehearse, celebrate, play on an instrument, blow. Tubicen cecinit, the trumpeter blew, gave the signal.

cantharus, i, m. a pitcher, can, tankard, a spot under the tongue of the Egyptian god Isis.

Cantium, i, a district of Britain; nearly the same as the modern Kent, but included Londinium.

canto, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. to sing, rehearse. [cano]

cantus, us, m. a song, a performance upon an instrument. Galli cantus, the cock's crow. [cano]

Canusium, ii, n. Canusium (an ancient town in Apulia, in Southern Italy).

capillus, i, m. the hair of the head

CARPENTUM.

capio, cepi, captum, 3. v. a. to take, capture, seize, cultivate; receive, gain, occupy choice: urbem, to take a city: cibum, to take food: somnum, to sleep: praedum, to take booty. con-illium, to adopt a plan.

capitalis, m. and f., e, n. adj. relating to the head, to life, capital: capitale odium, deadly hatred: crimen, a capital accusation: also without crimen, a charge involving loss of life. [caput]

Capitolinus, a, um, a ly. relating to the Capitol, Capitoline. [Capitolium]

Capitolium, ii, n. the Capitol (the citadel of Rome with its buildings and temples one of the seven hills of Rome).

capra, ae, f. a she-goat.

capripes, pedis, adj. goat-footed. [caper, pes]

captivus, a, um, adj. captured, conquered. [capio]

captivus, i, m. a prisoner [capio]

capto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to catch at, strive after: anguria, to wait for auguries. [capio]

captus, a, um, part. of capio.

Capua, ae, f. Capua (the chief city of Campania in Italy).

capulus, i, m. (and capulum, i, n.) a handle, hilt. [capio]

caput, itis, n. the head, life, top, main thing, end, the capital, chief part. Caput devovere, to devote oneself to death: capitis damnare, to condemn to death: capitis absolvere, to acquit of the capital charge: praecipua capita, the chief joints.

Car, is, a Carian.

carbo, onis, m. charcoal, coal.

Carbo, onis, Cn. Papirius Carbo, one of the leaders of the Marian party.

carbōnarius, ii, m. a charcoal-seller, coal-dealer. [carbo]

carcer, oris, m. a prison.

careo, ui, 2. v. n. (with cui) to be without, free from, want.

Caria, ae, f. Caria (a district in Asia Minor).

carrica, ae, f. a dried fig.

carmen, inis, n. a song, lay, poem.

carnifex, is, m. a hangman, executioner. [caro, neco]

caro, carnis, f. flesh.

carpentum, i, n. a waggon chariot.

CARPO.

carpo, psi, plum, 3. v. a. to pluck, gather, tear away, slander, revile, harass.

Carrae, arum, f. Carrae (a town in Mesopotamia).

Carthāgo, inis, f. Carthage, in Africa. Carthago nova, S.E. of Spain, founded by the Carthaginians (Cartagena).

Carthāginiensis, is, m. a Carthaginian.

cārus, a, um, adj. dear, beloved, precious, costly.

cāsa, ae, f. a hut, cottage.

Caeca, P. Servilius Caeca, one of Caesar's assassins.

cāseus, i, m. a cheese.

Cāsilinātes, um, m. the inhabitants of Cāsilinum.

Cāsilinum, i, n. Cāsilinum (a town in Campania, in Italy).

Cassander, ri, Cassander, son of Antipater.

Cassiope, es, f. and Cassiopea, ae, f. Cassiopea, wife of Cepheus and mother of Andromeda.

Cassius, ii, m. Cassius.

Castālius, a, um, adj. Castalian. Fons Castilius, the Castalian fount (on Mount Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses).

castellum, i, n. a castle, fort. [castra.]

castigo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to chastise, punish.

Castor, ōris, m. brother of Pollux: famous for his mastery of horses.

castra, orum, n. pl. a camp: ponere, to pitch a camp.

cāsus, ūs, m. an event, chance, accident, misfortune, fall, overthrow. Fortunae casus, an accident of fortune. [cado.]

Cātābathmus, i, m. the name of a district in Africa.

Cātāna, ae, f. Catana (a town in Sicily).

Cātānensis, is, c. an inhabitant of Catana.

cātella, ae, f. a small chain. [catena:] (2) a little dog. [catulus.]

cātēna, ae, f. a chain.

Cātilina, ae, m. Catiline.

Cātō, ōnis, m. Cato.

cātulus, i, m. a young dog, whelp. [canis.]

Cātulus, i, m. Catulus.

Caucāsus, i, m. Caucasus (a mountain chain in Asia).

cauda, ae, f. a tail.

caudex (codex), icis, m. the trunk of a tree, a stock: (2) a book.

CILLO.

Caudinus, a, um, adj. belonging to Caudium, Caudine. Fauces Caudinae, the Caudine pass.

caulae, arum, f. a stall, sheepfold.

causa, ae, f. a cause, reason. Causam reddere, to give a reason: quam ob causam, for what reason: mea causā, for my sake:

in causa esse, to be guilty of: (2) a cause, suit, legal process: causam habere cum aliquo, to have a law-suit with any one: causam dicere, to plead.

causor, ātus sum, 1. v. dep. to plead, give a reason, pretend. [causa.]

cautes, is, f. a rock.

cautus, a, um, part. of caveo and adj. wary, cautious.

cāvea, ae, f. a cage, coop, prison. [cavus.]

cāveo, cūvi, cautum, 2. v. n. to beware. Cavere ab aliquo and cavere aliquem, to be on one's guard against any man.

cāverna, ae, f. a hollow, hole, cave, cavern. [cavus.]

cāvus, a, um, adj. hollow.

cēcidī, perf. of cado.

cēcidī, perf. of cado.

Cecropia, ae, f. a name given to the citadel of Athens, built by Cecrops.

Cecrops, ōpis, m. Cecrops (an ancient king of Athens).

cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. and a. to go, depart, yield, give up, grant, give way, lose ground, to turn out, have some result: (bene) to succeed: (parum) to fail: alicui, to give place to any one.

cēlēbrātus, a, um, part. of celebros, frequented, celebrated, glorious.

cēlēber, bris, e, adj. frequented, crowded, celebrated, glorious. [creber.]

cēlēbritas, ātis, f. a course, fame, renown. [celeber.]

cēlēbro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to frequent, resort to, celebrate, praise. [celeber.]

cēler, ēris, e, adj. swift, quick, speedy.

cēlere, more commonly celeriter, q. v.

cēlērītas, ātis, f. swiftness, quickness, speed. [celer.]

cēlērīter, adv. comp. celerius. sup. celerimē, quickly.

cēlērīuscūlē, adv. somewhat too quickly. [celer.]

cēlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. (with a double acc.) to hide, conceal.

CERTUS.

Celta, ae, m. a Celt, a Gaul. Celtibēri, orum, m. the Celtiberians (a people in Spain).

censeo, ui, 2. v. a. to estimate, value, think, believe: inter, to reckon among.

censor, ōris, m. a censor (a Roman magistrate who presided over the rating of the citizens). [censeo.]

censorius, a, um, adj. censorian, pertaining to a censor. [censor.]

censorius, il, m. one who has been censor. [censor.]

censūra, ae, f. the censorship, the office of censor. [censor.]

census, ūs, m. an estimate, a rating (of citizens), a census. [censeo.]

centēni, ae, a, pl. adj. a hundred each, a hundred. [centum.]

centēsīmus, a, um, adj. the hundredth. [centum.]

centies, adv. a hundred times. [centum.]

centum, indecl. a hundred

centūria, ae, f. a division of one hundred, a century, company. [centum.]

centuriātus, a, um, perf. part. of centurio, to divide into centuries.

centūrio, ōnis, m. the commander of a century, a centurion. [centum.]

cēpi, perf. of capio.

Cephalēnia, ae, Cephalenia (an island in the Ionian sea, now Cephalonia).

cēra, ae, f. v. az.

Cerberus, i, m. Cerberus.

Cercasōrum, i, n. the name of a town in Egypt.

cēreālis, m. and f. e, n. adj. pertaining to Ceres, cereal.

cērebrum, i, n. the brain.

Cēres, Cērēris, f. the goddess Ceres.

cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3. v. a. to see, discriminate, determine.

certāmen, inis, n. a contest, combat. [certo.]

certātīm, adv. with contest, emulously, earnestly, eagerly. [certo.]

certē, adv. certainly, really, at least.

certo, adv. certainly, surely.

certo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to contend, strive, emulate, vie with.

certus, a, um, adj. certain, sure, faithful, settled, fixed. Certiorem facere aliquem, to inform any one. [cerno.]

CIRCA.

cerua. *ae. f. a hind, doe, deer.*
ceruinus. *a. um, adj. pertaining to deer. Ungulae ceruinae, stag's hoofs. [cervus.]*
cervix. *is, f. the neck. Cervix peninsulæ, an isthmus.*
cervus. *i. m. a stag, deer.*
cessator. *is, m. a loiterer, idler. [cesso.]*
cessi. *perf. of cedo.*
cesso. *avi, atum, i. v. n. to leave off delay, loiter, be idle. [cedo.]*
ceteri. *a. a. pl. adj. the rest.*
ceterum. *adv. for the rest, otherwise, but. [ceteri.]*
cetus. *i. m. (and cetos, n. cetæ, n. pl.) a large sea-fish, whale.*
Cerx. *is, m. husband of Alcyonæ. See Alcyonæ.*
Chalcædon. *is, f. Chalcedon (a town in Bithynia).*
Chalcis. *is, f. Chalcis (a town in Eubœa).*
Chaldæa. *ae. f. Chaldaea (a district in Asia).*
Chaldæus. *a, um, adj. Chaldean.*
Chæron. *ontis, m. the ferryman of the Styr.*
charta. *ae. f. paper.*
Chersiphron. *m. an architect who built the temple of Diana at Ephesus.*
Chersonesus. *i. f. the Chersonese (a peninsula of Thrace).*
Chii. *orum, m. the Chians (inhabitants of Chios, an island in the Aegean sea).*
chlams. *is, f. a cloak, mantle.*
Christus. *i. m. Christ.*
Christianus. *a, um, Christian.*
Chrysogonus. *i. m. Chrysogonus.*
cibus. *i. m. food, meat, nourishment.*
cicatrix. *is, f. a scar.*
ciccr. *is, n. the click-pea, rattle.*
Cicero. *is, m. Cicero.*
ciconia. *ae. f. a stork.*
Cilicia. *ae. f. Cilicia (a province in Asia Minor).*
Cimbri. *orum, m. the Cimbri.*
Cimbricus. *a, um, adj. Cimbrian.*
Cinnamatus. *i. m. Cinnamon.*
cinctus. *a, um, part. of cingere.*
Cincas. *ae. m. Cincas.*

CIRCUM-SEDEO.

cingo. *nxl, actum, 3. v. a. to gird, encircle, crown, surround, inclose, beleague.*
cinnamum. *i. n. cinnamon.*
cinis. *is, m. ash, cinder.*
cixi. *perf. of cingo.*
circâ. *adv. and prep. with acc. around, about. See circum.*
circensis. *m. and f. e. n. adj. relating to the circus. [circus.]*
circiter. *adv. round about, on every side.*
circuitus. *us, m. a circuit, revolution. [circum-eo.]*
circulus. *i. m. a circle, chain, bracelet, assembly. [circus.]*
circulâris. *m. and f. e. n. circular. [circulus.]*
circum. *(and circa), adv. and prep. with acc. around, about.*
circum-âro. *avi, atum, i. v. a. to plough around.*
circum-do. *dëdî, dätum, däre, i. v. a. to put round, to surround with, encompass. Circumdire murum urbi, to put a wall round the city, which might be otherwise expressed, circumdare urbem muro, to surround the city with a wall.*
circum-duco. *xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to draw around, lead round.*
circum-eo. *ivi or ii, circuitum, 4. v. n. to go around, encompass, solicit, to go about canvassing.*
circum-erro. *avi, atum, i. v. n. to wander round, stroll about.*
circum-féro. *tüll, lätum, ferre, 3. v. a. to carry round.*
circum-fluo. *xi, 3. v. n. and a. to flow round, encompass.*
circum-fundô. *fudi, fûsum, 3. v. a. to pour round, encompass: pass. with intrans. signifi. to crowd round.*
circum-jaceo. *jâcui, 2. v. n. to lie round, border on.*
circumlatus. *a, um, part. of circumfero.*
circum-pôno. *pôsui, pôsitum, 3. v. a. to place round.*
circum-scribo. *p-si, ptum, 3. v. a. to mark round, define, restrain, circumscribe.*
circumseuso. *a, um, part. of circumsedeo.*
circum-sedeo. *sëdî, ressum, 2. v. a. to sit around, besiege, blockade.*

CLARITAS.

circum-sido. *3. v. a. to sit round, besiege.*
circum-sto. *stëti, v. n. and a. to stand round, encompass, besiege.*
circum-vënio. *vëni, ventum, 4. v. a. to come round, encircle, encompass, surround, beset, cheat, circumvent.*
Ciris. *is, f. a bird (into which Scylla the daughter of Nisus was changed).*
Cis-alpinus. *a, um, adj. belonging to countries on the Roman side of the Alps, Cisalpine.*
citatus. *a, um, part. of citare, and adj. quick, rapid, speedy: equo citato, at full gallop.*
citërior. *m. and f. us, n. adj. on this side, hithermost. Comp. from citra.*
Cithæron. *is, m. Cithæron (a mountain in Boeotia, in Greece).*
cito. *adv. comp. citius, sup. citissimè, quickly, soon.*
cito. *avi, atum, i. v. a. to stimulate, hasten, summon, cite.*
citrâ. *prep. acc. on this side*
citus. *a, um, adj. quick, swift. [part. of citare.]*
civicus. *a, um, adj. belonging to citizens, civic, civil. Corona civica, a civic crown. [civis.]*
civilis. *m. and f. e. n. adj. belonging to citizens, civil. Bellum civile, civil war. [civis.]*
civis. *is, c. a citizen.*
civitas. *is, f. citizenship, civil right, a state, constitution. [civis.]*
clâdes. *is, f. loss, defeat, slaughter.*
clam. *adv. secretly; prep. with abl. and acc. without the knowledge of.*
clâmîto. *avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. to cry aloud frequently, to bawl out. [clamo.]*
clâmo. *avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. to call, shout aloud, proclaim, declare.*
clâmor. *is, m. a shout, cry. [clamo.]*
clandestinus. *a, um, adj. secret, hidden, clandestine. [clam.]*
clanger. *is, m. noise, clanging, cackling.*
clâreo. *vi, 2. v. n. to shine, be illustrious. [clarus.]*
clâritas. *is, f. renown, celebrity. [clarus.]*

CLARUS.

clārus, a, um, adj. clear, bright, illustrious, celebrated, renowned, famous, loud, distinct.

classicum, i, n. a trumpet-signal, a trumpet. [classis.]

classicus, a, um, adj. relating to the sea or land forces.

classis, is, f. a fleet.

Claudia, ae, f. Claudia.

Claudius, ii, m. Claudius.

claudio, si, sum, 3. v. a. to shut, close, surround, end, shut up, besiege, invest, blockade.

claudus, a, um, adj. lame.

claustrum, i, n. a barrier, bulwark, defence.

clausula, ae, f. a conclusion. [claudio.]

clausus, a, um, part. of claudio.

clāvis, is, f. a key.

clāvus, i, m. a nail.

clēmēns, ntis, adj. mild, gentle, clement.

clēmēter, adv. mildly, gently, with clemency, mercifully. [clēmēns.]

clēmēntia, ae, f. mildness, clemency. [clēmēns.]

Cleopatra, ae, f. Cleopatra.

cliens, ntis, m. a client, follower, retainer.

clienta, ae, f. a female client. [cliens.]

Clio, ūs, f. the Muse of history.

clipeus, i, m. a shield.

clipeolus, i, m. a little shield. [clipeus.]

cloāca, ae, f. a sewer, drain.

Clodius, ii, m. Clodius.

Cloelia, ae, f. a Roman virgin, who, when a hostage to Persena, swam back across the Tiber.

Clōtho (only used in Nom. and Acc.), f. one of the Fates.

Clūsīni, orum, m. the inhabitants of Clusium.

Clūsium, ii, n. Clusium (a town in Etruria).

Clypea, ae, f. a town in Africa.

Cn. denotes the name Cnacus or Cneius.

co-aequalis, m. and f. e, n. of the same age, equal age.

coccum, i, n. scarlet colour.

coccyx, cŷgis, m. a cuckoo.

coecus, itis, m. a person blind of one eye.

Coclēs, Itis, a proper name, i. e. Horatius the one-eyed.

coctilis, m. and f. e, n. adj. baked. Latereculus coctilis, a brick. [coquo.]

COLCHIL.

coctus, a, um, part. of coquo.

co-ēgi, perf. of cogo.

coelum (caelum) i, n. the sky, heaven, air, climate.

Coelus, i, m. Coelus or the heaven: father of Saturn.

coena, ae, f. dinner, supper.

coenātus, a, um, part. of coeno, with active signif. having dined or supped.

coeno, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to dine, sup: v. a. (with acc.) to make a meal of, eat, dine upon.

coenōsus, a, um, adj. muddy, marshy. [coenum.]

coenum, i, n. mud, mire.

coepi, coeptum, coepisse, v. defect. to begin.

co-erceo, cul, ctum, 2. v. a. to shut in, surround, constrain, repress: dolorem, to restrain one's grief. [con and arceo.]

coetus, ūs, m. an assembly. [coco.]

cogitatio, ōnis, f. thought, consideration. [cogito.]

cogitatum, i, n. reflection, thought. [cogito.]

cogito, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to think, consider, purpose.

co-gnatio, ōnis, f. relationship by birth, kindred. [con and gnatus or natus.]

cognitus, a, um, part. of cognosco, known.

co-gnomen, inis, n. a surname. [con and nomen, from gnosco or nosco.]

cognōmentum, i, n. a surname. [cognomen.]

cognōmino, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to furnish with a surname, to name. [cognomen.]

co-gnosco, ōvi, itum, 3. v. a. to perceive, understand, recognise, investigate: de causa, to decide upon a legal case.

cōgo, cōgi, coactum, 3. v. a. to bring together, assemble, compel: agmen, to bring up the rear. [con and ago.]

cō-haereo, haesi, haesum, 2. v. n. to stick together, to be joined to, adhere to.

cō-hibeo, ui, itum, 2. v. a. to hold together, contain, hold back, hinder. [habeo.]

cōhors, tis, f. a cohort (the tenth part of a legion), generally a division of the army, a multitude, attendants, Cohors regia, the king's body-guard.

Colchi, orum, m. the Col-

COMES.

chians (people of Colchis in Asia).

cōlāphus, i, m. a cuff, liow.

col-lābor, lapsus sum, 3. v. dep. to fall together, fall down.

collāre, is, n. a neckband, collar. [collum.]

Collatia, ae, f. Collatia.

Collātīnus, i, m. Collatīnus.

collātus, a, um, part. of confero.

collectus, a, um, part. of colligo.

collēga, ae, m. a colleague. [lego.]

collēgium, ii, n. a union of persons in office, a college, guild, brotherhood. [collega.]

col-ligo, lēgi, lectum, 3. v. a. to gather up, draw together, gain, acquire. [lego.]

collis, is, m. a hill.

col-lōco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to place, place together, arrange, station: filiam alleui, to give a daughter in marriage to any one.

collocūtus, a, um, part. of colloquor.

colloquium, ii, n. a conversation, conference, discourse. [colloquor.]

col-lōquor, cūtus sum, 3. v. dep. to talk together, converse.

collum, i, n. the neck.

cōlo, cōlui, cultum, 3. v. a. to till, cultivate, cherish, honour, worship.

Cōlōnēus, a, um, adj. (see Oedipus).

cōlōnia, ae, f. a colony. [colonus.]

cōlōnus, i, m. a husbandman, colonist. [colo.]

Cōlōphōnii, ōrum, m. inhabitants of Colophon, a Greek city in Asia Minor.

cōlor, ōris, m. colour, dye, beauty, appearance, show.

cōlumba, ae, f. a dove.

cōlumbāre, is, n. a dove-cote. [columba.]

cōlūmna, ae, f. a column.

colus, i and us, f. a distaff.

cōma, ae, f. hair.

cōmātus, a, um, adj. having (long) hair. [coma.]

com-būro, bussi, bustum, 3. v. a. to burn up, consume. [buro or uro.]

cōm-ēdo, ēdi, ēsum, 3. v. a. to eat up.

cōmēs, Itis, m. a companion comrade. [con and co.]

COMITIS.

cōmītes, *as, m. a comit.*
cōmis, *m. and f. e. n. a tj.*
friendly, affable, courteous.

cōmītas, *atls, f. kindness, friendliness, courtesiness.* [comis.]

cōmītātus, *as, m. an escort, train company.* [comitor.]

cōmītor, *adv. kindly, courteously.* [comis.]

cōmītia, *crum, n. pl. the assembly of the Roman people; (1) viz., the place in the forum where the comitia: as held, and place of assembly.* [con and co.]

cōmītīātus, *as, m. an assembly of the people in the comitia.*

cōmītor, *Etus sum. l. r. dep. to accompany, follow, attend.* [comis.]

comēātus, *as, m. a passage, leave of absence, train, provisions.* [commo.]

com-mēmōro, *avi, atum, l. r. a. to put in mind, remind, remember, recount, mention, relate.*

com-mēdo, *avi, atum, l. r. a. to commit to one's charge, put under one's protection, intrust, recommend.* [mando.]

commentārii, *orum, m. and commentarium, il, n. a reference, remarks.* [commentor.]

commentātiō, *ōis, f. meditation, a treatise.* [il.]

com-meo, *avi, atum, l. r. a. to go backwards and forwards, pass to and fro, frequent.*

commerciū, *il, n. intercourse, traffic, trade, business.* [commere.]

com-migro, *avi, atum, l. r. n. to remove, migrate.*

com-milito, *ōis, m. a fellow-soldier.* [con and miles.]

com-minuo, *ul, atum, 3. r. a. to make small, crush, weaken, break or crumble to pieces.*

comminūtus, *a, um (part. pass. of comminuo), dashed to pieces.*

commisceo, *ul, r. atum, 2. r. a. to mix or mingle together.*

commissus, *a, um, part. of committo.*

com-mitto, *mīl, mīsum, 3. r. a. to bring together, set together (for fighting), commit, perpetrate, intrust; followed by ut, to act so that; pugnare, to join battle: cūmen, to arrange.*

COM-PEIO.

trate a murder: ludos, to hold the public festivals.

commōdē, *adv. comp. ius, sup. is-luē, conveniently, opportunely.*

commōditas, *atls, f. fitness, convenience, advantage.* [commodus.]

commōdum, *l. n. an advantage, benefit.* [id.]

commōdus, *a, um, adj. suitable, fit, convenient, agreeable.* [con and modus.]

com-mōneo, *ul, itum, 2. r. a. to remind, warn.*

com-mōrior, *meritus sum, 3. r. dep. to die together.*

com-mōror, *atus sum, l. r. dep. to tarry, abide.*

commōtus, *a, um, part. of commoveo.*

com-mōveo, *mōvi, mōtum, 2. r. a. to move violently, shake, stir: bellum, to stir up war.*

commūico, *avi, atum, l. r. a. to impart, communicate, make known.*

com-mūnio, *ivi or li, itum, 4. v. a. to fortify, intrench.* [communis.]

com-mūnis, *m. and f. e. n. adj. common, general.* In commune consultare, to consult for the common good.

[munus.]

commūniter, *adv. in common, generally.* [communis.]

commūnistas, *adv. in common.* [id.]

com-mūto, *avi, atum, l. r. a. to change about, alter.*

cōmoedia, *as, f. a comedy.*

cōmo, *compel, compitum, 3. r. a. to comb, dress, adorn.*

cōmo, *no perf. Etum, l. v. n. to be furnished with hair.*

com-par, *ēris, adj. like, equal.*

compārātiō, *ōis, f. a comparison, a recurring, acquiring.* [comparo.]

compāro, *avi, atum, l. r. a. to put together, match, compare (aliquem alicui and cum aliquo). (2) to prepare, provide, obtain (aliquid).*

com-pello, *pūll, pulsum, 3. r. a. to drive together, push on, impel, compel: in fugam, to put to flight.*

com-pello, *avi, atum, l. r. a. to drive together, push on, impel, compel: in fugam, to put to flight.*

[pūll = sp. ak.]

com-penso, *avi, atum, l. r. a. to make good, compensate.*

CONCHA.

r. a. to find out, discover. [pario.]

compes, *ēdis, f. a fetter, usually in pl. compedes, fetters, shackles.* [pes.]

com-pīlo, *avi, atum, 3. r. a. to rob, plunder.*

compitalitius, *a, um, adj. of or belonging to the compitalia.*

compitum, *l. n. a cross-road.* [con and per = go.]

complector, *pl. u. sum, 3. r. dep. to clasp around, embrace, embrace, comprehend.*

Amore complecti, to love. [con and plico = fold.]

com-pleo, *ēvi, Etum, 2. r. e. to fill up or full, finish.*

complētus, *a, um, part. of compleo and adj. full, complete.*

complexus, *a, um, part. of complector.*

complexus, *as, m. an embrace.* [complector.]

complōrātiō, *ōis, f. a complaint, lamentation.* [ploro.]

complōrātus, *as, m. a lamentation.* [ploro.]

com-plūres, *m. and f. e. n. pl. adj. many.* [plus.]

com-rōno, *pōsul, pōsitum, 3. r. a. to put together, unite, compete, write, contrive, arrange, settle, match.*

com-pos, *pōtis, adj. master of, possessing, guilty of.* [pōtis.]

compositō, *(also with ex), adv. designedly.*

composītus, *a, um, part. of compono.*

com-prēhendo, *di, sum, 3. r. a. to lay hold of, seize, comprise, comprehend.*

comprēhensus, *a, um, part. of comprehendo.*

compressi, *perf. of compresso.*

com-prīmo, *pressi, presum, 3. r. a. to press together, hold back, restrain, repress, check, curb.* [premo.]

com-prōbo, *avi, atum, l. r. a. to approve, sanction, establish.*

compulsus, *a, um, part. of compello.*

con-cēdo, *cessi, cessum, 2. r. n. and a. to go away, withdraw, allow, grant, resign, make over.*

con-cēlebro, *avi, atum, l. r. a. to frequent, celebrate.*

concessus, *a, um, part. of concedo.*

concha, *as, f. a shell.*

CONCILIUM.

conchylium, *il, n. a shell-fish; esp. an oyster.*

con-cido, *cidi, 3. v. n. to fall down, fall lifeless, fail, perish. [cado.]*

concilio, *avi, atum, 1. v. n. to bring together, win over, make friendly, procure: sibi, to gain for oneself. [concillium.]*

concilium, *il, n. a meeting, assembly. [not to be confounded with consilium, which see.] [con and cal = call.]*

concinuitas, *utis, f. fitness, neatness. [concinuus.]*

concinuus, *a, um, adj. well adjusted, neat, elegant.*

concio. *See conito.*

con-cipio, *cēpi, ceptum, 3. v. a. to take up, seize: (2) to perceive, understand, compose, write: (3) to conceive, bear. [capio.]*

concito, *avi, atum, 1. v. a. to rouse, stir up, excite. [concleo.]*

conclātus, *a, um, part. and adj. violently moved, rapid, swift; equo conclato, at full speed.*

conclitor, *ōris, m. one who rouses, an instigator. [id.]*

con-clāmo, *avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. to call out together, to call upon, summon, shout, call out loudly.*

con-cōquo, *coxi, coctum, 3. v. a. to boil together, digest.*

concordia, *ae, f. agreement, union, concord. [cor.]*

con-crēdo, *didi, ditum, 3. v. n. to intrust, commit to.*

con-crēmo, *avi, atum, 1. v. a. to burn up, consume.*

con-cūpisco, *cūpivi or ii, cūpitum, 3. v. a. to long for, covet. [cupio.]*

con-curro, *curri, cursum, 3. v. n. to run together, assemble, to dash together, fight.*

concursum, *ūs, m. a course, assembly, attack. [con-curro.]*

concussus, *part. of concutio.*

con-cūtio, *cussi, cussum, 3. v. a. to shake together, agitate, disturb, shake the foundations of. [quatio.]*

con-demno, *avi, atum, 1. v. a. to doom, condemn. [damno.]*

condimentum, *i, n. sauce, seasoning.*

condio, *ivi, itum, 4. v. to seal.*

con-discipulus, *i, m. a school-fellow.*

CON-FLAGRO.

conditio, *ōnis, f. a state, condition, rank, agreement, compact. Ea conditio, on that condition, on those terms: conditionem accipere, to accept a proposal, to agree to terms. [condo.]*

conditor, *ōris, m. a builder, founder. [id.]*

conditus, *a, um, part. of condo.*

con-do, *didi, ditum, 3. v. a. to put together, build, found, store up, hide. Condi, to lie concealed.*

con-dōno, *avi, atum, 1. v. a. to forgive, pardon.*

con-dūco, *xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to collect, hire, farm, contract for.*

conductus, *a, um, part. of conduco.*

confectus, *a, um, part. of conficco.*

con-fēro, *tūli, lātum, ferre, 3. v. a. to bring together, collect, set together, compare, be useful. Conferro in aliquem, to confer upon anyone: se conferre, to betake oneself, to go: collatis viribus, with united force.*

confertus, *a, um, part. and adj. crammed, crowded, full. [confercio.]*

confessio, *ōnis, f. a confession. [confiteor.]*

confessus, *a, um, part. of confiteor.*

confestim, *adv. instantly.*

con-ficio, *fēci, factum, 3. v. a. to complete, finish, make, produce, digest, wear out: viam, to travel, complete a journey: bellum, to end a war; (2) to weaken, consume, kill: plagis, to beat violently: senectute confectus, worn out with old age: nequitia confici, to be consumed with grief: inedia confici, to die of hunger, starve. [facio.]*

con-fido, *fisis sum, 3. v. n. to trust, rely on, believe.*

con-figo, *fixi, fixum, 3. v. a. to fix, fasten, pierce through, transfix.*

confirmātus, *a, um, part. of confirmo; courageous, resolute.*

con-firmo, *avi, atum, 1. v. a. to strengthen, establish, encourage, affirm, assert.*

con-fiteor, *fessus sum, 2. v. dep. to acknowledge, confess, own, grant. [fateor.]*

con-flagro, *avi, atum, 1. v.*

CON-JURO.

n. and a. to blaze, burn, set on fire.

conflictus, *a, um, part. of confingo.*

con-fingo, *fixi, flictum, 3. v. a. and n. to dash against, strive, combat, fight.*

con-flo, *avi, atum, 1. v. a. to blow up, kindle, melt, fuse, accomplish, produce, get together.*

con-flo, *xi, 3. v. n. to flow together, crowd together, flock or come together in multitudes.*

con-fodio, *fōdi, fossum, 3. v. a. to dig up, stab, pierce.*

confossus, *a, um, part. of confodio.*

con-fugio, *fūgi, fūgitum, 3. v. n. to flee for refuge, have recourse to.*

con-fundo, *fūdi, fūsum, 3. v. a. to pour together, mingle, confound.*

confusus, *a, um, part. of confundo.*

con-gēro, *gessi, gestum, 3. v. a. to collect, accumulate.*

congestus, *a, um, part. of congero.*

con-grēdior, *gressus sum, 3. v. dep. to walk with, to meet, address, engage, fight. [gradior.]*

con-grēgo, *avi, atum, 1. v. a. to collect, unite: congregari, to come together, assemble, [grex.]*

congressio, *ōnis, f. a meeting. [congreddor.]*

congressus, *ūs, m. a meeting, conference, hostile encounter, contest, fight. [id.]*

con-gruo, *ui, 3. v. n. to correspond, agree. [ruo or gruo.]*

con-jectus, *a, um, part. of conficio.*

con-jicio, *jēci, jectum, 3. v. a. to throw, hurl. In flammis se conjicere, to throw oneself into the fire: in fugam conjicere, to put to flight. [jacio.]*

con-jūgium, *il, n. marriage, wedlock. [conjux.]*

conjunctē, *adv. strictly, conjointly, in a friendly, confidential manner. [conjungo.]*

con-jungo, *junxi, junctum, 3. v. a. to yoke together, connect, unite, join.*

con-juratio, *ōnis, f. a conspiracy. [conjuro.]*

con-jūro, *avi, atum, 1. v. n. to unite by oath, conspire: in aliquem, to conspire against any one.*

CONIUX.

coniux, *jūx*, a. a spouse, wife or husband. [*conjungo*.]
connubium, *h*, n. marriage, wedlock. [*nubo*.]
conor, *atus sum*, 1. v. dep. to try, undertake, attempt.
con-queror, *questus sum*, 3. v. dep. to complain of, bewail.
con-qui-ro, *quisi-vi*, *quisi-tum*, 3. v. a. to seek for, procure. [*quero*.]
con-silūto, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to greet, hail.
con-scendo, *di*, *sum*, 3. v. a. to climb up, ascend; to pass, to go on board a ship. [*scando*.]
conscientia, *ae*, f. consciousness, knowledge, the moral sense, conscience. [*con*, *scio*.]
con-scisco, *scivi*, *scitum*, 3. v. a. to approve, decide upon; sibi, to inflict upon oneself; mortem sibi con-sciscere, to kill oneself.
consci-us, a. um, adj. aware, prying to, conscious. [*scio*.]
con-scribo, *p-si*, *psum*, 3. v. a. to enrol, inscribe, compose, write.
conscriptus, a. um, part. of *con-scribo*. *Patres conscripti*, i. e. *patres et conscripti*, fathers and elders (the titles of the assembled senate).
con-secro, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to consecrate, devote. [*sacro*.]
con-sēdi, *per* f. of *con-ideo*.
con-sēnesco, *ēnu*, 3. v. n. to grow old, decay, fade.
consensus, *ūs*, m. agreement, concord. [*consentio*.]
consentāne-us, a. um, adj. fitting, proper, agreeable. [*id*.]
con-sentio, *sensi*, *sensum*, 4. v. n. and a. to accord, agree, determine in common.
con-sēquor, *secutus sum*, 3. v. dep. to follow, come after, result, reach, attain.
con-sēro, *ēru*, *sertum*, 3. v. a. to put together, tie, bind; pugnam, to join battle; manum, to engage hand to hand.
con-sēro, *ēvi*, *situm*, 3. v. n. to sow, plant.
consertus, a. um, part. of *con-sero*.
con-servo, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to maintain, preserve, keep, observe.
concessus, *ūs*, m. an assembly. [*con-ideo*.]
con-sido, *sidi*, *sessum*, 3. v. n. to sit together.
considerātus, a. um, part. of *considero* and adj. *consideratus*, cautious. [*considero*.]

CONSTO.

considero, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to examine, contemplate.
con-sido, *sidi*, *sessum*, 3. v. n. to sit down, encamp, settle.
con-silium, *ii*, n. select assembly (like our committee or council, whereas *concilium* means a public assembly)—hence, deliberation, counsel, plan, device, purpose, advice, judgment, wisdom: eo consilio, with that intention.
con-sisto, *sisti*, *sistum*, 3. v. n. to place oneself, to stand still, settle, halt, be stationed.
consitus, a. um, part. of *consero*, planted, sown.
con-sobrinus, *i*, m. a cousin. [*maior*.]
con-solōr, *atus sum*, 1. v. dep. to console, comfort.
conspēctus, a. um, part. of *conspicio*.
conspēctus, *ūs*, m. a look, view, sight. In *conspēctu*, in sight; in *conspēctu imperatoris*, in presence of the commander. [*conspicio*.]
con-spicio, *spexi*, *spectum*, 3. v. a. to look at, behold, spy out, descry: pass. *conspici*, to be distinguished. [*specio*.]
con-spīcor, *atus sum*, 1. v. dep. to spy out, see, descry. [*id*.]
conspicū-us, a. um, adj. in sight, visible, distinguished. [*conspicio*.]
conspiratio, *ōnis*, f. agreement: (2) a conspiracy. [*conspiro*.]
con-spīro, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. n. to breathe or blow together, agree, plot together, conspire.
constans, *ntis*, part. of *consto* and adj. *steadfast, firm, consistent*.
constanter, *adv.* firmly, steadily.
constantia, *ae*, f. steadfastness, firmness, constancy. [*constans*.]
constat, v. imp. it is certain, evident.
con-sterno, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to terrify, affright.
con-sterno, *strāvi*, *strātum*, 3. v. a. to restrain.
constiti, *per* f. of *constito*, and of *consto*.
con-stituo, *vi*, *atum*, 3. v. a. to set up, station, arrange, establish, determine, appoint. [*statuo*.]
constitutus, a. um, part. of *constituo*.
consto, *sisti*, *statum*, 1. v.

CON-TEMNO.

n. (1) to stand firm, halt, exist, consist of, be consistent with: (2) to be established, well known, especially in the imper. *constat*, it is certain: (3) to cost: *magno constare*, to cost dear.
constrātus, a. um, *per* f. of *consteruo*.
con-struo, *uxi*, *uctum*, 3. v. a. to pile up, build.
Consuālia, *viua*, n. pl. a festival in honour of the god *Consus*.
con-suesco, *grāvi*, *scitum*, 3. v. n. to be accustomed, be wont, especially used in the perfect tense.
consuetūdo, *inis*, f. custom, habit. [*consuesco*.]
consul, *ills*, m. the consul (one of the two chief magistrates of the Roman republic).
consulāris, m. and f., e. n. adj. relating to a consul. As a subst. *consularis*, l., m. one who has been consul, of the rank of consul. [*consul*.]
consulātus, *ūs*, m. the consulship. [*id*.]
consūlo, *vi*, *ultum*, 3. v. n. and a. (1), to deliberate, advise, consult for: *alicui*, for the interest of any one: (2) to consult, take advice, *aliquem*: (3) to determine, in *aliquem*, against any one.
consulto, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to consult, take counsel: *aliquem*, to take any one's opinion: in commune, to deliberate together. [*consulo*.]
consultum, *i*, n. a decree. [*id*.]
con-sūmo, *sumpsi*, *sumptum*, or *sumsi*, *sumtum*, 3. v. a. to use up, consume, *astro*, spend, pass. *Labore consumtus*, worn out with toil.
consumptio, *ōnis*, f. a wasting, consumption. [*consumo*.]
consumptus, a. um, part. of *consumo*.
con-surgo, *surrexi*, *surrectum*, 3. v. n. to rise up, revolt.
consurrexi, *per* f. of *con-surgo*.
Consus, *i*, m. *Consus* (the god of counsel).
contāgiōsus, a. um, adj. *contagiosus* (said of diseases). [*contagio* from *contingo*.]
con-temno, *tempsi*, *temptum*, or *temsi*, *temptum*, 3. v. a. to scorn, despise.

CONTEMPLOR.

contemplor, atus sum, 1. v. dep. to survey, consider. [templum.]

contempsi, perf. of **contemno**.

contemptim, adv. scornfully. [contemno.]

contemptio, ōnis, f. scorn, contempt. [id.]

contemptor, ōris, m. a scorner, despiser. [id.]

contemptrix, icis, f. she who despises. [id.]

contemptus, ūs, m. scorn, contempt. [id.]

con-tendo, di, tum, 3. v. a. and n. to strain, strive for, contend, fight, ask for, assert, affirm earnestly, maintain: aliquid ab aliquo, to strive to gain any thing from any one: aliquo or ad aliquem, to hasten towards any place or any one.

contentio, ōnis, f. effort, exertion, contention, strife. [contendo.]

contentus, a, um, part. of **contendo**, and adj. strained, tight: but, **contentus**, a, um, part. of **contineo** and adj. contented, satisfied.

con-tēro, trivi, tritum, 3. v. a. to rub down, waste, spend.

con-ticeo, 2. v. n. to be silent. [taceo.]

con-ticesco, ticiui, 3. v. n. to become still, keep silence. [id.]

continens, ntis, part. of **contineo**, and adj. holding together, bordering on, adjacent, uninterrupted, continuous: ex continenti, immediately: (2) as subst. **continens** (terra), the mainland, continent.

continentia, ac, f. self-control, continence, moderation. [contineo.]

con-tineo, ui, tentum, 2. v. a. to hold in, comprise, keep back, restrain, keep within, keep close. [teneo.]

con-tingo, ūgi, tactum, 3. v. a. and n. to touch, attain to: (2) to happen, befall. Impers. **contingit mihi**, it happens to me, it is my lot. [tango.]

continuatus, part. and adj. continued, joined.

continuo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to carry on, make all in one, to continue, keep on doing. [continuo.]

continuo, adv. forthwith, immediately. [id.]

continuus, a, um, adj. unbroken, successive, continuous: cursus, an uninterrupted

CONVERSUS.

course: dies continuos quinque, for five days running. [contineo.]

contio, (concio), ōnis, f. an assembly: (2) a discourse to the people. [co-ventio.]

contrā, prep. with acc. against, over against, contrary to; adv. on the opposite side, in return, on the other hand.

contractus, a, um, part. of **contraho**.

contrā-dico, xi, ctum, 3. v. n. to gainsay, contradict.

con-trāho, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to draw together, assemble, shorten, contract, catch: morbum, to catch a disease.

contrārius, a, um, adj. opposite, opposed to, contrary: ex or e contrario, on the contrary. [contra.]

Contrebia, ac, f. Contrebia (a town in Spain).

contrōversia, ac, f. a dispute, controversy. [contra, ver-us.]

contūbernālis, is, c. a tent-companion, comrade. [taberna.]

contūdi, perf. of **contundo**.

con-tueor, tultus sum, 2. v. dep. to behold, survey, consider.

contūli, perf. of **confero**.

contumēlia, ac, f. insolence, insult, disgrace. [tumeo.]

contumēliōsus, a, um, adj. insolent. [contumelia.]

con-tundo, tūdi, tūsum, 3. v. a. to beat to pieces, crush, destroy.

contus, i, m. a pole, pike.

contūsus, a, um, bruised, pounded (part. perf. from **contundo**).

con-vālesco, lul, 3. v. n. to get better, grow strong. [valeo.]

con-vecō, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to carry together. [con-veho.]

con-vēho, vexi, vectum, 3. v. a. to carry together, convey.

con-vello, velli, vulsum, 3. v. a. to tear away, destroy.

convēniens, ntis, part. of **convenio**, and adj. suitable, appropriate. [convenio.]

con-vēnio, vēni, ventum, 4. v. n. and a. to come together, assemble, agree: **convenire** aliquem, to accost any one: **convenit**, impers. it is agreed upon, fit, becoming, suitable.

conventus, ūs, m. an assembly. [convenio.]

conversus, a, um, part. of **converto**.

CORNEUS.

con-verto, ti, sum, 3. v. a. to turn round, change, over turn, translate: **convertere** in, to turn towards: in usum suum **convertere**, to apply to one's own use: **convertere** in fugam, to put to flight: **convertere** se ad preces, to betake oneself to supplication, to beseech.

conviciū, ii, n. a loud noise, brawl, abuse, reproach.

convivium, ii, n. a feast. [vivo.]

con-vōco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to summon, convoke, call together.

con-volvo, volvi, vōlūtum, 3. v. a. to roll together: **convolvi**, to be rolled up.

co-ōpērio, ēriui, eritum, 4. to cover up, overwhelm.

co-ōrior, ortus sum, 4. v. dep. to rise up, burst forth.

co-ortus, part. of **co-ōrior**.

cōphīnus, i, m. a basket.

cōpia, ac, f. fulness, abundance, multitude, power, opportunity, means: **copiae**, troops, supplies.

cōpiōsē, adv. abundantly, profusely, eloquently.

cōpiōsus, a, um, adj. plentiful, abundant, copious. [cupia.]

cōquo, coxi, coctum, 3. v. a. to cook, bake, &c. **Lateres cocti**, bricks.

cōquus, i, m. a cook. [coquo.]

cōr, cordis, n. the heart.

cōram, prep. with abl. in presence of, before: adv. publicly. [con and os, oris, the face.]

Corcȳra, ac, f. Corcȳra (an island now called Corfu).

Cōrīnthii, ōrum, m. inhabitants of Corinth.

Cōrīnthus, a, um, adj. Corinthian.

Cōrīnthus; i, f. Corinth (a city in Greece).

Cōriōlānus, i, m. Coriolanus (a name formed from Coriol).

Cōriōli, ōrum, m. Corioli (a town in Latium).

cōrium, ii, n. a skin, hide, leather.

Cornēlia, ac, f. Cornelia.

Cornēlius, ii, m. Cornelius (name of a Roman gens).

corneus, a, um, adj. horny. [cornu.]

corneus, a, um, adj. belonging to the cornel-tree. [cornus.]

CORNIX.

cornix, *icis*, *f.* a crow (not to be confounded with *corvus*, a raven).
cornu, *ūs*, *n.* a horn: (2) the wing of an army.
cornutus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* horned. [*cornu*.]
cōrona, *ae*, *f.* a wreath, crown. Sub *corona* vendere, to sell into slavery.
cōrono, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* to crown. [*corona*.]
corpus, *oris*, *n.* a body, substance: (2) a corpse.
corruptus, *part.* of *corripio*.
cor-rigo, *rexī*, *rectum*, *3. v. a.* to straighten, make right, correct. [*rego*.]
cor-rīpio, *ripui*, *reptum*, *3. v. a.* to seize or attack, seize upon, carry off, shorten, reprove. [*rapio*.]
cor-rūdo, *si*, *sum*, *3. v. a.* to gnaw to pieces.
corrosus, *part.* of *corrodo*.
cor-rumpo, *rūpi*, *ruptum*, *3. v. a.* to destroy, waste, spoil, entice, corrupt.
cor-ruo, *ruī*, *3. v. n.* to fall together, sink down.
corruptus, *a*, *um*, *part.* of *corrumpe*, and *adj.* corrupted, spoilt.
Corsica, *ae*, *f.* Corsica (an island in the Mediterranean).
cortex, *icis*, *m.* bark, the bark of the cork-tree, cork. Nare sine cortice, to swim without cork, *i. e.* to go on without help.
corvinus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* belonging to the raven. [*corvus*.]
Corvinus, *i*, *m.* Corvinus.
corvus, *i*, *m.* a raven (not to be confounded with *cornix*, a crow), meion, a military implement, a grapnel.
Corvus, *i*, *m.* Corvus, the surname of Valerius.
Cōrycius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Corycian belonging to the town of Corycus in Cilicia.
cōs, *cōtis*, *f.* a whetstone.
Cos, an abbreviation for Consul, Consule, &c.
Coss, an abbreviation for Consules, Consulibus, &c.
coxi, *perf.* of *coquo*.
Crassus, *i*, *m.* Crassus.
crāter, *eris*, *m.* a bowl: (2) the crater of a volcano.
crātes, *i*, *f.* a hurdle.
crēber, *bra*, *brum*, *adj.* thick, close, pressed together, frequent, numerous.
crebrō, *adv.* frequently.

CUJAS.

crēditus, *a*, *um*, *part.* of *credo*.
crēdo, *didi*, *dītum*, *3. v. a.* to trust, believe.
crēdūlus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* trustful, believing, credulous. [*credo*.]
Crēmēra, *ae*, *f.* Cremera (a river near Veii in Etruria).
crēmo, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* to burn.
creo, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* to make, choose. Consules creare, to elect consuls.
crēpida, *ae*, *f.* a slipper, sandal.
crēpitus, *ūs*, *m.* a crash, noise, clashing, clapping, rustling. [*crepo*.]
creseo, *crēvi*, *crētum*, *3. v. n.* to grow, increase.
Crēta, *ae*, *f.* Crete (an island in the Mediterranean, now Candia).
Crētēnsis, *m.* and *f. e.* *n.* Cretan.
crevi, *perf.* of *creseo*.
crimen, *inis*, *n.* a charge, accusation: (2) a crime. Criminali dare aliquid, or in crimen vocare aliquem, to accuse a man of a crime.
crimīnor, *atus sum*, *1. v. dep.* to accuse. [*crimen*.]
crīnis, *is*, *m.* hair.
crōcōdīlus, *i*, *m.* a crocodile.
crūciātus, *ūs*, *m.* torture. [*crucio*.]
crūcio, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* to torment, torture.
crūdēlis, *m.* and *f. e.* *n.* *adj.* rough, harsh, cruel.
crūdēlitas, *ūtis*, *f.* cruelly. [*crudelis*.]
crūdēlīter, *adv.* cruelly.
crūdus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* raw, bloody: (2) raw, unripe.
cruentus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* gory, bloody, cruel. [*cruo*.]
crūmēna, *ae*, *f.* a purse.
crnor, *oris*, *m.* gore, blood.
crūs, *crūris*, *n.* a leg, thank.
crux, *crūcis*, *f.* a cross.
crystallinus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* crystalline, made of crystal.
cūbicūlum, *i*, *n.* a bed-chamber. [*cubo*.]
cūbitum, *i*, *n.* and *cubitus*, *i*, *m.* the elbow, an ell, a cubit. [*cubo*.]
cūbitus, *ūs*, *m.* a couch or bed.
cūbo, *ui* (rarely *avi*) *itum*, *1. v. n.* to lie down, recline.
cucurri, *perf.* of *curro*.
cūjas, *ūs*, *pron. interrog.* of what country? [*cujas* from *qui*.]

CUEO.

culcita, *ae*, *f.* a cushion, mattress.
cūlex, *icis*, *m.* a gnat.
culmen, *inis*, *n.* the top, roof.
culpa, *ae*, *f.* a fault, blame.
cultellus, *i*, *m.* a small knife. [*cultex*.]
cultex, *tri*, *m.* a knife.
cultūra, *ae*, *f.* cultivation.
cultus, *a*, *um*, *part.* of *colo*, and *adj.* cultivated, ornamented.
cultus, *ūs*, *m.* cultivation, culture, luxury, ornament, refinement. Cultus litterarum, the cultivation of literature. [*colo*.]
cum, *prep.* with *abl.* with, together with.
cum, or *quum*, *conj.* when, since, as, Cum tum, as well as, or both . . . and.
Cūmae, *arum*, *f.* Cumae (a city in Campania in Italy).
cunctatio, *ōnis*, *f.* delay, hesitation. [*cunctor*.]
cunctator, *ōris*, *m.* a loiterer, lingerer, one who defers.
cunctor, *atus sum*, *1. v. dep.* to tarry, delay, hesitate.
cunctus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* all in a body, all entire.
cūnicūlus, *i*, *m.* a rabbit, coney: (2) a mine.
cūpīde, *adv.* eagerly.
cūpīditas, *ūtis*, *f.* desire, appetite, passion, greediness, lust, avarice. [*cupidus*.]
cūpīdo, *inis*, *f.* desire, love, lust, passion, avarice. [*cuplo*.]
Cūpīdo, *inis*, *m.* Cupid: the god of love. [*id*.]
cūpīdus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* eager, greedy, lustful. [*id*.]
cūpio, *ivi* or *li*, *itum*, *3. v. a.* to long for, desire, wish.
cupressus, *i*, *f.* cypress.
cūr, *adv.* why, wherefore.
cūra, *ae*, *f.* care, anxiety.
cūratus, *a*, *um*, *part.* of *curo* and *adj.* careful: (2) well kept, in good condition.
Cūres, *ium*, *f.* Cures (an ancient town of the Sabines).
cūria, *ae*, *f.* a curia (a division among the Roman people): (2) the senate-house.
Cūriatīi, *orum*, *pl. m.* Curiatii, three brothers of an Alban town.
cūriātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* divided into curiae.
Cūrius, *ii*, *m.* Curius.
cūro, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* to take care of, care for, heed

CURRO.

cure: non curo, *I disregard*: with acc. of gerund, to get done, to be done, to order. [*cura*.]
curro, cūcurri, cursum, 3. v. n. to run, hasten.

currus, fis, m. a chariot, car, waggon. [*curro*.]

cursor, ōris, m. a runner, a racer. [*id*.]

Cursor, ōris, m. *Cursor*, name of a Roman.

cursus, fis, m. a running, a course. [*id*.]

cūrūlis, m. and f. e, n. adj. *curule* (a title applied to the higher magistrates at Rome). *Sella curulis*, the *curule chair* (on which the higher magistrates sat). [*currus* or *curvus*.]

custōdia, ae, f. *watch*, guard, custody: *custodiae*, pl. guard-troops, guards. [*custos*.]

custōdio, ūvi, itum, 4. v. a. to watch, guard. [*id*.]

custos, ōdis, c. a keeper, watchman, guard.

cūtis, is, f. the skin.

cŕāneus, a, um, adj. dark-blue, sea-blue.

Cŕybēlē, ēs, f. the goddess *Cybele*.

Cŕylādes, um, f. the *Cyclades* (islands in the Aegæan Sea, or Archipelago).

Cŕylops, ōpis, m. a *Cyclops* (one of the race of giants called *Cyclops*).

Cŕydnus, i, m. the *Cydnus* (a river in Cilicia in Asia Minor).

cŕygnus, i, m. a swan.

Cŕyllēnē, ēs, f. *Cyllene* (a mountain in Arcadia).

cymba, ae, f. a boat, skiff.

cymbālum, i, n. a cymbal.

Cŕynicus, i, m. a *Cynic* (one of the philosophers called *Cynics*).

Cŕynoscōphālae, arum, f. *Cŕynoscēphalae* (a town in Thesaly).

Cŕynossēma, ūtis, n. (the name of a promontory in the Chersonesus).

Cŕynthus, i, m. *Cynthus* (a mountain in Delos).

Cyprus, i, f. the island of *Cyprus*.

Cŕŕēnaeus, a, um, adj. belonging to *Cyrene*.

Cŕŕēnaica, ae, f. the district of *Cyrene*.

Cŕŕēnē, es, or *Cyrenae*, arum, f. *Cyrene* (a Greek colony in Africa)

DECENNIO.

Cŕŕēnēnsis, is, m. an inhabitant of *Cyrene*.

Cŕŕynus, i, f. the Greek name of the island of *Corisca*.

Cŕŕŕicum, i, n. and *Cŕŕŕicus*, i, f. *Cŕŕŕicus* (a town of Mysia in Asia Minor).

D

Daedālus, i, m. a famous mythical artificer, said to have built the Labyrinth of Crete; father of *Icarus*.

damno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to condemn, pass sentence on. *Damnare capitū*, to condemn to death. [*damnare*.]

damnosus, a, um, adj. hurtful, destructive. [*id*.]

damnū, i, n. hurt, loss.

Dānūbius, ūi, m. the river *Danube*.

daps, dāpis, f. a feast, banquet: often in plur. *dāpes*, a feast.

Dardānia, ae, a district and city of the *Troad*.

dē, prep. with abl. from, of, down from, after, about, concerning. *Do nocte*, in the night: *multa de nocte*, late at night.

dea, ae, f. a goddess. [*deus*.]

de-ambulo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to walk about.

deauratio, ōnis, f. a gilding. [*aurum*.]

dē-bello, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. to end a war, vanquish, subdue.

dēbeo, ni, itum, 2. v. a. to owe, be bound, be under obligation, be due to: with the Inf. of another verb it may be rendered, ought, must, should, &c.; *deberi*, pass. to belong to, be destined.

dēbilito, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to weaken, discourage. [*debilis*.]

dēbitor, ōris, m. a debtor. [*debeo*.]

dēbitus, a, um, part. of *debeo*.

dē-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. to go away, depart, go out of the way, cease, die.

dēcem (card. num.), ten.

Decembris, bris, m. *December*. [*decem*.]

dēcem-vir, i, m. one of ten commissioners: *decemviri*, pl. the ten commissioners.

dēcennium, ūi, n. a space of ten years. [*decem*, annus.]

DE-CURRO.

dēceptus, a, um, part. of *decipio*.

dē-cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3. v. a. and n. to distinguish, decide, determine, decree, decide by combat: (In gen.) to fight, combat, contend. *Beilum allevi*, to decree war against any one.

dē-corpo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. to pluck off, gather. [*carpo*.]

dēcerptus, a, um, part. of *decerpo*.

decessi, perf. of *decedo*.

dēcet, decult, 2. v. n. *impers* used in the third person only: it is seemly, proper: it becometh, behoves.

dē-cido, cidi, 3. v. n. to fall down, sink, die. [*cado*.]

dēcimus, a, um, adj. the tenth. Also used as a man's name, *Decimus*. [*decem*.]

dē-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3. v. a. to catch, beguile, deceive. [*capio*.]

Dēcius, ūi, m. *Decius*.

dē-clāro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to make known, declare, publish.

dē-clīno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. to turn aside, deviate, avoid. [*clin* = bend.]

dē-cōquo, coxi, coctum, 3. v. a. to boil down, waste away.

dēcōrātus, a, um, part. of *decoro*.

dēcōro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to adorn, beautify. [*decus*.]

dēcōrus, a, um, adj. seemly, proper, beautiful. [*id*.]

dēcrepītus, a, um, adj. broken down, worn out, very old, decrepit. [*crepo*.]

dē-cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3. v. n. to decrease, diminish.

dēcŕētum, i, n. a decree. [*decerno*.]

dēcŕētus, a, um, part. of *decerno*.

dēcŕēvi, perf. of *decerno*.

decūbui, perf. of *decumbō*.

dēcūmānus, a, um, adj. belonging to the tenth part: subs.

dēcūmāni, ōrum, the soldiers of the tenth legion.

dē-cumbo, cūbui, cūbitum, 3. v. n. to lie down, recline. [*cubo*.]

dēcūria, ae, f. a *decuria*, or division of ten men.

dēcūrio, ōnis, m. a *decurio*, a commander of a *decuria*.

dē-curro, curri, cursum, 3. v. n. to run down, flow down, have recourse to.

DECT.

dēcus, ōris, n. *grace, ornament, glory, distinction.*
 decussi, *perf.* of decutio.
 dē-cūtio, cūs-i, cūs-um, 3. v. a. *to shake down, beat or cast down or off.* [quatio.]
 dē-dēcet, cult, 2. v. n. *impers. it is unseemly, unsuitable, unbecoming.*
 dē-dēcus, ōris, n. *disgrace, infamy.*
 dē-dīco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to dedicate.* Dedicarunt = *dedicaverunt.*
 dēdītio, ōnis, f. *a surrender, capitulation.* [dedo.]
 dēdītus, a, um, *part.* of dedo, *and adj. devoted to, addicted to.*
 dē-do, dēdidi, dēdītum, 3. v. a. *a surrender, capitulate, yield.*
 dē-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to lead off or forth, withdraw, conduct.*
 dēfātīgātio, ōnis, f. *recariness.* [defatigo.]
 dē-fātigo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to weary out, fatigue.*
 dēfectio, ōnis, f. *a failure, disappearance, revolt, defection.* Solis defectio, *an eclipse of the sun.* [deficio.]
 dēfectus, ūs, m. *a failure, disappearance.* Solis defectus, *an eclipse of the sun.* [id.]
 dē-fendo, di, sum, 3. v. a. *to keep off, ward off, defend.*
 dēfensio, ōnis, f. *a defence.* [defendo.]
 dē-fēro, tāll, lātum, ferre, v. a. *to bear away, offer, hand over to, impeach, accuse, to bring an account, tell, report, announce:* negotium, bellum aliquid, *to intrust the care of a business or war to any one:* (2) *to convey, bring to land, carry to market.*
 dēfessus, a, um, *adj. wearied out, faint.* [defetiscor.]
 dē-ficio, fēcī, fectum, 3. v. a. *and n. to forsake, abandon, fail.* Sol, luna deficiit, *the sun, moon is eclipsed:* (2) *to revolt.* [facio.]
 dē-figo, xi, xum, 3. v. a. *to fix down, fasten, fix in amazement, stupefy.*
 defixi, *perf.* of defigo.
 defixus, a, um, *part.* of defigo.
 dē-flecto, xi, xum, 3. v. a. *and n. to turn aside, turn off.*
 dē-fleo, flēvi, flētum, 2. v. a. *and n. to deplore, bewail.*
 dē-fluo, fluxi, 3. v. n. *to flow down, descend, flow away.*
 dē-fodio, fōdi, foss-um, 3. v. a. *to dig deep, to bury.*

DELICIAE.

dēfore, *ful. inf.* of desum.
 deformis, e, *adj. misshapen, ill-formed, ugly, odious, disgusting.*
 dēformitas, ūtis, f. *ugliness, deformity.* [deformis, from forma.]
 dēfui, *perf.* of desum.
 defunctus, a, um, *part.* of delungor, *and adj. dead, deceased.*
 dē-fungor, functus sum, 3. v. *dep. to discharge, perform, finish:* (2) *to depart, die.* Defunctus vita, *dead.*
 dē-gēner, ōris, *adj. degenerate, low-born, base.* [genus.]
 dēgo, gi, 3. v. a. *to spend or pass (time): to live, dwell.* [de and ago.]
 dē-gusto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to taste, try.*
 dēhonestāmentum, i, n. *a blamish, disgrace.* [honor.]
 dēiectus, a, um, *part.* of deficio.
 dē-īcio, īcī, iectum, 3. v. a. *to throw down, hurl down, dislodge.* [iacio.]
 dein or deinde, *adj. thereafter, thereupon, afterwards.* [de, inde.]
 dein-cēps, *adv. one after the other, successively, in turn, further, constantly, continually, afterwards.* [capio.]
 dē-lābor, lapsus sum, 3. v. *dep. to slip down, fall, sink, descend.*
 dēlapsus, a, um, *part.* of delabor.
 dēlātus, a, um, *part.* of defero.
 dē-lecto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to entice, allure, delight, charm.* [lacio.]
 de-lector, ari, 1. v. *dep. to delight, please.*
 dēlectus, a, um, *part.* of deligo.
 dēlectus, ūs, m. *choice, selection:* (2) *a raising of troops, levy.* [deligo.]
 dēleo, ēvi, ētum, 2. v. a. *to blot out, efface, destroy.*
 dēlibērātus, a, um, *part.* of delibero, *resolved upon, certain.*
 dēlibēro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to think over, deliberate, determine.* [libra.]
 dēlicātō, *adv. delicately, luxuriously.* [delicīae.]
 dēlicātus, a, um, *adj. delightful, soft, delicate, voluptuous, wanton.* [id.]
 dēlicīae, arum, f. *delight,*

DENIQUE.

pleasure, frolic, allurements. [lacio.]
 delictum, i, n. *a fault, crime.* [delinquo.]
 dē-ligo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to bind down, fasten.*
 dē-ligo, lēgi, lectum, 3. v. a. *to choose out, gather.* [lego.]
 dē-litescō, litui, 3. v. n. *to lie hid, lurk.* [lateo.]
 Delphi, orum, m. *Delphi* (a town in Phocis, famous for the oracle of Apollo).
 Delphicus, a, um, *adj. Delphic:* belonging to Delphi.
 delphinus, i, m. *a dolphin.*
 Delta, ae, f. *or indecl. n. the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, Δ:* (2) *the name of a district in Egypt, so called from its resemblance to the letter.*
 dēlūbrum, i, n. *a shrine, temple.*
 Dēlus and Dēlos, i, f. *the island Delos, in the Aegean Sea.*
 dē-mergo, si, sum, 3. v. a. *to dip under, plunge into.*
 demersus, *part.* of demergo.
 dē-migro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. *to wander away, emigrate.*
 demissē, *adv. abjectly, meanly.*
 demissus, a, um, *part.* of demitto, *and adj. sunken, downcast, abject, mean.*
 dē-mitto, misi, missum, 3. v. a. *to let down, send down, to lower, to drop, let go down:* (with reflex. pronoun) *to stoop, let oneself down.*
 dēmo, dempsi, demptum, *and demsi, demtum, 3. v. a. to take down, take away.* [de, emo.]
 Dēmōcritus, i, m. *a philosopher of Abdera.*
 dē-monstro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to point out, represent, demonstrate.*
 Demosthēnes, is, m. *Demosthenes* (the famous Athenian orator).
 dempsi, *perf.* of demo.
 demum, *adv. at length, at last.* Tum demum, *then at length.*
 dēnārius, ii, m. *a denarius* (a Roman silver coin equivalent to about 9d. of our money). [deni.]
 dē-nēgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to deny, refuse.*
 dēnī, ae, a, (num. distrib.) *ten each, by tens.* [decem.]
 dēniquē, *adv. at last, finally*

DENS.

dens, t̄is, m. a tooth. **Dentes** molares, the grinders.
densus, a, um, adj. crowded, thick, dense.

dē-nūdo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to lay bare, disclose, strip, plunder.

dē-nuntio, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to announce, declare, threaten.

de-oscūlor, atus sum, 1. v. dep. to kiss warmly.

dē-pascor, pastus sum, 3. v. dep. to feed upon, consume.

dē-pello, pūli, pulsum, 3. v. a. to drive away, banish.

dē-pereō, īl, 4. v. n. to perish, be dying with love for.

dē-pingo, phuxi, pictum, 3. v. a. to depict, represent, describe.

dē-plōro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. to weep, lament, bewail.

dē-pōno, pōsui, pōsitum, 3. v. a. to lay down, deposit, lay by, intrust, give up, resign.

dē-pōpūlor, atus sum, 1. v. dep. to lay waste, ravage, destroy.

dē-porto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to carry down, bring home, acquire: (2) to banish.

dē-posco, pōposci, 3. v. a. to ask for, require, demand.

dē-prēcor, catus sum, 1. v. dep. to beseech, pray against, deprecate.

dē-prēhendo, di, sum, 3. v. a. to lay hold of, catch, discover, comprehend.

dēprēhensus, a, um, part. of dēprehendo.

dēpressus, a, um, part. of deprimō, and adj. low, depressed.

dē-prīmo, pressi, pressum, 3. v. a. to press down, sink. [premo.]

dē-pulso, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to thrust away.

dēpulsus, a, um, part. of depello.

dē-rīpio, rīpui, reptum, 3. v. a. to snatch away, tear off. [rapio.]

de-scendo, di, sum, 3. v. n. to go or come down, descend, march down: in certamen, to engage in battle. [scando.]

de-scispo, scivi, scitum, 3. v. n. to withdraw, fall off, to revolt.

de-scribo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. to point out, represent, describe, allot, assign, divide.

descriptio, ōnis, f. a representation, delineation, division, arrangement. [describo.]

DE-TERREO.

dē-sēro, sērul, sertum, 3. v. a. to abandon, desert.

dēsērtum, ī, n. a wilderness, desert. [desertus.]

dēsērtus, a, um, part. of desero, and adj. waste, deserted, desert. [desero.]

dēsīdērium, īl, n. a longing for, grief (for want of anything), want, need. [desidero.]

dēsīdēro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to yearn, long for, to miss, feel the want of.

dē-signo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to mark out, represent, elect.

dē-silio, silui, sultum, 4. v. n. to leap down. [salio.]

dē-sino, sivi or sil, situm, 3. v. a. and n. to leave off, desist, stop, end.

dēsipiens, part. of desipio, and adj. foolish, silly, extravagant.

dē-sipio, sīpui, 3. v. n. to be foolish, senseless. [sapio.]

dē-sisto, stīti, stitum, 3. v. n. to stand aloof, leave off, desist from.

dēsperātus, a, um, part. of despero, and adj. hopeless, desperate.

dē-spēro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. to be hopeless, despair of: aliquid and aliqua de re, to despair of anything.

dē-spicio, spexi, spectrum, 3. v. n. and a. to look down upon, despise, disdain. [specio.]

despondeo, spondi, sponsum, 2. v. a. to promise, pledge, betroth.

dē-sponso, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to betroth. [despondeo.]

desponsus, a, um, part. of despondeo.

dē-stīno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to determine, appoint, aim at. [sto.]

dē-sum, fui, esse, v. n. to be away, wanting, missing, to neglect.

dē-sūmo, sumpsī, sumpsum, 3. v. a. to pick out, choose, take for oneself.

dē-sūper, adv. from above, above.

dētectus, a, um, part. of detego.

dē-tēgo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to uncover, discover, betray.

dētērior, ius, adj. comp., sup. deterrimus, a, um, lower, inferior, worse. [de.]

dētēro, trivi, tritum, 3. v. a. to rub down, wear away.

dē-terreo, ul, itum, 2. v. a. to frighten away, discourage.

DICO.

dēterrītus, a, um, part. of deterreo.

dētēstātus, a, um, part. of detestor.

dētēstor, atus sum, 1. v. dep. to execrate, abominate.

dē-tineo, ui, tentum, 2. v. a. to keep back, detain. [teneo.]

detractus, a, um, part. of detraho.

de-trāho, traxi, tractum, 2. v. a. to draw off or away, deprive of, diminish, take down or away.

detraxi, perf. of detraho.

dē-trecto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to decline, refuse, disparag [detraho.]

dētrimentum, ī, n. loss, damage. [detero.]

detrītus, a, um, part. detero.

dē-trunco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to cut off.

dē-turbo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to thrust or cast down.

deus, ī, m. a god, God.

dē-vasto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to lay waste.

dē-vēho, vesi, vectum, 2. v. a. to carry down, convey: devehī, pass. to descend.

dēvēxus, a, um, adj. sloping, steep. [deveho.]

dēvictus, a, um, part. of devinco.

dē-vincio, vinxī, vinctum, 4. v. a. to bind down, oblige.

dē-vinco, vici, victum, 3. v. a. to overcome, subdue.

dē-vius, a, um, adj. out of the way, devious, retired. [vin.]

dē-volo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to fly down, hasten.

dē-vōro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to devour, absorb.

dē-vōveo, vōvi, vōtum, 2. v. a. to devote, dedicate: (2) to curse, execrate.

devōtus, part. of devoveo.

dexter, tēra, tērum, and tra, trum, adj. comp. dexter, sup. dextilms, right, on the right, skilful, lucky, fortunate.

dextēra or **dextra**, ae, f. the right hand. [dexter.]

diadēma, ātis, n. a royal head-dress, diadem.

Diāna, ae, f. the goddess Diana.

dīcax, ācis, adj. sharp in speech, witty, satirical. [dico.]

dīco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to dedicate, consecrate.

dīco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to speak, say, call, name, appoint, fix upon, set apart, pronounce.

DICTATOR.

dictator. Dictatur, it is said: sometimes used personally, he is said; where we may turn the phrase, it is said that he, etc. Causam dicere, to plead a cause: jus dicere, to pronounce judgment.

dictātor, ōris, m. a dictator (an extraordinary magistrate at Rome, elected in times of emergency). [dicto.]

dictātūra, ae, f. the dictatorship. [dictator.]

dictetūrum, ū, n. a witty saying.

dictō, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to say often, to repeat. [dicto.]

dicto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to say often, assert repeatedly, to dictate (for writing). [dicto.]

dictum, i, n. a saying, word, maxim. [id.]

dictus, a, um, part. of dicto.

didici, didici, perf. of dicto.

di-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to separate, divide, draw apart, open.

diēs, ū, m. and f. a day.

diē, from day to day; diem dicere allicui, to appoint a day for any one's trial.

di-fēro, distūll, dilātum, differre, v. a. and n. to put off, delay: (2) to differ, be different from.

difficilē, adv. with difficulty.

difficilis, m. and f. e. n. comp. difficilior, sup. difficillimus, difficult, troublesome. [dis, neg. and facilis.]

difficultas, ūtis, f. difficulty, hardship, distress, poverty, (annonae) scarcity. [difficilis.]

di-fīdo, fīsus sum, 3. v. n. to distrust.

di-fluo, xi, 3. v. n. to flow in different directions, flow away: otio diffluere, to live a life of ease.

digēro, gessi, gestum, 3. v. a. to divide, distribute, masticate, digest.

digītus, i, m. a finger, a finger's breadth, an inch.

dig-nitas, ūtis, f. worth, dignity. [dignus.]

dignor, atus sum, 1. v. dep. to deem worthy: (2) to dign, condescend to do. [id.]

dignus, a, um, adj. (with a'n.) worthy, suitable: laude, worthy of praise.

di-grēdior, gressus sum, 3. v. dep. to go away, depart. [gradior.]

diis, dat. plur. of deus.

DISCIPLINA.

dilānio, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to tear in pieces.

dilātus, a, um, part. of differo.

diligens, ntis, adj. careful, diligent. [dilligo.]

diligenter, adv. comp. -tius, sup. -tissimē, diligently.

diligentia, ae, f. carefulness, diligence. [dilligens.]

diligentius, comp. of diligenter, adv. more carefully.

dī-līgo, lexi, lectum, 3. v. a. to value, love. [lego.]

dī-luo, ul, ūtum, 3. v. a. to wash away, dilute, dissolve, make to melt away, weaken, lessen, remove.

dīmīcātio, ōnis, f. a fight. [dīmico.]

dī-mīco, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to fight, contend.

dī-mitto, misi, missum, 3. v. a. to send away, dismiss, let go, repudiate, forsake.

dī-mōveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. a. to move away, disperse.

Diōgēnes, is, m. a Cynic philosopher of Sinōpe.

Diōmēdēs, is, king of the Bistōnes.

Diōnysius, i, m. tyrant of Syracuse.

Dīrae, arum, f. pl. evil omens: (2) the Furies.

directus, a, um, part. of dirigo: adj. straight, upright, steep.

diremptus, a, um, part. of dirimo.

dī-rīgo, rexi, rectum, 3. v. a. to direct, arrange, guide. [rego.]

dīr-īmo, ūmi, emptum, 3. v. a. to separate, break off, delay, listen to, settle a dispute. [dis, emo.]

dī-rīpio, rīpul, reptum, 3. v. a. to ravage, plunder, destroy, take away by force. [rapio.]

dī-ruo, rul, rūtum, 3. v. a. to demolish, overthrow.

dīrus, a, um, adj. fearful, dreadful, ill-omened.

dīrūtus, a, um, part. of diruo.

dis-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. to go away, depart, decamp.

dis-cerpo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. to rend, tear, pluck, tear in pieces, mangle, disperse. [carpo.]

discīdium, i, n. a tearing-apart, a dividing, separation. [dis-cēdo.]

disciplīna, ae, f. teaching,

DIS-SIMILIS.

knowledge, discipline, order [disco.]

discipulus, i, m. a scholar, disciple. [id.]

disco, didici, 3. v. a. to learn.

discordia, ae, f. discord. [cor.]

Discordia, ae, f. Discord: the goddess of strife.

discordo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to quarrel, disagree. [id.]

dis-crēpo, ui, 1. v. n. to disagree, vary, differ.

discrimen, inis, n. a distinction, difference, risk, danger. [cerno.]

dis-curro, cūcurri and curri, cursum, 3. v. n. to run up and down, run about.

discus, i, m. a quoit.

dis-cūtio, cussi, cūsum, 3. v. a. to shatter, scatter, dissipate, dispel. [quatio.]

-disertē, adv. clearly, eloquently.

disertus, a, um, adj. well-spoken, accomplished, elegant.

disiectus, a, um, part. of disjicio.

dis-jicio, jeci, jectum, 3. v. a. to throw asunder, scatter break in pieces, destroy.

dispar, āris, adj. unequal, unlike.

dis-spergo, si, sum, 3. v. a. to scatter about, disperse. [spargo.]

dispersus, a, um, part. of dispergo.

dis-pliceo, ui, ūtum, 2. v. a. to displease. [placeo.]

dis-pōno, pōsi, pōsitum, 3. v. a. to place here and there, set in order, arrange, station.

dis-pōsitus, a, um, part. of dispono.

dispūtatio, ōnis, f. an argument, debate. [disputo.]

dis-pūto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to dispute, discuss.

dis-sēmino, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to scatter abroad, disseminate.

dissensio, ōnis, f. dissension, discord. [dis-sentio.]

dissensus, ūs, m. dissension. [id.]

dis-sentio, si, sum, 4. v. n. to differ in opinion, dissent.

dis-sēro, sērul, sērtum, 3. v. a. to set asunder, examine, discuss, argue, treat of.

dissīdium, ū, n. discord, dissension, disagreement. [se-deo.]

dis-similis, m. and f. e. n. adj. unlike, dissimilar.

DISSIMILITUDO.

fissimilitūdo, *inis, f. unlikeness, difference.* [dissimilis.]

dis-simūlo, *avi, atum, 1. v. a. to dissemble, disguise.*

dissipo, *avi, atum, 1. v. a. to scatter abroad, disperse, demolish.*

dis-suādeo, *ei, sum, 2. v. a. to advise against, dissuade.*

distinctus, *a, um, part. of distinguo, and adj. distinct: (2) decorated, adorned. Coelum stellis distinctum, the heaven bespangled with stars: regio collibus et silvis distincta, a district dotted with hills and forests.*

dis-tinguo, *nxī, nctum, 3. v. a. to distinguish, discriminate. Distingui, to be distinguished, remarkable. Corpus notis distinguere, to tattoo the body.*

di-sto (no *perf.* or *sup.*) *1. v. n. to stand apart, be distant. distractus, a, um, part. of distraho.*

dis-trāho, *xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to pull asunder, separate, distract, perplex.*

dis-tribuo, *ui, itum, 3. v. a. to divide, distribute.*

distributus, *a, um, part. of distribuo.*

di-stringo, *nxī, nctum, 3. v. a. to draw asunder, hinder, occupy, engage.*

dis-turbo, *avi, atum, 1. v. a. to drive asunder, disturb, destroy.*

ditesco, *3. v. n. to grow rich.* [dives.]

dītio, *ōnis, f. dominion, sovereignty, power, sway.*

dītor. See *dives.*

dīto, *avi, atum, 1. v. a. to enrich.* [dives.]

dīū, *adv. comp. diutius, sup. diutissimē, a long while, long, long ago; (of place), a long way.*

diurnus, *a, um, adj. daily, by day, belonging to day (opp. to nocturnus).* [dies.]

diutinus, *a, um, adj. lasting, long.* [diu.]

diuturnitas, *ātis, f. length of time, long duration.* [diuturnus.]

diuturnus, *a, um, adj. of long duration, lasting, long.* [diu.]

di-vello, *vellī (and vulsi), vulsum, 3. v. a. to pluck asunder, tear away, remove.*

di-vendo (no *perf.*), *dītum,*

DOMINATIO.

3. v. a. to sell in different parcels, to retail.

diversus, *a, um, part. of divertio, and adj. different, contrary.*

di-vertō, *ti, sum, 3. v. n. to go different ways, separate from, turn aside.*

dives, *itis, adj. comp. divitior and ditior, sup. divitissimus and ditissimus, rich, wealthy, precious.*

dī-vīdo, *vīsi, vīsum, 3. v. a. to divide, distribute, separate.* [video.]

divinitus, *adv. from heaven.* [divinus.]

divīno, *avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. to divine, prophesy.* [deus.]

divinus, *a, um, adj. godlike, divine.*

divisus, *a, um, part. pass. of divido.*

divitiæ, *arum, f. riches, wealth.* [dives.]

divulsus, *part. of divello.*

dixi, *perf. of dico.*

do, *dēdi, dātum, dāre, 1. v. a. to put, give, entrust, furnish, afford, cause, grant, resign: finem, to put an end to. Dans, a giver: poenas dare, to inflict punishment: criminali, to impute as an offence: in fugam se dare, to take to flight.*

dōceo, *dōcui, doctum, 2. v. a. to teach, show.*

dōcilitas, *ātis, f. docility.*

[docilis, from doceo.]

doctor, *ōris, m. a teacher.*

[doceo.]

doctrīna, *æ, f. learning, science, teaching, doctrine.* [id.]

doctus, *a, um, part. of doceo, and adj. learned, skilled.*

Dōdōna, *æ, f. Dodona (a city in Epirus, famous for its oak-grove and oracle).*

Dolābella, *æ, m. Dolabella.*

dōleo, *ui, itum, 2. v. n. to feel pain, suffer, grieve.*

dōlium, *ii, n. a jar, cask.*

dōlor, *ōris, m. pain, grief.*

[doleo.]

dōlosē, *adv. craftily.*

dōlōsus, *a, um, adj. crafty, deceitful.* [id.]

dōlus, *i, m. craft, fraud.*

dōmesticus, *a, um, adj. homely, domestic.* [domus.]

dōmicilium, *ii, n. a dwelling, abode, home.* [id.]

dōmīna, *æ, f. a mistress.*

[dominus.]

dōminatio, *ōnis, f. dominion, despotism.* [dominor.]

DUM-MODO.

dōminātus, *ūs, m. sovereign, tyranny.* [id.]

dōminor, *atus sum, 1. v. dep. to rule, dominate.* [dominus.]

dōminus, *i, m. a master, owner, lord.* [domus.]

Dōmitianus, *i, m. Domitian.*

dōmitus, *a, um, part. of domo.*

dōmo, *ui, itum, 1. v. a. to tame, subdue, vanquish.*

dōmui, *perf. of domo.*

dōmus, *ūs, f. a house, home.*

dōnēc, *conj. until, as long as, while.*

dōno, *avi, atum, 1. v. a. to give, present, bestow.* [dērum.]

dōnum, *i, n. a gift, present.*

Doricus, *a, um, adj. Doric.*

dormio, *ivi, itum, 4. v. n. to sleep.*

dorsum, *i, n. the back, slope of a hill.*

dōs, *dōtis, f. a dowry, a gift, endowment, talent.*

dōtālis, *m. and f., e, n. pertaining to a dowry.* [dōs.]

drachma, *æ, f. a drachma, a Greek coin equal to the Roman denarius.*

drāco, *ōnis, m. a serpent, dragon.*

Druīdæ, *arum, m. Druids (Gallic or British priests).*

Drūsus, *i, m. Drusus.*

dūbitatio, *ōnis, f. doubt, hesitation.* [dubito.]

dūbīto, *avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. to doubt, hesitate.*

dūbium, *ii, n. doubt. Sino or procul dubio, without doubt: in dubium vocare, to call in question.*

dūbius, *a, um, adj. doubtful, irresolute.*

dūcenti, *æ, a, pl. num. adj. two hundred.* [duo, centum.]

dūco, *xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to lead, guide, draw, deduce, derive, pass, spend, prolong, consider, think: genus, to derive descent from, to be sprung from: murum, to build a wall: uxorem, to marry a wife: exsequias, to perform a funeral.*

ductus, *a, um, part. of duco.*

dūdum, *adv. long ago: (2) just now.* [diu, dum.]

Dulcius, *ii, m. Dulcius.*

dulcis, *m. and f., e, n. adj. sweet, agreeable.*

dum, *conj. whilst, until, so long as, provided that.*

dum-mōdo, *conj. provided that, if only.*

DUNTAXAT.

duntaxat (and duntaxat),
adv. only, merely, at least, to
far. [dum, taxo.]

duo, duae, duo (card. num.)
two.

duo-decim, (card. num.)
twelve. [decem.]

duo-decimus, a, um, (ord. num.)
the twelfth. [id.]

duo-de-viginti, (card. num.)
twenty-two, eighteen.

duplex, f. a, adj. two-fold,
double. [duo, plico.]

duplico, avi, atum, 1. v. a.
to double, enlarge. [duplex.]

duritia, ae, f. hardness,
sternity. [durus.]

dūro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and
n. to harden, last, hold out.
[id.]

dūrus, a, um, adj. hard,
rude, harsh.

dux, ducis, m. a leader,
guide. Dux belli, a com-
mander. [duco.]

Dyrrachium, li, n. Dyr-
rachium (a town in Illyria,
now Durazzo).

E

E and ex (E before conso-
nants, ex before vowels), prep.
with at, out of, from, since, to
the advantage of, e. g. e republic-
lican.

ebŕnus, i, f. and ebŕnum, i,
n. ebriety.

ē-bibo, i, bi, bŕtum, 3. v. n.
to drink up, drain.

ēbrietas, ſtis, f. drunken-
ness. [ebrius.]

ēbrius, a, um, a, adj. drunk,
intoxicated.

ēbŕr, ōris, n. ivory.

ēburrus (and eburrus), a,
um, a, adj. of ivory. [ebur.]

ecce, interj. lo! behold!

ecloga, ae, f. a selection
(from a book): (2) a short
poem.

ecquando, adv. ever, at any
time. [ecce, quando.]

ecquis, quid, pron. whether
any? any one? who? [ecce,
quis.]

ecquisnam, quidnam, pron.
equis, with the suffix nam,
whether, any? etc.

ēdax, ſcis, a, adj. voracious,
devouring. [ēdo.]

ē-dico, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to
declare, proclaim, ordain.

ēdictum, i, n. a proclama-
tion, edict. [ēdico.]

EF-FUGIO.

ēdŕtus, a, um, part. of ēdo,
as adv. lofty, elevated, high.

ē-do, diſi, diſtum, 3. v. a. to
put forth, publish, declare, exhib-
it, perform, also, to give birth
to, bring forth. Spectaculum

edere, to represent a play:
caedem, stragem, to cause a
slaughter.

ēdo, ēdi, ē-um, 3. v. a. to
eat, consume.

ē-dŕco, ſi, ctum, 2. v. a. to
teach thoroughly, instruct.

ēdŕcatŕo, ōnis, f. training,
bringing up, education. [ēdŕ-
co.]

ēdŕcatŕor, ōris, m. a trainer,
a bringer up. [id.]

ē-dŕco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to
lead forth, draw out, to march
(troops) out.

ē-dŕco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to
bring up, train, educate.

ēductus, a, um, part. of
ēdŕco.

effectus, a, um, part. of
efficio.

effeminatus, a, um, part.
of effemino, and adj. womanish,
effeminate.

ef-femino, avi, atum, 1. v.
a. to make effeminate, soften.

ef-fero, extŕll, ſlatum, ef-
ferre, 3. v. a. to bring out, carry
forth, produce, publish, bring
forth, lift up, exalt, carry out
for burial, bury. Fructus ef-
ferre, to bear fruit: efferrŕ, to
be lifted up, proud. [ex, fero.]

ef-fero, avi, atum, 1. v. a.
to make fierce: efferrŕ, to grow
wild. [ex, ferus.]

ef-fŕtus, a, um, adj. ex-
hausted, worn out.

ef-ficio, ſeci, ſectum, 3. v. a.
to execute, accomplish, bring to
pass, make, form. [facio.]

effigies, ſi, f. a likeness,
image. [lingo.]

effingo, ſxi, ctum, 3. to
form, fashion.

ef-fŕgŕto, avi, atum, 1. v.
a. to ask urgently, demand.

ef-flo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and
n. to blow out, breathe out: ſni-
mam, to breathe one's last,
expire.

ef-fluo, xi, 3. v. n. to flow
out, issue forth.

ef-fodio, ſdi, ſos-um, 3. v.
n. to dig out, dig up: oculos, to
tear the eyes out.

effossus, a, um, part. of
effodio.

ef-fugio, ſugi, ſugitum, 3.
v. n. and a. to flee away, escape,
avoid, shun.

ELI-US.

ef-fundo, ſudi, ſusum, 3. v.
a. to pour out or forth, cast out,
squander: berehela, to lavish
kindness: effundi, to gush forth
(said of water, rivers, &c.).

effusus, a, um, part. of
effundo: adj. effeminate, rich,
profuse, lavish.

ef-fŕtio (no perf.), itum, 1.
v. a. to p. ale, chatter.

ēgŕnus, a, um, adj. needy,
poor. [egro.]

ēgeo, ſi, 2. v. r. to need,
want, be destitute of.

ēgŕia, ae, f. ſgria (the
instructress of Numa).

ē-gŕro, gessi, gŕtum, 3. v.
a. to carry out, cast forth.

ēgestus, a, um, part. of
egero.

ēgi, perf. of ago.

ēgŕo, pron. p. r. ſ. I.

ē-gŕior, gressus sum, 3.
v. dep. to step out, go forth, dis-
embark, go beyond, pass out of.

ēgŕŕŕŕ, adv. excellently.

ēgŕŕŕus, a, um, adj. dis-
tinguished, surpassing, excel-
lent. [grex.]

ēgressus, a, um, part. of
ēgŕior.

ē-jicio, jŕci, jectum, 3. v. a.
throw out, cast forth, banish.
[jacio.]

ējus-mŕdi, of that kind.

ē-labor, lapsus sum, 3. v.
dep. to slip away, escape, dis-
appear.

ē-languesco, ſui, 3. v. n. to
grow faint, relax.

ēlapsus, a, um, part. of
ēlabor.

ēlatus, a, um, part. of ef-
fero, and adj. exalted, lofty.

ēlectus, part. of eligo.

ēlegantŕ. a. r. gracefully,
fittly, judiciously. [elegans, eligo.]

ēlegantia, ae, f. grace,
elegance. [id.]

ēlēphantis, ſi, f. ſle-
phantis (an island of the Nile,
with a city of the same name).

ēlēphantus, i, and ēlēphas,
nis, m. an elephant.

ēleusſnius, a, um, adj.
Eleusinian.

ēleusis, ſi, f. Eleusis (a
town in Attica, famous for the
mysteries of Ceres).

ēlido, ſi, sum, 3. v. a. to
dash out or to p. ceet, crush,
shatter. [lido.]

ēligo, ſſi, lectum, 3. v. a. to
pick out, choose. [lego.]

ēligus, a, um, part. of eligo

ELOQUENS.

ēlōquens, ntis, part. of eloquor, and adj. speaking well, eloquent.

ēlōquentia, ae, f. eloquence. [eloquens.]

ē-lōquor, cātus sum, 3. v. dep. to speak out, utter, speak well.

ē-lūceo, xi, 2. v. n. to shine forth.

ē-lūcesco, luxi, 3. v. n. to shine forth. [lūceo.]

Ēlysium, ii, n. Elysium, the abode of the blest.

Ēlysian, a, um, adj. Elysian, E. campi, the Elysian fields, the abode of the blest.

ēmensus, a, um, part. of emetor.

ē-mergo, si, sum, 3. v. n. to come forth, emerge.

ēmēritus, a, um, part. of emereor, and adj. one who has served his time: subst. a veteran.

ē-mētor, mensus sum, 4. v. dep. to measure out, pass over, traverse.

ē-mīneo, ui, 2. v. n. to stand forth, be distinguished, project.

ē-mitto, misi, missum, 3. v. a. to send forth, turn out, release, set free: anlmam, to give up the ghost: in mare emitti, to flow into the sea.

ēmo, ēmi, emptum, and emtum, 3. v. a. to buy, obtain.

ē-mollio, ii, itum, 4. v. a. to make soft, soften.

ē-mōrior, mortuus sum, 3. v. dep. to die.

emptor, ōris, m. a buyer. [emo.]

emptus, a, um, part. of emo.

ēn, interj. lo! behold.

ē-narro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to explain, expound.

ē-nascor, nātus sum, 3. v. dep. to be born, to arise.

ē-nēco, cui, etum, 1. v. a. to kill, slay.

ē-nervo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to enervate, weaken. [nervus.]

ēnim, conj. for, indeed, truly.

ē-nīteo, ui, 2. v. n. to shine forth, be eminent, conspicuous.

ē-nītesco, nītui, 3. v. n. to shine forth.

Enna, ae, f. Enna (a city in Sicily).

Ennius, ii, m. Ennius (the poet).

ensis, is, m. a sword.

ē-nuntio, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to announce, declare.

ēo, ivi or ii, itum, ire, 4. v. n. to go.

E-RIGO.

ēō, adv. thither: in the phrase quo . . . eo, translate by how much . . . by so much, or the more . . . the more: with comp. so much, by so much, to denote a motive or reason, on that account, therefore. [is, ea, id.]

ēōdem, adv. to the same place.

ēōus, a, um, adj. eastern.

Ēpāminondas, ae, m. general of the Thebans.

Ēphēsius, a, um, adj. Ephesian.

Ēphēsus, i, f. Ephesus (a city in Asia Minor).

Ēphialtes, ae, m. a son of Aloeus. Ephialtes and his brother Otos were fabled to have been of monstrous bulk.

ēpigramma, ātis, n. an inscription: (2) a short poem, epigram.

Ēpīrōtae, arum, m. the Epirotes (people of Epirus).

Ēpīrus, i, f. Epirus (a province in Greece).

ēpistōla, ae, f. a letter, epistle.

ēpulae, arum, f. a feast, banquet.

Ēpūlōnes, um, m. epulones, Roman priests who superintended the sacrificial banquets to the gods.

ēpūlor, atus sum, 1. v. dep. to feast. [epulae.]

ēpūlum, i, n. a banquet.

ēquēs, itis, m. a horseman. [equus and ir, root of eo, to go.]

ēquester, tris, m. and f., tre, n. adj. pertaining to a horseman, equestrian. [equus.]

ēquidem, adv. truly, indeed (usually connected with the first person sing.) [ego, quidem.]

ēquitātus, ūs, m. cavalry, [equus.]

ēquīto, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to ride. [id.]

ēquus, i, m. a horse.

Ērāto, us, f. the muse of love poetry.

ērectus, a, um, part. of erigo, and adj. upright, lofty, erect, earnest, intent.

ereptus, a, um, part. of eripio.

ērexī, perf. of erigo

ergā, prep. with acc. towards.

ergō, adv. wherefore, therefore, then (with imper.).

ē-rigo, rexi, rectum, 3. v. a.

EUROPA.

to raise up, arouse, encourage [rego.]

ē-rīpio, rīpui, reptum, 3. v. a. to snatch out, take away violently or by force, tear away, rescue. [rāpio.]

ē-rōdo, si, sum, 3. v. a. to gnaw away, consume.

erro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to wander, go astray.

error, ōris, m. a wandering, mistake, error. [erro.]

ē-rūbesco, bui, 3. v. n. to blush, feel ashamed.

ē-rūdio, ivi, itum, 4. v. a. to polish, educate, instruct. [rudis.]

ērūdītio, ōnis, f. instruction, knowledge. [erudio.]

ērūdītus, a, um, part. of erudio, and adj. learned, skilled, accomplished.

ē-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. a. and n. to burst forth, sally forth.

ē-ruo, ui, ūtum, 3. v. a. to cast forth, tear out, dig, elicit.

ērūtus, a, um, perf. of eruo.

esca, ae, f. nourishment, food.

esquīlinus, a, um, adj. (mons) one of the seven hills of Rome.

esse, (1) inf. of sum: (2) of edo, to eat.

ēsurio, ivi, itum, 4. v. n. and a. to hunger. [ēdo.]

et, conj. and, also. When the word is repeated, et . . . et translate both . . . and.

ēt-iam, conj. also, and also, even, nay even. With comparatives, still: magis etiam, still more.

ētiam-si, conj. even if.

Etrūria, ae, f. Etruria (a district in Italy).

Etrusci, orum, m. the Etruscans (people of Etruria).

et-si, conj. although.

Euboea, ae, f. Euboea (an island in the Aegean sea, now Negroponte).

Eumēnes, is, a famous general under Alexander the Great.

Euphēmus, i, m. the father of Daedalus.

Euphrātes, is, m. the river Euphrates.

Euphrōsynē, es, f. one of the three Graces.

Euripides, is, m. Euripides, a celebrated tragic poet.

Euripus, i, m. the Eurypus (the channel between the island of Euboea and the mainland).

Eurōpa, ae, f. Europa;

EUBOTAS.

daughter of the Phœnician king Agenor, and sister of Cadmus: said to have given her name to the continent of Europe.

Eurōtas, æ, *m.* the Eurotas (a river in Laconia).

Euterpē, ēs, *f.* the muse of lyric poetry.

Euxinus Pontus, the Euxine or Black Sea.

ē-vādo, si, sum, 3. v. n. and a. to go out or up, to arrive at, escape.

ē-venio, veni, ventum, 4. v. n. to happen, result.

ēventus, ūs, *m.* an occurrence, fortune, event, issue, result. [evenio.]

ē-vertō, ti, sum, 3. v. a. to turn out, overthrow, destroy.

ē-vitō, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to shun, avoid.

ē-vōcō, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to call out, summon, evoke.

ē-vōlō, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to fly out or forth, rush forth.

ē-vōmō, ui, itum, 3. v. a. to vomit forth.

ex or **e**, prep. with abl. of, out of, from, since, after. **Aestimare ex**, to value according to.

exacerbatūs, a, um, part. of **exacerbo**.

ex-acerbo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to embitter, exasperate.

exactor, ōris, *m.* a collector, exactor, overseer. [exigo.]

ex-aqueo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to make equal or level: (2) to equal.

ex-ānimis, m. and *f.*, e, n. adj. breathless, lifeless, dead. [anima.]

ex-ānimo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to deprive of breath, kill, discourage.

ex-ardesco, arsi, arsum, 3. v. n. to blaze out, burst out into a blaze, break forth, be kindled, be inflamed: **irā**, to rage.

ex-āro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to plough up, labour: (2) write.

exasperātus, a, um, part. of **exaspero**.

ex-aspēro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to make rough or fierce, irritate, exasperate [asper.]

ex-caeco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to make blind.

ex-calceo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to take off the shoes. [calceus.]

ex-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. and a. to go out, depart, die, exceed: **modum**, to go beyond (dē) measure.

excellens, ntis, part. of **ex-**

EXERCITATIO.

cello, and *adj.* distinguished, excellent.

ex-cello, ui, celsum, 3. v. n. to surpass, be eminent, excel.

excelsus, a, um, part. of **excello**, and *adj.* high, lofty.

exceptus, a, um, part. of **excipio**.

excidium, ii, *n.* overthrow, destruction. [excindo.]

ex-cido, cidi, 3. v. n. to fall down or from, escape, pass away, perish. [cado.]

ex-cido, cidi, cism, 3. v. a. to cut out, demolish. [cado.]

ex-cio, i, vi or ii, itum, or Itum, 4. v. a. to arouse, excite.

ex-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3. v. a. to catch up, listen, overhear, take, overtake, except; succeed, receive, capture, rescue. [capio.]

ex-cito, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to rouse up, stimulate. [excito.]

excitus, or **excitus**, a, um, part. of **excito**.

ex-clāmo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. to shout aloud, exclaim.

ex-clūdo, si, sum, 3. v. a. to shut out, exclude: **pullos**, to hatch chickens. [claudio.]

exclūsus, a, um, part. of **exclūdo**.

ex-cōlo, cōlui, cultum, 3. v. a. to cultivate, improve, adorn.

ex-crūcio, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to torture, torment greatly.

excūbiae, arum, *f.* watch, sentinels. [ex-cubo.]

excūsatio, ōnis, *f.* an excuse, an excusing. [excuso.]

ex-cūso, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to excuse, allege in excuse. [causa.]

excussus, a, um, part. of **excuto**.

ex-cūtio, cussi, cussum, 3. v. a. to shake out, drive away, throw from, throw down, discard. [quatio.]

ex-ēdo, ēdi, ēsum, 3. v. a. to eat up, devour, destroy.

exēgi, perf. of **exigo**.

exemplum, i, *n.* a pattern, example, copy, warning.

exemptus, a, um, part. of **eximo**.

ex-eo, ii (seldom i, vi), Itum, ire, 4. v. n. and a. to go out, withdraw, pass.

exēquiae. See **exsequiae**.

ex-erceo, ui, itum, 2. v. a. to train, exercise, employ oneself about, follow: **odium**, to feel hatred: **agrum**, to practise husbandry. [arceo.]

exercitatio, ōnis, *f.* exercise, practice. [exerceo.]

EX-PEDIO.

exercitio, ōnis, *f.* exercise. [id.]

exercitium, ii, *n.* exercise. [id.]

exercitus, ūs, *m.* an army. [id.]

exēro. See **exsero**.

ex-haurio, hausi, haustum, 4. v. a. to draw out, exhaust.

ex-hibeo, ui, itum, 2. v. a. to hold out, display, exhibit. [habeo.]

ex-horreo, ui, 2. v. n. to tremble at, dread.

ex-horresco, horruī, 3. v. n. to tremble or shudder at.

ex-igo, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a. to drive forth, expel, claim, demand, finish, lead, spend, pass: **aliquid ab aliquo**, to demand anything from any one: **ultionem**, to take revenge. [ago.]

exiguus, a, um, *adj.* little, small, mean.

exilis, m. and *f.*, e, n. *adj.* small, slender, feeble.

exilium or **exsilium**, ii, *n.* banishment. See **exsilium**.

eximiē, *adv.* exceedingly, excellently.

eximius, a, um, *adj.* distinguished, excellent, extraordinary, uncommon. [eximo.]

ex-imo, ēmi, emptum and emtum, 3. v. a. to take away, remove, banish, deliver, free, release. [emo.]

existimatio, ōnis, *f.* judgment, opinion, reputation, honour. [existimo.]

ex-istimo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to consider, think, esteem. [aestimo.]

exitium, ii, *n.* destruction, ruin. [exco.]

exitus, ūs, *m.* departure, outlet, passage, place of egress, end, death. [id.]

exordium, ii, *n.* a beginning. [exordior.]

ex-ōrior, ortus sum, 4. v. dep. to rise out, arise, begin.

ex-orno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to furnish, adorn, embellish.

ex-ōro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to beg earnestly, persuade by entreaty. **Exorari precibus**, to be prevailed upon by prayers.

exortus, a, um, part. of **exorior**.

ex-pāveo, 2. v. a. to be greatly afraid.

ex-pāvesco, pāvī, 3. v. n. and a. to be very much afraid, to fear greatly.

ex-pēdio, i, vi, itum, 4. v. a. to extricate, release, prepare

EXPEDITIO.

arrange, provide, get in readiness. *Expedit, impers.* it is profitable, advantageous. [pes.]

expeditio, ōnis, f. an enterprise, expedition. [expedio.]

expeditus, a, um, part. of *expedio*, and adj. disengaged, ready, light-armed, without baggage.

ex-pello, pūll, pulsum, 3. v. a. to drive out, expel.

ex-pendo, di, sum, 3. v. a. to weigh out, spend, pay out, consider.

expensus, a, um, part. of *expendo*.

ex-pergisor, perrectus sum, 3. v. dep. to awake. [ex-pergo.]

experimentum, i, n. a trial, experiment. [experior.]

ex-pērior, pertus sum, 4. v. dep. to try, test, attempt.

ex-pers, tis, adj. having no share in, destitute of, devoid of. [pars.]

expertus, a, um, part. of *experior*, and adj. tried, proved.

ex-peto, ivi or ii, itum, 3. v. a. to desire, seek: earnestly or long for.

ex-pilo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to plunder.

ex-pio, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to expiate, atone for.

ex-pleo, ēvi, ētum, 2. v. a. to fill up, complete, satisfy.

ex-plico, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to unfold, display, explain.

explōrator, ōris, m. a scout, spy. [exploro.]

ex-plōro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to search out, spy out, reconnoitre.

ex-pōlio, lvi, itum, 4. v. a. to polish, refine.

ex-pōno, pōsui, pōsitum, 3. v. a. to set forth, display, expound, explain: (2) to set on shore.

ex-posco, pōposci, 3. v. a. to demand, implore, entreat.

ex-pōsitiō, ōnis, f. exposing (of an infant), a setting forth, narration. [expono.]

ex-pōsitus, a, um, part. of *expono*.

expōsui, perf. of *expono*.

expressi, perf. of *exprimo*.

expressus, a, um, part. of *exprimo*, and adj. prominent, manifest, clear, express.

ex-prīmo, pressi, pressum, 3. v. a. to press out, extort, describe, express. [premo.]

ex-prōbro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to upbraid, reproach. [pro-brare.]

EXSULO.

ex-prōmo, mpsl. mptum, and mtnum, 3. v. a. to bring forth, discover, exhibit.

expugnatio, ōnis, f. a taking by storm. [expugno.]

ex-pugno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to take by storm, overcome.

expulsus, a, um, part. of *expello*.

ex-quīro, sivi, situm, 3. v. a. to search out, investigate. [quaero.]

exquisitus, a, um, part. of *exquiro*, and adj. sought out, excellent, exquisite.

exscīdium. See *excidium*.

ex-scindo, scidi, scissum, 3. v. a. to tear out, destroy.

ex-secro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to curse, execrate. [sacro.]

ex-secor, atus sum, 1. v. dep. to curse, execrate.

exsequiae and *exequiae*, arum, f. funeral rites, a funeral procession. [exsequor.]

ex-sēro and *extēro*, scrul, sertum, 3. v. a. to thrust out, show, reveal.

ex-silio, silni, sultum, 4. v. n. to leap forth, start up. [salio.]

exsilium and *exilium*, ii, n. banishment, exile. [exsul.]

ex-solvo, solvi, solūtum, 3. v. a. to untie, deliver, set free, release, pay.

expectatio, ōnis, f. expectation. [expecto.]

ex-specto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to look for, await, expect.

ex-spiro and *expiro*, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. to breathe out, breathe one's last, expire.

extinctus and *extinctus*, a, um, part. of *extinguo*.

ex-stinguo and *extinguo*, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. to put out, quench, extinguish, destroy, annihilate. Extingui, to die: morbo, to die a natural death.

ex-stirpo and *extirpo*, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to root out. [stirps.]

ex-sto and *exto*, 1. v. n. to stand forth, appear, exist, be extant.

exstructus, a, um, part. of *extruo*.

ex-struo and *extruo*, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to pile up, raise, build, erect.

ex-sūgo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to suck out.

ex-sul and *exul*, ūlis, c. an exile. [solored, root of sdeo.]

exsulo and *exūlo*, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to be an exile. [exsul.]

FABIUS.

exsulto and *exulto*, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to leap up, exult, rejoice. [exsillo.]

ex-surgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3. v. n. to rise up, recover.

extemplo, adv. forthwith, immediately. [ex tempore.]

exter or *extērus*, tēri, tērum, adj. outward, external, strange, foreign; comp. extērior, outer, exterior; sup. extremus and *extimus*, outermost, last, extreme. [ex.]

ex-terreo, ui, itum, 2. v. a. to frighten, terrify.

exterritus, a, um, part. of *extereo*.

extērus. See *exter*.

ex-timeo, ui, 2. v. n. to fear greatly.

ex-timesco, tūmū, 3. v. n. and a. to fear greatly, to dread. [timeo.]

exto. See *exto*.

ex-tollo, 3. v. a. to lift up, raise, elevate, exalt.

ex-torqueo, torsi, tortum, 2. v. a. to wrench out, obtain by force, extort.

extrā, adv. on the outside, without, except: prep. with acc. outside of, without, beyond, excepting.

extractus, a, um, part. of *extraho*.

ex-trāho, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to draw forth, extricate, draw or drag out, extract, release, prolong, put off.

extra-ordinārius, a, um, adj. out of the common way, extraordinary.

extraxi, perf. of *extraho*.

extremus, a, um, adj. sup. of *exter* (which see), utmost, highest, last. *Extrema senectus*, extreme old age: *extremo naso*, at the tip of the nose. As subs. *extremum*, 1. n. extremity, end, term.

extūli, perf. of *effero*.

exuo, ui, ūtum, 3. v. a. to put off, strip, despoil, plunder. [Contr. for *ex-duo*.]

ex-ūro, us-i, ūstum, 3. v. a. to burn up, consume.

F

fāba, ae, f. a bean.

fāber, bri, m. an artisan, carpenter, smith.

Fābia, ae, f. Fabia, a woman of the Fabian family.

Fābius, ii, m. Fabius.

FABRICIUS.

Fabricius, il, m. *Fabricius*.
fabrico, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to frame, make, fashion. [faber.]
fabricor, atus sum, 1. v. dep. to frame, fashion. [id.]
fabŭla, ac, f. a tale, story, fable, play. [FA, root of for.]
fabŭlŏsus, a, um, adj. fabulous. [fabula.]
facētiæ, arum, f. pl. witticisms, wit, drollery. [facetos.]
facētus, a, um, adj. fine, elegant, witty, facetious.
facies, ei, f. the face, countenance, appearance. [facio.]
facile, adv. easily, without hesitation, certainly, unquestionably.
facilis, m. and f., e, n. adj. easy, courteous, affable. [facio.]
facinus, ōris, n. a deed, action, esp. a bad deed, crime. [facio.]
facio, feci, factum, 3. v. a. (for the pass. *ſio* is used, which see), to make, do, afford, commit, produce, create, cause, get, acquire, appoint: pluris, to esteem of more value. Unde factum est? whence did this happen: hinc factum est, it happened from this circumstance: quo facto, and when this was done, hereupon: fac, take care: verbum, or verba facere, to speak, talk.
factio, ōnis, f. a faction, party. [facio.]
factum, i, n. a deed, act. [id.]
factus, a, um, part. of facio.
facultas, atis, f. ability, power, means, opportunity, abundance: plur. goods, wealth. [facilis.]
facundus, a, um, adj. fluent, eloquent. [FA, root of for.]
Falerii, ōrum, m. *Falerii* (a town in Etruria).
Falernus, a, um, adj. *Falernian*. Ager, a district in the N. of Campania, famous for wine.
Falisci, ōrum, m. the inhabitants of *Falerii*.
fallo, ſecelli, falsum, 3. v. a. to cheat, deceive, escape the notice of.
falsus, a, um, part. of fallo, and adj. false, deceitful.
fals, falcis, f. a sickle.
fama, ac, f. report, rumour, reputation, renown. *Fama est*, it is the common report, they say [FA, root of for.]

FACIALIS.

famēlicus, a, um, adj. hungry. [fames.]
fames, is, f. hunger, famine.
famīlia, ac, f. a body of slaves, a household, family. [famulus.]
famīliāris, m. and f., e, n. adj. belonging to a household, domestic. *Res famīliāris*, private property: (2) familiar, intimate, friendly. [famīlia.]
famīliāritas, atis, f. familiarity, friendship. [famīliāris.]
famīliārīter, adv. intimately, on friendly terms. [id.]
famŭla, ac, f. a female slave, maid-servant.
fanum, i, n. a temple. [FA, root of for.]
far, farris, n. grain, corn.
fas, indecl. n. right (according to divine law). *Non fas est*, it is not lawful, it is against divine law.
fasciæ, arum, f. swaddling clothes.
fascis, is, m. a bundle, fug-got. *Fascēs*, a bundle of rods, carried by the lictors before the Roman magistrates.
fasti, ōrum, m. court-days: (2) a calendar, almanac. [fastus.]
fastus, a, um, adj. lawful: used with dies, a lawful day, court-day. [fas.]
fatālis, m. and f., e, n. adj. fated, destined, fatal. [fatum.]
fāteor, fassus sum, 2. v. dep. to confess, own. [FA, root of for.]
fatidicus, a, um, adj. prophetic. [fatum, dico.]
fatigo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to weary, tire, vex.
fātum, i, n. fate, destiny, esp. ill fate. *Fato fungi*, to die. [FA, root of for.]
fauces, ūm, f. pl. the throat: (2) a gorge, narrow pass or outlet, defile.
Fausta, ac, f. *Fausta*.
Faustŭlus, i, m. *Faustulus*.
Faustus, i, m. *Faustus*.
faustus, a, um, adj. lucky, fortunate.
fax. See *fauces*.
faveo, favi, fautum, 2. v. n. (with dat.) to favour, befriend.
fāvor, ōris, m. favour, good will. [faveo.]
fax, facis, f. a torch.
febril, ūm, f. a fever. [ferreo.]
faciālis, is, m. a herald-

FERUL.

priest, a herald. Adj. *ſeciale jus*, *ſecial law*, or custom.
ſecunditas, atis, f. fruitfulness, fertility. [ſecundus.]
ſecundus, a, um, adj. fruitful, fertile.
ſecelli, perf. of fallo.
ſeclicitas, atis, f. happiness, good fortune. [ſellix.]
ſecliciter, adv. happily. [id.]
ſelis, is, f. a cat.
ſelix, icis, adj. happy, lucky, successful, fruitful, fruit-bearing, fertile, favourable, propitious.
ſemīna, ac, f. a woman.
ſemīneus, a, um, adj. womanly, feminine. [ſemīna.]
ſemur, ōris, n. a thigh.
ſeſetra, ac, f. a window.
ſenŭm. See *ſoenum*.
ſenus. See *ſoenus*.
ſera, ac, f. a wild beast.
ſerax, acis, adj. fruitful, fertile. [ſero.]
ſerē, adv. almost, about, usually.
ſerentārii, ōrum, m. pl. light-armed troops who fought with missiles.
ſeretrum, i, n. a bier, litter.
ſeriae, arum, f. pl. holidays, festivals.
ſerinus, a, um, adj. pertaining to wild beasts. [ſeru.]
ſerio (no. perf. or sup.), 4. v. a. to strike, slay.
ſermē, adv. almost, about. [ſere.]
ſero, tŭlli, lātum, ſerre, 3. v. a. to bear, bring, endure, bring forth, tell, relate, raise, exalt, magnify: ſerunt, they say: ſertur, it is said: auxilium ſerre, to bring help: ſerre legem, to propose or to make a law: ſerri, to be carried along, to rush: per aërem ſerri, to be carried along through the air.
ſerox, ōris, adj. wild, haughty, savage. [ſerus.]
ſerrārius, a, um, adj. pertaining to iron: ſaber ſerrārius, a blacksmith. [ſerrum.]
ſerreus, a, um, adj. made of iron, iron. [ſerrum.]
ſerrum, i, n. iron, any weapon or tool made of iron, a sword.
ſertilis, m. and f., e, n. adj. fertile, fruitful. [ſero.]
ſertilitas, atis, f. fertility, fruitfulness. [ſertilis.]
ſerŭla, ac, f. a rod: (2) the stalk of a plant, the pith of which is combustible and was used for tinder

FORSAN.

forsan, *adv.* perhaps. [contr. for forstān.]

fortitan, *adv.* perhaps. [fors sit an.]

fortasse (rar. fortassis), *adv.* by chance, perhaps. [forte an sit.]

fortē, *adv.* by chance, perhaps. [fors.]

fortis, *m.* and *f.*, *e.*, *n.* *adj.* strong, stout, brave.

fortiter, *adv.*, comp. fortius, sup. fortissime, strongly, bravely. [fortis.]

fortitudo, *inis*, *f.* fortitude, bravery. [id.]

fortuito, *adv.* by chance, accidentally. [fortuitus.]

fortuitus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* accidental, fortuitous. [fors.]

fortuna, *ae*, *f.* luck, chance, fortune. *Pl.* property, goods. [id.]

forum, *i*, *n.* a market-place, the forum.

fossa, *ae*, *f.* a ditch, trench. [fodio.]

fovea, *ae*, *f.* a pit, pitfall. [id.]

foveo, *fovi*, *futum*, *2. v. a.* to keep warm, cherish, support, assist, encourage.

fractus, *a*, *um*, *part.* of frango.

fraenum. See frenum.

fragilis, *m.* and *f.*, *e.*, *n.* *adj.* brittle, fragile. [frango.]

fragilitas, *atis*, *f.* brittleness, fragility. [fragilis.]

fragmentum, *i*, *n.* a fragment. [frango.]

frāgor, *ōris*, *m.* a crash, din. [id.]

frango, *frēgi*, *fractum*, *3. v. a.* to break, dash to pieces, subdue.

frāter, *tris*, *m.* a brother.

frāternus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* brotherly. [frater.]

fraudo, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* to cheat, beguile, defraud, embezzle. [fraus.]

fraudulentus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* deceitful, fraudulent. [id.]

fraus, *fraudis*, *f.* deceit, fraud.

frēgi, *perf.* of frango.

frēdo (no *perf.*), *frēsum* and *trēssum*, *3. v. n.* and *a.* to gnash the teeth.

frēnum, *i*, *n.* a bridle, bit. In *pl.* frēni, *m.* as well as frēna, *n.*

frēquens, *entis*, *adj.* frequent, full, crowded.

frēquenter, *adv.* often, fre-

FUNDA.

quently, numerously. [frequens.]

frēquentia, *ae*, *f.* a crowded meeting, concourse, multitude. [id.]

frēquento, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* to visit frequently, frequent. [id.]

frētum, *i*, *n.* a strait, channel.

frētus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* trusting to, relying upon.

frigeo, *2. v. n.* to become cold.

frigidus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* cold. [frigus.]

frigus, *ōris*, *n.* cold, coldness.

frons, *dis*, *f.* a leafy branch, bough.

frons, *tis*, *m.* the forehead, brow.

fructus, *us*, *m.* fruit, profit. [fruo.]

frugalitas, *atis*, *f.* thriftiness, frugality. [fruges.]

fruges, *um*, *pl.* fruits of the earth, crops. [FRUG, root of fruo.]

frumentarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* pertaining to corn. [frumentum.]

frumentor, *atus sum*, *1. v. dep.* to fetch corn, to forage. [id.]

frumentum, *i*, *n.* corn, grain. [Contr. of frugimentum, from fruges.]

fruo, fructus and fructus sum, *3. v. dep.* to enjoy.

frustra, *adv.* in vain.

frustror, *atus sum*, *1. v. dep.* to deceive, disappoint. [frustra.]

frutēx, *icis*, *m.* a shrub, bush.

fūdi, *perf.* of fundo.

Fuffetius, *ii*, *m.* Fuffetius.

fūga, *ae*, *f.* flight.

fūgio, *fūgi*, *fūgitum*, *3. v. n.* and *a.* to flee, take flight, avoid, shun.

fūgo, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* to put to flight, discomfit, drive or chase away. [fugio.]

fui, *perf.* of sum.

fulgeo, *fulsi*, *2. v. n.* to shine, glisten.

fūlgo, *inis*, *f.* soot.

fullo, *ōnis*, *m.* a fuller.

fulmen, *inis*, *n.* lightning, a thunderbolt. [fulgeo.]

Fulvia, *ae*, *f.* Fulvia.

fūmo, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. n.* to smoke.

fūnale, *is*, *n.* a wax torch. [funis.]

functus, *a*, *um*, *part.* of fungor.

funda, *ae*, *f.* a sling.

GAETULIA.

funditor, *ōris*, *m.* a slinger. [funda.]

funditus, *adv.* from the bottom, utterly. [fundus.]

fundo, *fudi*, *fūsum*, *3. v. a.* to pour, shed out, melt, to bring forth: lacrimas, to shed tears: hostes, to rout the enemy.

fundus, *i*, *m.* the bottom: (2) a piece of land, farm.

funeris, *m.* and *f.*, *e.*, *n.* *adj.* funereal, deadly. [funus.]

funestus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* destructive, calamitous, mournful. [id.]

fungor, *functus sum*, *3. v. dep.* (with *abl.*) to discharge, perform, accomplish: fato, to die.

fūniōulus, *i*, *m.* a rope, cord. [funis.]

fūnis, *is*, *m.* a rope, line.

funus, *ōris*, *n.* a funeral: agere, to direct a funeral.

fūr, *fūris*, *c.* a thief.

fūrax, *ācis*, *adj.* thievish. [fur.]

furca, *ae*, *f.* a two-pronged fork.

furcula, *ae*, *f.* a two-pronged fork: (2) a narrow pass. Furculae Caudinae, the Caudine forks (a pass in Samnium). [furca.]

Fūriae, *arum*, *f.* the Furies. They were three in number; Alecto, Tisiphōne, Megaera.

fūriōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* furious, raging. [furo.]

Fūrius, *ii*, *m.* Furius.

fūro, *ui*, *3. v. n.* to rage, rave, be furious.

fūror, *ōris*, *m.* rage, fury, madness, violent passion. [furo.]

fūsus, *a*, *um*, *part.* of fundo.

fustus, *is*, *m.* a club, cudgel.

fūtūrus, *a*, *um*, *part.* of sum, about to be, future.

G

Gābii, *orum*, *m.* *pl.* Gabii (a city of Latium).

Gābinus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* belonging to Gabii. *Pl.* the inhabitants of Gabii.

Gādēs, *lum*, *f.* *pl.* Gades (a town in Spain, now Cadiz).

Gādītānus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* of or belonging to Gades (Cadiz).

Gaetūli, *orum*, *m.* *pl.* the Gaetulians (a people in the north-west of Africa).

Gaetūlia, *ae*, *f.* Gaetulia

GALATIA.

(a district in the north-west of Africa).

Galātia, *ae. f.* Galatia (a district in Asia Minor, inhabited by the Galatae or Gauls).

gālea, *ae. f.* a helmet.

Gallia, *ae. Gaul*, and **Galliae**, *arum, f.* the Gauls, that is, the provinces of Gaul.

Gallicus, *a, um, adj.* Gallie.

gallina, *ae. f.* a hen. [gallus.]

gallināceus, *a, um, adj.* belonging to domestic fowls.

Gallus gallinaceus, *a* cock.

[gallina.]

gallus, *i, m.* a cock.

Gallus, *i, m.* a Gaul. **Galli**, *pl.* the Gauls: (2) a proper name, as Sulpicius Gallus.

Gangēs, *is, m.* the Ganges (a river in India).

Gānymēdes, *is, m.* Gany-medes, son of Laomedon: a beautiful youth made cup-bearer to the gods.

garrūlitās, *ātis, f.* a chattering, talkativeness. [garrulus.]

garrūlus, *a, um, adj.* chattering, talkative.

Gārumna, *ae, m.* the Garumna (a river in Gaul, now the Garonne).

gaudeo, *gāvisus sum, 2. v. n.* to rejoice, be glad, take pleasure in, delight in.

gaudium, *ii, n.* joy, gladness. [gaudeo.]

gāvisus, *a, um, perf.* of gaudeo.

gāzā, *ae. f.* treasure, wealth.

geminātus, *a, um, part.* of gemit, and *adj.* doubled, double. [geminus.]

gēminus, *a, um, adj.* twin, twofold, double. **Gemini** fratres, twins.

gemma, *ae. f.* a gem, jewel.

gommo, *avi, atum, 1. v. n.* to be adorned with gems, to glitter, sparkle. **Gemmata** cauda, the be-pangled tail (of the peacock). [gemma.]

gēmo, *ui, itum, 3. v. n.* and *a* to sigh, groan, bemoan.

gēner, ōri, *m.* a son-in-law.

gēnero, *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* to beget, produce. [genus.]

gēnerōsitas, *ātis, f.* nobility, highmindedness. [generosus.]

gēnerōsus, *a, um, adj.* of noble birth, of a good and noble species, highminded, generous, superior, excellent. [genus.]

gēnitus, *a, um, part.* of gigno, born.

GLORIOSUS.

gens, *tis, f.* a race, clan, tribe, nation.

gēnu, *ūs, n.* (plur. genua), the knee.

gēnuī, *perf.* from gigno.

gēnus, *ōris, n.* birth, race, kind, sort, descent, origin.

Alla id genus, other things of that kind.

geōmetria, *ae, mensura-tion of land, geometry.*

Germāni, *orum, m. pl.* the Germans.

Germānia, *ae. f.* Germany.

Germānicus, *a, um, adj.* Germanic.

gēro, *gessi, gestum, 3. v. a.* to war, bear, carry, do, have, entertain, cherish: inoreum allicui gerere, comply with, gratify, humour. Of an office: hold. Se gerere, to conduct oneself: res, to perform actions, do business: res gestae, deeds, exploits: ōdium gerere, to bear hatred.

gessi, *perf.* of gero.

gesta, *orum, n. pl.* deeds, exploits. [gero.]

gesto, *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* to bear, carry, have, carry about. [gero.]

gestus, *a, um, part.* of gero.

gestus, *ūs, m.* a posture, gesture. [gero.]

Gētae, *arum, m.* the Gelae (a people on the Danube).

Gētūli, **Gētūlia**. See Gaetuli, Gaetulia.

gigas, *ntis, m.* a giant.

gigno, *gēnuī, gēntum, 3. v. a.* to beget, bring forth, produce.

glāber, *bra, brum, adj.* smooth, bald.

glācies, *iei, f.* ice.

glādiator, *ōris, m.* a swordsmen, gladiator. [gladius.]

glādiatōrius, *a, um, adj.* belonging to gladiators. [gladiator.]

glādius, *ii, m.* a sword.

glans, *glandis, f.* an acorn, beech-nut.

glaucus, *a, um, adj.* grey, esp. a bright, gleaming grey.

glisco (no perf. or sup.), *3. v. n.* to swell up, grow out, spread.

glōria, *ae. f.* glory, renown: (2) ambition, vain-glory, pride.

glōrior, *atus sum, 1. v. dep.* to glory, boast, vaunt. [gloria.]

glōriōsus, *a, um, adj.* glorious, renowned: (2) vain-glory, boastful. [id.]

GRATUS.

grāviter, *adv.* actively.

Gorgias, *ae, m.* a Sicilian philosopher of Leontini, and a contemporary of Socrates.

Gracchus, *i, m.* Gracchus. In pl. Gracchi, the two brothers Tiberius and Caius.

gracilis, *m. and f., e, n.* adj. thin, slender.

grādior, *gressus sum, 3. v. dep.* to step, walk, go.

grādus, *ūs, m.* a step, station, step of a ladder, degree. [gradior.]

Graeci, *ōrum, m.* the Greeks

Graecia, *ae, f.* Greece.

Gracūlus, *i, m.* a paltry Greek.

Gracius, *a, um, adj.* Greek.

grāmen, *inis, n.* grass.

grāmīneus, *a, um, adj.* grassy. [gramen.]

grandis, *m. and f., e, n. adj.* large, great, grown up, tall, grand.

Grānicus, *i, m.* the Grani-cus (a river in Asia Minor).

grānum, *i, n.* grain, corn.

grāphium, *ii, n.* a writing instrument, style.

grassor, *atus sum, 1. v. dep.* to come on, advance: (2) to attack, rage against, fall upon, assault. [gradior.]

grātes, *f. pl.* thanks, thanksgiving. Grates agere, to give thanks. [gratus.]

Grātia, *ae, f.* usu. in plur. Gratiae, the Graces: they were three in number, Aglaia, Thalia, Euphrosyne.

grātia, *ae, f.* favour, esteem, grace, beauty, love, friendship, credit, influence. Gratiam red-dere, referre, to show grati-tude: gratias agere, to thank: habere, to be grateful: alicuius rei gratia, for the sake of any-thing: in alicuius gratiam, in favour of any one: gratiam inire apud aliquem, to win any one's favour: in gratiam red-dere, to reconcile: redire in gratiam, to get back into fa-vour. [id.]

Grātianus, *i, m.* Gratian.

grātis, *adv.* gratuitously.

grātulatio, *ōnis, f.* a con-gratulation, thanksgiving. [gratulo.]

grātulor, *atus sum, 1. v. dep.* to wish joy, congratulate: aliquid, on account of anything. [gratus.]

grātus, *a, um, adj.* dear, beloved, agreeable, thankful, grateful.

GRAVATE.

grāvātē, *adv.* unwillingly.
grāvātīm, *adv.* unwillingly.
grāvis, *m.* and *f.*, *e. n. adj.* heavy, weighty, burdensome, severe, grave, important, influential: *coelum*, an oppressive climate: of corn, dear: *graviora*, *n. pl.* something grievous.
grāvitas, *ātis*, *f.* weight, heaviness, violence, severity, dignity, authority. [*gravis*.]
grāviter, *adv.* comp. *grāvius*, *sup.* *gravissimē*, weightily, seriously, heavily, severely, harshly: *grāviter* aliquid *ferre*, to be grieved at anything. [*id.*]
grāvo, *avi*, *atūm*, *l. v. a.* to load, burden, oppress. *Gravor*, *pass.* to be grieved, take amiss. [*id.*]
grēgātīm, *adv.* in flocks, in swarms. [*grex*.]
grēmium, *li*, *n.* the lap, bosom.
gressus, *ūs*, *m.* a step, course. [*gradior*.]
grex, *grēgis*, *m.* a flock, herd, company, crowd.
grūs, *grūis*, *f.* a crane.
gubernātor, *ōris*, *m.* a steersman, pilot, governor. [*gubernō*.]
guttus, *i*, *m.* a cruel, vase. [*gutta*.]
Gyārus, *i*, *f.* *Gyarus* (an island in the Aegean Sea.)
gymnāsium, *li*, *n.* a school of exercise, a gymnasium.
gymnōsōphista, *ae*, *m.* a gymnosophist (a name given to a sect of philosophers in India.)

H

hābeo, *ui*, *itum*, *2. v. a.* to have, hold, make, deliver, regard in any light, esteem, consider, think or believe so and so, treat (with *pron. reflex.*), to keep to oneself, make use of, to be in a certain condition of circumstances, to be (almost) = *sum*.
hābilis, *m.* and *f.*, *e. n. adj.* suitable, proper, skilful. [*habeo*.]
hābitatio, *ōnis*, *f.* a dwelling, habitation. [*habito*.]
hābito, *avi*, *atūm*, *l. v. a.* and *n.* to inhabit, dwell: *circa*, round about. [*habeo*.]
hābitus, *ūs*, *m.* a habit, con-

HEBRUS.

dition, *dress*: *muliebris*, *female dress*. [*id.*]
hac-tēnūs, *adv.* hitherto, so far.
Hadrianus P. Aelius, usually called *Hadrian*, Roman Emperor A.D. 117-138.
Hadrūmētum, *i*, *n.* *Hadrūmētum*, a city in Africa.
haedinus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* of a kid. [*haedus*.]
Haemus, *i*, *m.* *Haemus* (a mountain in Thrace).
haerēditas. See *hereditas*.
haereo, *haesi*, *haesum*, *2. v. n.* to stick, cling, adhere, hold fast.
haeres. See *heres*.
haesitatio, *ōnis*, *f.* hesitation, indecision. [*haesito*.]
haesito, *avi*, *atūm*, *l. v. n.* to stick fast, hesitate. [*haereo*.]
halcyon, *ōnis*, *m.* the kingfisher.
Halicarnassus, *i*, *f.* *Halicarnassus*, a city in Asia Minor.
hālītus, *ūs*, *m.* breath. [*halo*.]
hāmus, *i*, *m.* a hook.
Hanno, *ōnis*, *m.* *Hanno*
Harpyia, *ae*, *f.* a *Harpy* (a rapacious monster, half bird and half woman).
hāruspex, *icis*, *m.* a soothsayer (one who foretold the future by inspecting the entrails of victims).
hasta, *ae*, *f.* a spear: (2) a spear stuck in the ground at public auctions: *venire sub hasta*, to be sold by auction: *hastae subicere*, to sell by public auction.
hastātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* armed with a spear. *Subst.* *hastāti*, *pl.* the first line of a Roman army drawn up in order of battle.
haud, *adv.* not, not at all.
haud-quāquam, *adv.* not at all, by no means.
haurio, *si*, *stum*, *4. v. a.* to draw, drain, devour, exhaust, drink off.
haustus, *ūs*, *m.* a draught, drink. [*haurio*.]
hēbēs, *ētis*, *adj.* blunt, dull.
hēbesco (no *perf.* or *sup.*), *3. v. n.* to grow blunt, dull. [*hebes*.]
hēbeto, *avi*, *atūm*, *l. v. a.* to make dull, blunt, weaken. [*id.*]
Hebrus, *i*, *m.* the *Hebrus*, a river in Thrace.

HILARIS.

Hēcūba, *ae*, *f.* *Hecuba*, the wife of *Itriam*.
hēdēra, *ae*, *f.* ivy.
Hēlēna, *ae*, *f.* *Helen*, the lawfiul wife of *Menelaus*.
Hēlicon, *ōnis*, *m.* *Helicon* (a mountain in Boeotia).
hellēbōrus, *i*, *m.* *hellebore* (a plant used in medicine).
Hellespontus, *i*, *m.* the *Hellespont* (a strait, now the *Dardanelles*).
Helvētīi, *orum*, a Celtic people.
Hēracleā, *ae*, *f.* *Heraclea* (the name of a city).
herba, *ae*, *f.* grass, an herb.
herbīdus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* grassy, full of herbs. [*herbā*.]
Hercūles, *is*, *m.* *Hercules*.
Hercynia Silva, the *Hercynian forest*.
herēditas, *ātis*, *f.* heirship, inheritance, heritage, succession. [*heres*.]
Hērēnnius, *il*, *m.* *Herennius*.
hēres, *ēdis*, *m.* and *f.* an heir, heirress.
hēri, *adv.* yesterday.
Hērō, *us*, *f.* priestess of *Aphrodite* in *Sestus*.
Hērōdes, *is*, *m.* *Herod*.
hēros, *ōis*, *m.* a demigod, hero.
Hespērus, *i*, *m.* *Hesperus* (the evening star).
heu and *cheu*, *interj.* oh! alas!
hiātus, *ūs*, *m.* an opening, aperture. [*hio*.]
hibernācula, *orum*, *n. pl.* winter tents for soldiers.
Hibernicus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Hibernian*, *Irish*: mare, the sea between England and Ireland.
hibernus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *winter*: *tempus*, *winter time*: *hiberna*, *n. pl.* *winter-quarters*.
hic, *haec*, *hōc*, *pron.* dem. this.
hic, *adv.* here, in this affair or particular, on this occasion, hereupon.
hicce, *haecce*, *hocce* = *hic*, with the suffix *ce*.
hiems, *hiēmīs*, *f.* *winter*, a storm, tempest.
Hiēro, *ōnis*, *m.* *Hiero*.
Hiērōsōlūma, *orum*, *n. pl.* and *Hiērōsōlūma*, *ae*, *f.* *Jerusalem*.
hilārē, *adv.* cheerfully.
hilāris, *m.* and *f.*, *e. n. a* *cheerful, lively, blithe*.

HILARITAS.

hilaritas, *ātis*, *f.* cheerfulness, merriment. [*hilaris*.]

hinc, *adv.* hence, from this place, from this time, hereafter, hereupon, here. When the word is repeated, *hinc . . . hinc*, translate on the one hand . . . on the other. [*hic*.]

hinnio, *4. v. n.* to neigh.

hinnitus, *ūs*, *m.* a neighing. [*hinnio*.]

hinnūleus, *i*, *m.* a young stag.

hio, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. r.* to yawn, gape. Ore hinc, with open mouth.

hippōtāmus, *i*, *m.* a river-horse, hippopotamus.

Hipparchus, *i*, *m.* a tyrant of Athens.

Hippolytus, *i*, *m.* a son of Theseus, torn in pieces by his own horses.

Hippomēnes, *is*, *m.* the successful suitor of Atalanta.

hircus, *i*, *m.* a he goat.

hirundo, *inis*, *f.* a swallow.

Hispānia, *ae*, *f.* Spain.

Hispānus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Spanish.

hīstōria, *ae*, *f.* history.

hodie, *adv.* to-day. [*Contr.* from *hoc die*.]

hoedinus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* of a kid. See *haedinus*.

hoedus, *i*, *m.* a kid.

Hōmērus, *i*, *m.* Homer, the celebrated Greek poet.

hōmo, *inis*, *c.* a human being, man, woman, or child.

honestas, *ātis*, *f.* honour, integrity, honesty. [*honestus*.]

honestus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* honourable, noble, honest. [*honus*.]

Hōnor, *ōris*, the personification of honor at Rome, to whom temples were built by Marcellus and Marius.

hōnor, *ōris*, *m.* and *hōnos*, *ōris*, *m.* honour, worth, integrity, dignity. Honores, *pl.* public offices.

honorātus, *a*, *um*, *part.* of honor, and *adj.* honoured, distinguished, honourable.

honorificē, *adv.* comp. honorificently, sup. honorificentissimē, honourably. [*honorificus*, from honor facio.]

honorificus, *a*, *um*, *that* does or confers honor, honorable.

hōnōro, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* to honour, respect, adorn. [*honor*.]

hōra, *ae*, *f.* an hour.

Hōrātii, *orum* the three

HYDRUS.

twin brothers who fought against the Alban Curiatii.

Hōrātius, *ii*, *m.* Horace.

horrendus, *a*, *um*, *part.* of horreo, dreadful, horrible.

horreo, *ui*, *2. v. a.* to stand erect, shudder, dread.

horreum, *i*, *n.* a storehouse, granary.

horribilis, *e*, *adj.* terrible, fearful, dreadful, horrible, tremendous, amazing. [*horreo*.]

horridus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* rough, bristly, wild, horrid. [*horreo*.]

horror, *ōris*, *m.* a trembling, dread, horror. [*id.*]

hortātus, *ūs*, *m.* an encouragement, exhortation. [*hortor*.]

hortor, *atus sum*, *1. v. dep.* to urge, encourage, exhort.

hortus, *i*, *m.* a garden.

hospēs, *itis*, *m.* a visitor, guest, host.

hospita, *ae*, *f.* of hospes.

hospitium, *ii*, *n.* hospitality, a place of hospitality, lodging. Hospitio accipere, to entertain hospitably. [*hospes*.]

hospitus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* belonging to a host or guest, strange. [*hospes*.]

hostia, *ae*, *f.* a victim.

Hostilia, *ae*, *f.* (sc. Curia see note p. 158, § 13), the palace of Hostilius.

hostilis, *m.* and *f.*, *e*, *n.* *adj.* hostile. [*hostis*.]

hostiliter, *adv.* in a hostile manner. [*hostilis*.]

Hostilius, *ii*, *m.* Hostilius.

hostis, *is*, *c.* an enemy.

hūc, *adv.* hither. Huc illuc, hither and thither. [*hic*.]

hūius-mōdi, *of this kind.*

hūmānitas, *ātis*, *f.* humanity, gentleness, kindness. [*humanus*.]

hūmānus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* pertaining to man, human, kind, courteous. [*homo*.]

hūmērus, *i*, *m.* a shoulder.

hūmilis, *m.* and *f.*, *e*, *n.* *adj.* lowly, humble. Humili loco natum esse, to be of lowly birth. [*humus*.]

hūmo, *avi*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* to cover with earth, perform funeral rites, inter, bury. [*humus*.]

hūmor, *ōris*, *m.* a fluid, moisture.

hūmus, *i*, *f.* the earth, the ground. Humi, on the ground.

hyaena, *ae*, *f.* a hyena.

hydra, *ae*, *f.* a water-snake: (2) the constellation Hydra.

hýdrus, *i*, *m.* a water-snake.

IGNAVIA.

hymnus, *i*, *m.* a song, hymn.

Hyperbōrēi, *ōrum*, *m.* the Hyperboreans (a people living beyond the North Wind, that is, in the extreme north).

hystrix, *icis*, *f.* a porcupine.

I

Iāpētus, *i*, *m.* one of the Titans, father of Prometheus.

Iarbas, *ae*, *m.* Iarbas.

Ibērus, *i*, *m.* the Iberus, (a river in Spain, now the Ebro).

Ibi, *adv.* in that place, there: (2) then, thereupon. [*is*.]

Ibidem, *adv.* in that very place, just there. [*ibi*.]

Ibis, *idis*, *f.* the ibis (a kind of stork held sacred by the Egyptians).

Icārius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Icarian.

Icārus, *i*, *m.* Icarus, whence Icarium Mare, the Icarian Sea (a part of the Aegean Sea).

Ichneumon, *ōnis*, *m.* the ichneumon (a kind of rat in Egypt which breaks crocodiles' eggs).

Ichnūsa, *ae*, *f.* an old name given to the island of Sardinia.

ico (or *icelo*), *icel*, *ictum*, *3. v. a.* to strike, hit. Icere foedus, to make a covenant: icus lapide, struck by a stone.

ictus, *a*, *um*, *part.* of ico.

ictus, *ūs*, *m.* a stroke, blow. [*ico*.]

Ida, *ae*, *f.* Ida (the name of a mountain (1) in Crete, (2) near Troy).

Idaeus, *a*, *um*, *of or belonging to Mount Ida, Idaean.*

ideirō and **iceirō**, *adv.* therefore, for this purpose.

idem, *eādem*, *idē*, *pron.* the same. Idem . . . qui, the same . . . as. [*is*.]

id-eo, *adv.* for that reason, therefore.

idōneus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* proper, suitable, worthy, sufficient, useful.

idūs, *Iduum*, *f.* *pl.* the ides (the 15th day of March, May, July, October, the 13th day of the other months). [*Iduo*, Etruscan, to divide.]

igītur, *adv.* then, therefore.

ignārus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* ignorant, unaware of. [*in*, gnarus.]

ignāvia, *ae*, *f.* idleness, cowardice. [*ignavus*.]

IGNAVUS.

ignāvus, a, um, *adj.* idle, cowardly. [in, ignāvus.]

ignis, is, *m.* fire.

ignōbilis, *m.* and *f.* c. *n.* *adj.* unrenowned, obscure, ignoble. [in, gnobilis or nobilis.]

ignōminia, *ae. f.* disgrace, ignominy. [in, gnōmen or nomen.]

ignorantia, *ae. f.* ignorance. [ignoro.]

ignōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* not to know, to be ignorant of. [ignarus.]

ignosco, nōvi, nōtum, 3. *v. a.* to pardon, forgive. [in, gnōsco or nōsco.] (Caution. This verb never signifies to be ignorant, and must not be confounded with ignoro.)

ignōtus, a, um, *adj.* unknown. [ignosco.]

ii, *perf.* of eo.

iliū, ii, *n.* Ilium (another name for Troy).

illātus, a, um, *part.* of infero.

ille, illa, illud, *pron. dem.* that, that yonder. Observe the following distinction: hic, the one here, hie, the one with you, ille, the one yonder.

illēcēbrā, arum, *f. pl.* attraction, inducement, charm. [illicio.]

illīc, *adv.* in yonder place, there. [ille, ec.]

illīco, *adv.* on that spot, instantly, immediately. [in loco.]

illūc, *adv.* to yonder place, thither. [ille.]

illūco, 2. *v. n.* to shine, light up.

illūcesco, luxi, 3. *v. n.* to grow light, to dawn (as the day).

illūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. n.* to play with, mock at, jeer.

illūstris, *m.* and *f.* c. *n.* *adj.* bright, clear, famous, illustrious. [lux.]

illūstro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* to light up, illuminate, explain, render famous, renowned, illustrious.

Illyria, *ae. f.* Ilyria (a country on the Adriatic Sea, now Dalmatia and Albania).

imāgo, inis, *f.* an image, likeness, an effigy of any kind.

imbēcillus, a, um, *adj.* weak, feeble.

imbellis, *ri.* and *f.* c. *n.* *adj.* unwarlike. [bellum.]

imber, bris, *ri.* ruin, a shower, storm.

IMPEDIMENTUM.

imberbis, c, *adj.* beardless. [barba.]

im-buo, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* to soak, steep, infect, imbue. [root bu, whence bibo.]

imitatio, ōnis, *f.* imitation. [imitor.]

imitor, atus sum, 1. *v. dep.* to imitate, copy, represent.

immanis, *m.* and *f.* c. *n.* *adj.* savage, frightful, huge, vast, enormous.

im-mātūrus, a, um, *adj.* unripe, immature, untimely. Mors immatura, untimely death: immatura aetas, tender age.

im-mēmōr, mōris, *adj.* unmindful, regardless.

im-mensus, a, um, *adj.* unmeasured, boundless, immense. [metior.]

im-mēritus, a, um, *adj.* undeserved, undeserving, guiltless. [mereor.]

imminens, ntis, *part.* of immineo, and *adj.* imminent, overhanging.

im-mineo, ui, 2. *v. n.* to overhang, impend, be near to, imminent, threaten by proximity, be intent upon, strive for.

im-minuo, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* to lessen, diminish, weaken, injure.

imminutus, a, um, *part.* of imminuo.

im-mitto, misi, missum, 3. *v. a.* to send into, let loose at, throw into, discharge at. Se immittere, to rush in.

immo and Imo, *adv.* on the contrary, but. This word must sometimes be translated no indeed, at other times yes indeed, according to the nature of the phrase.

im-mōbilis, *m.* and *f.* c. *n.* *adj.* immovable, unshaken.

immolo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* to offer sacrifice, immolate. [mola.]

im-mortalis, *m.* and *f.* c. *n.* *adj.* not subject to death, immortal.

im-mōtus, a, um, *adj.* unmoved, undisturbed, steadfast.

im-mūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* to change, alter. Nihil immutatus, unchanged.

Imo, *adv.* See Immo.

im-par, aris, *adj.* uneven, unequal, not a match for.

im-patiens, ntis, *adj.* not able to bear, impatient: morae, brooking no delay.

impedimentum, i, *n.* a

IMPLEXUS.

hindrance, impediment. Impedimenta, *n. pl.* baggage. [impedio.]

impedio, ivi, itum, 4. *v. a.* to entangle, shackle, hinder. Impedire crura, to hold the legs fast. [pes.]

impeditus, a, um, *part.* of impedio.

im-pello, pūli, pulsum, 3. *v. a.* to push on, impel.

im-pendeo, di, 2. *v. n.* to overhang, impend, threaten.

im-pendo, di, sum, 3. *v. a.* to spend upon, expend, apply.

impēnētrābilis, *m.* and *f.* c. *n.* *adj.* impenetrable.

impensa, *ae. f.* outlay, cost, expense. [impendo.]

impense, *adv. comp.* impensius, expensively, exceedingly, earnestly.

impērator, ōris, *m.* a commander, general. [impero.]

impērātorius, a, um, *adj.* pertaining to a general. [impētorator.]

im-perfectus, a, um, *adj.* unfinished, imperfect.

impērīto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* to command, rule. [impero.]

im-pērītus, a, um, *adj.* inexperienced, unskilled in: pugnandi, without experience of fighting.

impērium, ii, *n.* military command, rule, dominion, power. [impero.]

im-pēro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* to put upon, command, rule, govern, to impose as a burthen, tax, etc., to order to furnish or supply, to give orders for. [paro.]

im-pertio, ivi, itum, 4. *v. a.* to communicate, bestow, impart. [partio.]

im-petro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* to accomplish, procure, get by asking. [patro.]

impētus, ūs, *m.* an attack, onset, violent impulse, force, rapid motion, vehemence. Impetum facere, to make an attack. [impeto.]

im-piē, *adv.* impiously.

im-piger, gra, grum, *adj.* not idle, active, quick, vigorous.

im-pingo, pēgi, pactum, 3. *v. a.* to drive against, thrust into, give to. [pango.]

im-pius, a, um, *adj.* ungodly, impious.

im-pleo, evi, ūtum, 2. *v. a.* to fill, to fill up.

implexus, a, um, *part.* of implecto, interwoven, entwined.

IMPLICITUS.

implicitus, a, um, *part. of* **implico**.

im-plīco, avi, atum, or ui, tum, 1. v. a. to *infolkl, entwine, entangle, envelope, involve, perplex*. Morbo implicari, to be attacked by disease.

im-plōro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to *invoke with tears, beseech, implore*.

im-pōno, pōsi, pōsitum, 3. v. a. to *put upon, lay on, put on board (a ship), impose upon: linum, to make an end*.

importūnus, a, um, *adj.* *unfit, unsuitable, troublesome, dangerous, churlish, cruel, [portus.]*

im-pōsitus, a, um, *part. of* **impono**.

imposui, *perf. of* **impono**.

im-pōtens, ntis, *adj.* *powerless, weak, feeble: (2) unre-squined, violent, furious, unable to control*.

impressus, a, um, *part. of* **imprimō**.

im-prīnis, *adv. and in* *primis, in the first place, chiefly. [in primis.]*

im-prīmo, pressi, pressum, 3. v. a. to *press upon, impress, engrave. [premo.]*

im-prōbo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to *disapprove, blame, reject. [improbus.]*

im-prōbus, a, um, *adj.* *wicked, bad.*

im-prōvisus, a, um, *adj.* *unforeseen. Ex improviso, unexpectedly. [providio.]*

im-prūdēs, ntis, *adj.* *not foreseeing, unaware, ignorant, imprudent.*

im-prūdētia, ae, f. *want of foresight, imprudence.*

im-pūbes, ēris and im-pūbīs, m. and f., e, n. *adj.* *below the age of puberty, not grown up.*

im-pūdens, ntis, *adj.* *shameless, impudent.*

im-pugno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to *attack, assail.*

impūli, *perf. of* **impello**.

impūne, *adv.* *without punishment, safely. [in, poena.]*

im-pūnītus, a, um, *adj.* *unpunished, safe. [puno.]*

im-us, a, um, *adj.* *inmost, deepest, lowest. [in.]*

in, *prep. with acc. (of motion), with abl. (of rest), in, among, into, against, on, about, respecting. In dies, from day to day: in eo esse, to be on the point of: loqui in aliquem, to*

IN-CITUS.

speak against any one: in hunc modum, after this manner.

in-ae-stimābilis, m. and f., e, n. *adj.* *valueless: (2) that cannot be estimated or judged of, beyond all price, incalculable.*

in-ambūlo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to *walk up and down.*

inānis, m. and f., e, n. *adj.* *empty, void, vain.*

in-āresco, āruī, 3. v. n. to *become dry.*

in-ādītus, a, um, *adj.* *unheard of, strange. [audio.]*

in-cālesco, lul, 3. v. n. to *grow warm or hot.*

in-cautus, a, um, *adj.* *incautious, heedless.*

in-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. and a. to *walk (with or without pedibus), go along, march, advance, happen, befall, appear, occur.*

incendium, īi, n. a *burning, conflagration, fire. [in-cendo.]*

in-cēdo, di, sum, 3. v. a. to *set on fire, kindle, irritate. [cas, root of accendo.]*

incensus, a, um, *part. of* **incendo**.

inceptum, īi, n. a *beginning, undertaking. [incipio.]*

inceptus, ūs, m. an *undertaking. [id.]*

inceptus, a, um, *part. of* **incipio**.

in-certus, a, um, *adj.* *uncertain, doubtful, irresolute.*

incessi, *perf. of* **incedo**.

incesso, cessi or cessi, 3. v. a. to *fall upon, attack, reproach. [incedo.]*

incessus, ūs, m. a *step, pace, gait. [incedo.]*

inchoo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. to *begin, commence.*

in-cīdo, cidi, cīsum, 3. v. n. to *fall upon, attack, happen: in aliquem, to come unexpectedly on any one; mentio in-cidi, mention is accidentally made. [cado.]*

in-cīdo, cidi, cīsum, 3. v. a. to *cut into, cut open, engrave. [cado.]*

incīpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3. v. a. and n. to *begin, undertake, commence. [capio.]*

incitātus, a, um, *part. of* **incito** and *adj.* *swift, quick.*

in-cīto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to *set in rapid motion, urge, excite, spur on.*

in-citus, a, um, *adj.* *rapid, swift, violent.*

IN-CUTIO.

in-clāmo, avi, atum, 1. v. e. and n. to *cry out to, call on, exclaim against, reproach.*

in-clīno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. to *bend in, bend down, incline, sink, fall back, give way. Inclinarī, to totter, be on the point of falling. [clix root of acclino.]*

in-clūdo, clūsi, clūsum, 3. v. a. to *shut in, confine. [claudo.]*

inclūsus, a, um, *part. of* **includo**.

inclūtus (and **inclūtus**), a, um, *adj.* *renowned, celebrated, glorious.*

incoepum. See **inceptum**.

in-cōla, ae, c. an *inhabitant. [incolo.]*

in-cōlo, cōlul, cultum, 3. v. a. and n. to *dwell in, inhabit.*

incōlūmis, m. and f., e, n. *adj.* *safe, sound.*

in-commōdus, a, um, *adj.* *inconvenient, troublesome.*

in-compertus, a, um, *adj.* *unknown. Incompertum est, it is not yet discovered.*

in-considerātē, *adv.* *inconsiderately, rashly.*

in-constantia, ae, f. *inconstancy, inconsistency.*

in-consultē, *adv.* *unadvisedly.*

in-consultō, *adv.* *unadvisedly.*

in-consultus, a, um, *adj.* *unadvised, indiscreet.*

in-crēdibilis, m. and f., e, n. *that cannot be believed, incredible.*

incrēdibiliter, *adv.* *incredibly. [Incredibilis.]*

incrēmentum, īi, n. *growth, increase. [increscio.]*

in-crēpo, ui, tum, 1. v. n. and a. to *make a noise, rattle, urge on, upbraid.*

in-cresco, crēvi, 3. v. n. to *grow, increase.*

in-cruentus, a, um, *adj.* *bloodless, without bloodshed.*

incultē, *adv.* *roughly, uncouthly. [incultus.]*

in-cultus, a, um, *adj.* *uncultivated, rare, unadorned.*

in-cumbo, cūbul, cūbitum, 3. v. n. to *lean upon, recline, to turn attention to, apply to: gladio or in gladium, to fall on one's sword. [cubo.]*

in-cūria, ae, f. *want of care, negligence. [cura.]*

incursio, ōnis, f. an *attack, assault, incursion. [incuro.]*

incussi, *perf. of* **incutio**.

in-cūtio, cussi, cūsum, 3.

INDUL.

r. a. to strike upon or against, strike into, inspire with, excite. [quatto.]

indē, adv. from that place, thence: (2) after that, then, thereupon. [is.]

index, icis, m. a pointer, informer, sign, mark, index. [ind=point out.]

India, ae, f. India.

in-dico, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to point out, show, reveal, indicate.

in-dico, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to declare, proclaim, announce.

in-dictus, a, um, adj. not said, unheard. Indictū causā, without hearing the pleas, without trying the case. [dico.]

Indicus, a, um, adj. Indian.

indigēna, ae, adj. c. born in a country, native, indigenous. [indu=in and GEN. root of gigno.]

ind-igeo, ui, 2. v. n. to need, want, require. [egeo.]

indignatio, ōnis, f. displeasure, indignation. [indignor.]

indignātus, a, um, part. of indignor.

indignē, adv. unworthily, shamefully, with reluctance.

indignitas, itis, f. unworthiness, wickedness, enormity, rudeness, indignity. [indignus.]

indignor, atus sum, 1. v. dep. to deem unworthy, be displeased at, be indignant. [id.]

in-dignus, a, um, adj. unworthy, base, mean.

inditus, a, um, part. of indo.

in-do, didi, ditum, 3. v. a. to put into, set over, introduce, impart or give to.

in-dōcilis, ri and f., c. n. adj. unteachable, indocile, ignorant, difficult to be learnt or acquire.

indōles, is, f. the natural disposition, genius, character. [ind and GEN. root of gigno.]

in-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to lead on, conduct, bring forward, represent, introduce, induce: alium or in alium, to determine.

inductus, a, um, part. of induco.

indulgeo, si, tum, 2. v. n. and a. to be kind, indulgent to, indulge in, conceal, allow. [dulo.]

indumentum, i, n. a garment. [induo.]

induo, ui, atum, 3. v. a. to

IN-FICIO.

put on, dress in. Pass.: indui vestem, to put on a garment: Indutus veste, pelle, clothed with a garment, with a skin. [du=put.]

Indus, i, m. the Indus (a river in India).

industria, ae, f. diligence, industry: de or ex industria, on purpose, intentionally.

indūtus, a, um, part. of induo.

in-ēdia, ae, f. want of food, hunger. Inediā confici, to be starved. [ēdo.]

in-eo, ixi and ii, itum, 4. v. a. and n. to go into, enter, enter upon, undertake, begin: foedus, to make a treaty: consilium, to form a plan.

in-eptus, a, um, adj. foolish, silly. [eptus.]

in-ermis, m. and f., c. n. adj. unarmed, defenceless. [arma.]

in-facētē, adv. coarsely, unwittingly, stupidly.

in-facētus, a, um, adj. coarse, unmannerly, stupid.

infāmis, e, adj. infamous, disgraceful. [fama.]

in-fandus, a, um, adj. unutterable, abominable. [fari.]

in-fans, ntis, c. an infant, child. [id.]

infectus, a, um, part. of inficio and adj. not made or done, unfinished, unaccomplished.

in-felix, icis, adj. unhappy, unfortunate, calamitous.

infensus, a, um, adj. hostile, inimical, enraged, bitter. [FIERI, root of defendo, offendo.]

inferi, orum, m. pl. the Gods below, inhabitants of the lower world, the dead: Apud Inferos, in the lower world.

in-fero, tūll, illitum, inferre, 3. v. a. to carry into, bring in, set against, introduce, bring upon, produce, excite, cause: bellum alicui, to make war on any one; se, to betake oneself.

inferus, a, um, adj. below, underneath, inferior, (comp.) infimus (sup.).

infesto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to attack, trouble, molest, infest: locum, to infest a place. [infestus.]

in-festus, a, um, adj. hostile, dangerous. Infestum habere aliquem, to have one as an enemy. [Old part. of infero.]

in-ficio, feci, factum, 3. v.

IN-HABITO.

a. to dip into, dye, stain, to infect, corrupt. [tacio.]

in-figo, fixi, fixum, 3. v. a. to fix in, fasten, imprint.

infimus, a, um, adj. sup. the lowest. [inferus.]

in-finitus, a, um, adj. unbounded, endless, infinite.

in-firmus, a, um, adj. weak, feeble, fickle.

in-flammo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to set on fire, kindle, excite, rouse.

inflatus, a, um, part. of inflō, and adj. swollen up, puffed up, haughty, inflated.

in-fligo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to strike against, inflict: vulnus, to inflict a wound.

in-flo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to blow into, inflate, puff up.

in-formo, avi, atum, 1. v. o. to form, shape, mould.

infrā, prep. with acc. below, beneath, under: adv. underneath, below. [inferus.]

in-frendeo, 2. v. n. to gnash with the teeth. [frendo.]

in-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3. v. a. to break, bruise, check, assuage. [frango.]

infūla, ae, f. a bandage, a fillet (used by priests).

in-fundo, fudi, fūsum, 3. v. a. to pour in, discharge, diffuse.

in-gēmo, ui, 3. v. a. and n. to groan over, lament.

ingēnium, ii, n. natural disposition, temper, character, ability, genius, talents. [GEN. root of gigno.]

ingens, ntis, adj. vast, huge, enormous, great, remarkable.

[in, not, and GEN. root of gigno.]

ingēnuus, a, um, adj. free-born, noble, candid, ingenuous. [GEN. root of gigno.]

in-gēro, gessi, gestum, 3. v. a. to carry into, inflict upon, force upon, utter against.

ingestus, a, um, part. of ingero.

in-grātus, a, um, adj. unpleasant, unthankful, ungrateful.

in-grāvesco, 3. v. n. to grow heavy, increase.

in-grēdior, gressus sum, 3. v. dep. to step, enter, enter upon, engage in, begin. [gradior.]

in-gruo, ui, 3. v. n. to rush upon, assail. [GRU=RU, whence congruo.]

in-haereo, haesi, haesum, 2. v. n. to stick to or in, adhere.

IN-HIO.

to, be fixed upon: cogitationibus, to be deep in thought.

in-hio, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. to gape, gape with astonishment, desire, long for. Divitia inhlare, to long for wealth.

in-honestē, adv. dishonourably.

in-honestus, a, um, adj. dishonourable, disgraceful.

inimicitia, ae, f. hostility, enmity. [amicitia.]

in-imicus, a, um, adj. hostile, inimical. [amicus.]

in-imicus, i, m. (as subst.) an enemy. [id.]

iniquē, adv. unfairly, unjustly.

in-ignus, a, um, adj. uneven, steep, unfair, unjust, unfavourable. [aequus.]

initio, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to begin, initiate, consecrate. [initium.]

in-itiū, ii, n. a beginning, commencement. Initia, n. pl. sacred rites, mysteries. [it or i, root of eo.]

inītus, a, um, part. of inco, entered upon, commenced.

infectus, a, um, part. of injicio.

in-icio, jēci, lectum, 3. v. a. to throw in, on, upon, at or over, cast in, inspire, infuse. [jacio.]

injūria, ae, f. a wrong, injury, damage, insult, injustice. Injuriam inferre alicui, to inflict an injury on any one. [jus.]

in-jussū, abl. without command, without orders. [jubeo.]

in-justus, a, um, adj. unjust, wrongful.

in-nāto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to swim upon, float in: alicui rei, to float upon any thing.

in-nitor, nixus or nixus sum, 3. v. dep. to lean upon, rest on, support oneself by.

in-nixus, a, um, part. of innitor.

in-nōcens, ntis, adj. harmless, guiltless, innocent.

in-nōcentia, ae, f. harmlessness, innocence. [innocens.]

in-nōtesco, nōtūi, 3. v. n. to become known, become celebrated.

innōtūi, perf. of innotesco.

in-noxus, a, um, adj. harmless, blameless, innocent.

in-nūmērābilis, m. and f., e, n. adj. countless, innumerable.

INSIDIOR.

in-nūmērus, a, um, adj. countless, numberless.

in-nuo, ul, ūtum, 3. v. n. to nod to, give a sign, intimate.

inōpia, ae, f. want, scarcity, indigence, need. [Inops.]

in-ōpinātus, a, um, adj. unexpected.

in-ōpinus, a, um, adj. unexpected.

in-ops, ōpis, adj. needy, indigent. Inops consili, destitute of judgment, helpless.

Inōpus, i, a river of Delos.

inprimis. See imprimis.

inquam, is, it, defect. 3. v. n. to say. Inquit, he says, or he said; our says, or said he.

in-quiētus, a, um, adj. unquiet, restless.

inquino, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to stain, pollute, defile.

inquit. See inquam.

in-qui-ro, sivi, sītum, 3. v. a. to search for, examine, inquire into. [quaero.]

insānia, ae, f. madness, folly. [sanus.]

insānio, ivi, itum, 4. v. n. to be mad, insane, to rage, rave. [id.]

in-scendo, di, sum, 3. v. a. to climb up, ascend. [scando.]

inscitia, ae, f. ignorance, unskilfulness. [scio.]

in-scius, a, um, adj. ignorant of, unconscious. [id.]

in-scribo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. to write upon, inscribe, to furnish with a title.

inscriptus, a, um, part. of inscribo.

insector, atus sum, 1. v. dep. to pursue, attack, censure, rail at. [insequor.]

insectum, i, n. an insect. [seco.]

insequens, tis, part. of insequor, following, subsequent.

in-sēquor, insecūtus sum, 3. v. dep. to follow, come next in order or time, pursue, harass, reproach.

in-sēro, sēvui, sētum, 3. v. a. to put into, introduce, insert, mingle with.

in-sēro, sēvui, sētum, 3. v. a. to sow, sow in, plant in, ingraft.

in-sīdeo, sēdi, sessum, 2. v. n. and a. to sit upon, be situated on, occupy. [sedeo.]

insīdiae, arum, f. pl. an ambush, ambuscade, plot, artifice. Per insidias, by stratagem.

insidias struere, to lay plots.

[insideo.]

insidiōr, ātus sum, 1. v.

IN-STO.

dep. to lie in ambush, lie in wait for. [insidiare.]

in-sīdo, sēdi, sessum, 3. v. n. and a. to settle on, occupy, keep possession.

insignis, m. and f., e, n. adj. remarkable, distinguished, eminent. Insignia, n. pl. badges of honour, marks of distinction, decoration. [signum.]

in-silio, ul and il, 4. v. n. to leap into, spring upon, attack. [sallo.]

in-sinuo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. to introduce by windings, wind or gently work one's way into, to recommend, to steal into, make one's way, insinuate.

in-sisto, stēti, stētum, 3. v. n. and a. to stand upon, tread on, pursue, dwell upon, persevere, apply oneself to: (2) to halt, stop.

insītus, a, um, part. of insero, and adj. inborn, innate, natural.

in-solābiliter, adv. insolently. [solus.]

in-solēns, ntis, adj. haughty, insolent. [soleo.]

insolēnter, adv. haughtily, insolently. [insolens.]

in-solēntia, ae, f. excess, arrogance, insolence. [id.]

in-solītus, a, um, adj. unaccustomed, unusual, uncommon. [soleo.]

in-specto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to look at, observe, view: inspectante ipso, before his eyes.

in-spicio, spexi, spectrum, 3. v. a. to look into, inspect, examine, consider. [specio.]

in-spuo, ui, 3. v. a. to spit upon.

instar, n. indecl. used adverbially, with gen. like, equal to, about, worth.

instauro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to renew, repair. [stra = placeo.]

in-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3. v. a. to strew upon, cover over.

instītuō, ui, ūtum, 3. v. a. to set up, establish, determine, resolve, make, contrive, instruct, educate, arrange, draw up.

instītūtum, i, n. an arrangement, establishment, purpose, design, ordinance, institution, inculcated principles. [instītuō.]

instītūtus, a, um, part. of instītuō.

in-sto, stēti, 1. v. n. to stand

IN-TRUCTUS.

in-, approach, urge, harass, attack; *in-*, *in-*, solicit.

instructus, a, um, *ad.* adorned, equipped, part. of *instruo*.

instrumentum, i, n. a tool, instrument, implement, supply, means (of husbandry). [*instruo*.]

in-struo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to erect, construct, draw up in order, prepare, provide; *epulas*, to provide a feast, to teach, instruct.

In-süber, bris, m. an *Insubrian*, an inhabitant of *Insubria* (a country in Gallia Cisalpine, or North Italy).

in-suesco, suavi, suum, 3. v. n. and a. to accustom oneself, become accustomed; (2) to habituate any one.

insuētus, a, um, *adj.* unaccustomed, unusual. [*suesco*.]

insūla, ae, f. an island.

insulanus, i, m. an islander. [*insula*.]

in-sum, fui, esse, v. n. to be in or upon, to belong to, appertain to.

in-super, *adv.* overhead, from above, moreover, besides.

in-susurro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. to whisper, to suggest.

in-tactus, a, um, *adj.* untouched, uninjured, intact. [*tango*.]

intēger, gra, grum, *adj.* untouched, entire, whole, unharmed, safe; (2) blameless, pure, virtuous. Ex *integro*, afresh, TAG, root of *tango*.]

in-tēgo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to cover.

intēgritas, itis, f. completeness, soundness, integrity. [*integer*.]

intellectus, a, um, part. of *intelligo*.

intel-ligo, lexi, lectum, 3. v. a. to perceive, discern, understand; aliquem, to know, comprehend. [*inter, lego*.]

in-tempestivē, *adv.* unseasonably.

in-tempestus, a, um, *adj.* unseasonably, unseasonable. Nox *in-tempesta*, the deal of night. [*tempesta*.]

in-tendo, di, tum and sum, 3. v. a. to stretch towards, turn towards, direct, to purpose. *intendere animum*, to direct the thoughts.

in-tentatus, a, um, *adj.* (part. of *intento*) directed towards, threatened, untried. [*into*.]

INTER-NODIUM.

intento, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to stretch out, extend.

intentus, a, um, part. of *intendo*, and *adj.* attentive to, intent upon; aliqui rei, or in aliquid, intent upon anything.

inter, prep. with acc. between, among, during.

inter-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3. v. a. to intercept, take away, steal, carry off. [*capio*.]

inter-dico, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to forbid, interdict; aliquem aliquam re, to forbid one the use of anything; aqua et igni, to forbid one the use of fire and water, i. e. to banish.

inter-diu, *adv.* by day.

inter-dum, *adv.* sometimes.

inter-ēā, *adv.* meanwhile, however. [*inter eam sc. partem*.]

inter-eo, ii, itum, 4. v. n. to perish, die.

inter-est, v. impers. it concern, is of interest; mea, it is my concern; omnium, it is the interest of all. [*sum*.]

interfactor, oris, m. a slayer, murderer. [*interficio*.]

interfectus, a, um, part. of *interficio*.

inter-ficio, feci, factum, 3. v. a. to finish, dispatch, kill. [*facio*.]

interim, *adv.* meanwhile. [*inter-im* for *eum*.]

inter-imo, emi, emptum, or emtum, 3. v. a. to abolish, kill, destroy. [*emo*.]

interior, m. and f., ius, n. *adj.* comp. (sup. *intimus*), inner, interior, more hidden, more intimate. [*intra*.]

interitus, ūs, m. destruction, death. [*interco*.]

interiectus, a, um, part. of *interjicio*. Anno *interiecto*, after the course of a year.

inter-jicio, jeci, jectum, 3. v. a. to throw between, insert, intermix. [*jacio*.]

intermissus, a, um, part. of *intermitto*.

inter-mitto, misi, missum, 3. v. a. to interrupt, intermit.

inter-mixtus, a, um, part. of *intermisco*, intermingled.

internecio, ūis, f. a massacre, general slaughter. Ad *internecionem vincere*, or *internecionem occidere*; ad *internecionem eam*, a gain to a man, to exterminate. [*neco*.]

inter-nodium, ii, n. the space between two knots or joints, a joint. [*nodus*.]

INTRO-DUCO.

intro-nuntius, ii, m. a messenger.

internus, a, um, *adj.* inward, internal. *Mare internum*, the inland sea, the *Mediterranean*.

inter-pello, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to interrupt in speaking, disturb, hinder, solicit, try to seduce. [*pello* = speak; *in*, *ap-pello*, *com-pello*.]

inter-pōno, pōsi, pō-ctum, 3. v. a. to place between, interpose, interfere.

interpres, etis, c. an agent, broker, interpreter, translator.

interpretor, atus, suhi, 1. v. dep. to explain, interpret. [*interpres*.]

inter-regnum, i, n. the time between the death of one king and the appointment of another, an interregnum.

inter-rōgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to ask, interrogate.

inter-rumpo, rupi, ruptum, 3. v. a. to break asunder, interrupt.

inter-sum, fui, esse, v. n. to be present at. Interest, impers. See interest.

inter-vallum, i, n. the space between two palisades, a distance, interval.

inter-venio, vni, ventum, 4. v. n. to come between, interfere, intervene, happen.

interversus, a, um, part. of *interverto*.

inter-vertō, ti, sum, 3. v. a. to turn aside, alter, embezzle, squander.

in-texo, xui, xum, 3. v. a. to interweave, embroider, intertwave.

intextus, a, um, part. of *intexo*, embroidered.

intimus, a, um, *adj.* sup. (see interior), innermost, innermost.

in-tolerābilis, m. and f., c. n. *adj.* intolerable.

in-torqueo, torxi, tortum, 2. v. a. to twist round, wrench, distort.

intrā, *adv.* and prep. with acc. within, inside, under, fewer than (with numerals).

intrepidus, a, um, *adj.* undaunted, intrepid.

intrō, *adv.* into the inside, within. [*in*.]

intro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to enter. [*in*.]

intrō-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to lead or bring in, introduce.

INTRO-EO.

intro-eo, *ivi* or *ii* Itum, 4. v. n. to go in, enter.
introitus, *fis*, m. an entrance. [introeo.]
intrōmissus, a, um, part. of *intrōmitto*.
intrō-mitto, *mīsi*, *mī-sum*, 3. v. a. to let into, send into.
in-tueor, *Itus* sum, 2. v. dep. to look on, behold, consider.
in-tūmesco, *tūmūi*, 3. v. n. to swell up, rise, increase.
intus, adv. within, on the inside, to the inside. [in.]
in-ultus, a, um, adj. un-revenged, unpunished.
in-undo, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to flow over, inundate.
in-ūsītātus, a, um, adj. unusual, uncommon.
in-ūtilis, m. and f., c. n. adj. useless, unprofitable.
in-vādo, *si*, sum, 3. v. n. to come upon, enter on, fall upon, attack, invade, usurp, seize, take possession of.
in-vālidus, a, um, adj. infirm, weak.
invectus, a, um, part. of *inveho*.
in-vēho, *veni*, *vectum*, 3. v. a. and n. to carry into, bring in, inveigh against, attack with words. [invehi, to ride, drive.]
in-venio, *veni*, *ventum*, 4. v. a. to light upon, meet with, find, find out, discover, invent.
inventio, *ōnis*, f. invention.
inventor, *ōris*, m. a discoverer, inventor. [invenio.]
in-vestigo, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to trace out, investigate, discover.
in-vicem, adv. in turn, alternately. [vicis.]
in-victus, a, um, adj. unconquered, unconquerable. [vinco.]
in-video, *vidi*, *vī-um*, 2. v. a. to look maliciously at, envy, grudge.
invidia, ac, f. envy, jealousy, hate, ill-will. [invideo.]
invidiōsus, a, um, adj. full of envy, hateful, odious. [id.]
in-violātus, a, um, adj. unhurt, inviolate.
invisus, a, um, part. of *invideo*, and adj. hateful, detested.
invito, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to invite as a guest, entertain, summon.
invītus, a, um, adj. unwilling, reluctant. [volo.]

ISTIL.

in-vius, a, um, adj. without a road, impassable. [via.]
in-vōco, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to call upon, invoke.
invōlūtus, a, um, part. of *involve*, involved, entwined.
involve, *volvi*, *volūtum*, 3. v. a. to roll to or upon, or round, wrap up, envelope, conceal.
Iōnes, um, m. the Ionians (a division of the Greek race).
Iōnia, ac, f. Ionia (a district in Asia Minor).
Iōnicus, or *Iōnius*, a, um, adj. Ionian. *Ionicum mare*, the Ionian sea.
īphigēnia, ac, f. the daughter of Agamemnon.
ipse, a, um, pron. self, very (used with all three persons).
ira, ac, f. anger, wrath.
iracundia, ac, f. proneness to anger, wrath, rage. [iracundus.]
irascor, *Irātus* sum, 3. v. dep. to be angry, be in a rage. [ira.]
irātus, a, um, part. of *irascor*, and adj. enraged, angry.
Iris, is, and *Idis*, f. Iris: the rainbow-goddess.
ir-rētio, *ivi*, *Itum*, 4. v. a. to catch in a net, ensnare, entangle. [rete.]
ir-rēvocābilis, m. and f., c. n. adj. irrevocable.
ir-rideo, *rīsi*, *rīsum*, 2. v. n. and a. to laugh at, ridicule, scorn.
ir-rīgo, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to water, irrigate.
irrisio, *ōnis*, f. mockery. [irrideo.]
irrisus, *ūs*, m. mockery, derision. [id.]
irrisus, a, um, part. of *irrideo*.
ir-rīto, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to provoke, stimulate, enrage, excite. [ring, root of ringo.]
ir-ritus, a, um, adj. invalid, of no effect, vain, useless. [ratus.]
ir-rumpo, *rūpi*, *ruptum*, 3. v. n. and a. to break in, burst in, interrupt.
ir-ruo, *ui*, 3. v. n. and a. to rush in, force a way into.
is, ea, id, pron. this, that. Is qui, he who: in eo esse, to be on the point of.
Issus, i, f. Issus (a town in Cilicia). *Issicus Sinus*, the gulf of Issus.
ista, *ista*, *istud*, pron. that

JAM-JAN.

of yours, that near you (see ille): and generally, this, that.
Ister, *tri*, m. the Ister (now called the Danube).
isthmicus, a, um, adj. belonging to an isthmus. [isthmus.]
Isthmius, a, um, adj. belonging to the Isthmus (to the isthmus of Corinth). [id.]
isthmus, i, m. a strip of land between two seas, an isthmus, especially the isthmus of Corinth.
itā, adv. so, thus: *hanc Ita multum*, not so much. [is.]
Italia, ac, f. Italy.
Itālicus, a, um, adj. Italian.
Itālus, a, um, adj. Italian.
Itā-que, conj. and so, and thus.
Item, adv. just so, likewise, also.
Itōr, *Itinēris*, n. a journey, march, road, course.
itēro, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to repeat, renew. [iterum.]
Itērum, adv. again, a second time. [is.]
Itāca, ac, f. Ithaca (an island in the Ionian sea).
Itidem, adv. in the same way, likewise, also. [Ita and Idem.]
ivi, perf. of eo.

J

jācens, *ntis*, part. of *jaceo*.
jāceo, *ui*, 2. v. n. to lie, lie prostrate, lie dead.
jācio, *jēci*, *jactum*, 3. v. a. to throw, cast, hurl.
jactatio, *ōnis*, f. tossing: (2) boasting, ostentation. [jacto.]
jactō, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to bring forward in public, utter, boast. [id.]
jacto, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to cast, hurl, toss and drive about, boast. [jacio.]
jactūra, ac, f. loss, hurt.
jācilor, *atus* sum, 1. v. dep. to throw a javelin, cast, hurl. [jaculum.]
jācillum, i, n. a dart, javelin. [jacio.]
jam, adv. already, soon, still, yet, now, so soon, at length, presently.
jam-diū, adv. long ago.
jam-diūdm, long ago, this long time.
jam-jam, adv. already, instantly.

JANICULUM.

Janicūlum, i, n. the Jani-
culum (a hill at Rome)
Janua, ae, f. a door, gate.
Januārius, i, m. the month
of January.
Janus, i, m. Janus (a Ro-
man god).
Jāson, ōnis, son of Aeson,
and the leader of the Argonauts.
Jējunus, a, um, adj. fasting,
hungering.
Jentāculum, i, n. breakfast.
Jocor, atus sum, i. r. d. p. to
jest, joke. [Jocu-]
Jocus, i, m. a jest, joke.
Juba, ae, f. the mane of a
horse.
Jūba, ae, m. Juba (a king of
Numidia in Africa).
Jūbeo, juss-i, jussum, 2. v. a.
to order, bid, command.
Jucundus, a, um, a j. plea-
rant, agreeable. [Juvo-]
Jūdena, ae, f. Judaea, the
land of the Jews.
Jūdaci, orum, m. pl. the
Jews.
Jūdex, icis, vi. a judge. [Jus
dico-]
Jūdicium, ii, n. judgment,
trial. [Judex-]
Jūdicō, avi, atum, i. r. a. to
judge, decide.
Jūgerum, i, n. an acre (the
Roman jugerum was about
5-1/16ths of an English acre).
Jūgulum, i, n. and Jūgulus,
i, m. the throat. [Jugo, root of
jungo-]
Jūgum, i, n. a yoke: (2) the
ridge or peak of a mountain.
[Id.]
Jugurtha, ae, m. Jugurtha,
a king of Numidia.
Jugurthinus, a, um, adj.
Jugurthine, pertaining to Ju-
gurtha.
Jūlia, ae, f. Julia.
Jūlius, ii, m. Julius: (2)
the month of July.
Jūmentum, i, n. a beast of
burden, a packhorse. [Jungo-]
Junctus, a, um, part. of
jungo.
jungo, junat, junctum, 3. v.
a. to yoke, harness, join, unite:
curram, to harness a chariot:
equos ad curram or currus
vincere, to put the horses to the
chariot: jungere pontem, to
build a bridge.
Jūnior, ōnis, m. adj. (comp.
of juvenis), younger.
Jūnius, i, m. Junius: (2)
the month of June.
Jūno, ōnis, f. Jū-nō-is
Jū-nō-is.

LACEDAEMON.

Jūpiter, Jōvis, m. Jupiter.
Juramentum, i, n. an oath:
praestare, to take an oath.
[Juro-]
jūre, col. of jus, used ad-
verbally, by right, justly.
juriosus, a, um, adj. quar-
relsome. [Jurgium-]
jūro, avi, atum, i. v. n. and
a. to swear, take oath, swear to,
swear by.
jūs, jūris, n. broth, soup.
jūs, jūris, n. right, law,
justice, a court of justice.
jurandum, jūris-jūran-
di, n. an oath. [Juro-]
jussum, i, n. a command.
[Jubeo-]
iussus, ūs, m. a command.
[Id.]
justē, adv. rightly, justly
justitia, ae, f. justice.
[Justus-]
justus, a, um, adj. just, fair,
proper, right. [Jus-]
juvenca, ae, f. a heifer.
[Juvenis-]
jūvenis, is, adj. young.
Subst. Jūvenis, is, c. a young
man or woman.
juventus, tūtis, and Ju-
venta, ae, f. the season of youth,
youth. [Juvenis-]
jūvo, jūvi, jūtum, i. v. a. and
n. to help, aid, assist.
juxtā, adv. and prep. with
acc. nigh, near to, in like man-
ner, alike.

L

L, before proper names stands
for Lucius.
lābes, is, f. a stain, blemish.
lābor, ōris, m. labour, toil,
hardship, distress.
lābor, lāpus sum, 3. v. dep.
to slide, fall down, glide along,
die away, err: (of rivers) to
flow.
lābōriōsus, a, um, adj.
toilsome, wearisome, laborious,
industrious. [Lābor-]
lāboro, avi, atum, i. v. n.
to labour, strive, suffer, be op-
pressed, be afflicted, in difficulty
or danger: morbo, to suffer
from disease: sumo, from
hunger. [Il.]
lābyrinthus, i, m. a laby-
rinth, a building with many
winding passages.
lāc, lactis, n. milk.
Lacēdaemon, ōnis, f. Lacē-
daemon or Sparta (a city in the
Peloponnese).

LACIO.

Lacēdaemonii, ōrum, m.
inhabitants of Lacēdaemon.
Lacēdaemonius, v, m. a
Lacēdaemonian.
lācerna, ae, f. a cloak, worn
by the Romans over their other
clothes.
lācero, avi, atum, i. v. a.
to tear, mangle, lacerate.
lācesso, ivi or i, itum, 3.
v. a. to excite, provoke, move.
lāchēsis, is, f. one of the
Fates.
Lacōnicus, a, um, adj. La-
conian, Lacēdaemonian, be-
longing to Lacōnia or Lacē-
daemon.
lācrima and **lacrīma**, ae, f.
a tear.
lācrimābundus, a, um,
adj. tearful, ready to weep.
[Lacrīma-]
lacrīmo, avi, atum, i. v. a.
and n.: also lacrimor, atus sum,
i. r. dep. to shed tears, weep,
bemoan, lament. [Id.]
lācus, ūs, m. a lake.
lāedo, si, sum, 3. v. a. to
strike, hurt, vex, injure.
Laelius, ii, m. Laelius.
Laenas, ātis, m. Laenas.
laesi, part. of lāedo.
lacsus, a, um, part. of
lāedo.
laetitia, ae, f. joy, gladness.
[Laetus-]
laetor, atus sum, i. r. dep.
to rejoice, be glad. [Id.]
laetus, a, um, adj. glad,
joyful, pleased or satisfied with,
fortunate, agreeable, fertile.
laeta pabula, rich fodder.
laeva, ae, f. (sc. manus) the
left hand. [Laevus-]
Laevinus, i, m. Laevinus.
laevus, a, um, adj. left, on
the left side, unlucky.
Lāgus, i, the father of Plo-
temy.
lāmbō, bi, 3. v. a. to lick,
lap.
lāmenta, ōrum, n. pl. la-
mentations, weeping.
lāmentor, atus sum, i. r.
dep. to wail, lament, weep over,
bemoan. [Lamenta-]
lāmīna, ae, f. a thin plat-
(of metal, wood, &c.), a blade.
lāna, ae, f. wool.
lānātus, a, um, adj. woollen,
furnished with wool. [Lana-]
lancea, ae, f. a lance, spear.
lānificium, ii, n. the work-
ing of wool, spinning, weaving,
&c. [Lana, lacio-]
lānio, avi, atum, i. v. a. to
tear, mangle, lacerate.

LANISTA.

lānistā, ae, m. a sword-master, fencing master.

lānius, il, m. a butcher. [lanio.]

lāpicidinae, arum, f. stone-quarries: marmoris, marble-quarries. [lapis, caedo.]

lāpideus, a, um, adj. of stone, stony: campus, a stony field. [lapis.]

lāpis, idis, m. a stone, a mile-stone.

lapsus, a, um, part. of **lābor**.

lapsus, ūs, m. a slip, fall, a gliding, flowing, an error. [lābor.]

lāqueus, i, m. a noose, snare.

lar, lāris, m. a household god, a hearth, home.

largior, itus sum, 4. v. dep. to give largely, bestow. [largus.]

largitio, ōnis, f. a giving freely, bounty, profusion. [largior.]

largus, a, um, adj. abundant, bountiful, large.

lārix, icis, c. a larch-tree.

lātē, adv. broadly, widely, far and wide. Late patere, to be of wide extent.

lātēbra, ae, f. a hiding-place, lurking-hole, retreat. [lateo.]

lāteo, ul, 2. v. n. to lie hid, lurk, be concealed.

lātēr, ēris, m. a brick, tile. Lateres cotti, bricks.

lātērcūlus, i, m. a small brick or tile. [later.]

lātēritius, a, um, adj. made of bricks.

Lātinus, a, um, adj. Latin. Latini, m. pl. the Latins.

lātītūdō, ōnis, f. breadth, width. [latus.]

Lātium, il, n. Latium.

Latmus, i, m. Latmus (a mountain in Caria).

Lātōna, ae, f. Latona: the mother of Apollo and Diana.

latro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. to bark, bark at.

latro, ōnis, m. a robber.

lātrocīnium, il, n. robbery. Latrocinialis vivere, to live by plunder. [latro.]

lātus, a, um, adj. broad, wide.

lātus, ēris, n. a side, flank, the lungs.

laudābilis, m. and f., e, n. adj. praiseworthy, laudable. [laudo.]

laudandus, a, um, gerundive of laudo.

laudo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to praise, commend. [laus.]

LEMANUS.

laurea, ae, f. the laurel or bay-tree. [laurus.]

laureātus, a, um, adj. crowned with laurel, laureate. [laurea.]

Laurentia, ae, f. Laurentia.

laus, dis, f. praise, glory.

Laudes, fame, renown.

lautē, adv. sumptuously, splendidly.

lautus, a, um, part. of **lavo**: adj. neat, elegant, splendid.

Lavinia, ae, daughter of Latinus, wife of Aeneas.

Lavinium, il, n. Lavinium (a city of Latium).

lāvo, lāvāvi, lāvatum, and lāvi, lūtum, lōtum, 1. and 3. v. a. and n. to wash, bathe, lave.

laxē, adv. widely, loosely.

laxitas, ātis, f. roominess, wideness, extent. [laxus.]

laxo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to make wide, loosen, lighten, relieve.

leæna, ae, f. a lioness. [leo.]

Leander, ri, a youth of Abydos (who swam across the Hellespont every night to visit Hero).

lēbēs, ētis, m. a kettle, caldron.

lectica, ae, f. a litter, sedan.

lector, ōris, m. a reader. [lego.]

lectūlus, i, m. a little bed, couch. [lectus.]

lectus, i, m. a bed, couch, esp. a couch for reclining at meals.

lectus, a, um, part. of **lēgo**, choice, chosen, picked, read of, collected.

Lēda, ae, f. Leda: the mother of Castor, Pollux, Helen, and Clytaemnestra.

lēgātio, ōnis, f. an embassy. [lego.]

lēgātus, i, m. an ambassador: (2) a lieutenant-general. [id.]

lēgio, ōnis, f. a legion (a division of the Roman army, containing 10 cohorts, and from 4200 to 6000 men). [lēgo.]

lēgis-lātor, ōris, m. a law-giver, legislator. [lex, fero.]

lēgitimus, a, um, adj. lawful, legal, legitimate. [lex.]

lēgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. v. a. to pick, choose, gather: (2) to read, recite.

Lēmānus, i, m. Lake Lemman or the lake of Geneva.

LIBERI.

Lemnos, i, f. an island in the Aegean sea.

lēnio, ivi or li, itum, 4. v. a. to soften, assuage, soothe. [lenis.]

lēnis, m. and f., e, n. adj. smooth, soft, gentle.

lēniter, adv. softly, gently.

Lentulus, i, Cicero's son-in-law.

leo, ōnis, m. a lion.

Leōnidas, ae, m. a king of Sparta, slain at Thermopylae.

Leontinus, i, m. a Leontine, belonging to the people of Leontini.

Lēpidus, i, a surname in the gens Aemilia, a triumvir.

lēpus, ōris, m. a hare.

lēthalis (lēthālis), m. and f., e, n. adj. deadly, fatal. [letum.]

Lēthē, ēs, f. the river of forgetfulness in Tartarus.

lēvis, m. and f., e, n. adj. light, swift, quick, slight, unimportant. This word must not be confounded with the following.

lēvis (laevis), m. and f., e, n. smooth, beardless.

lēvitas, ātis, f. lightness, fickleness, levity. [lēvis.]

lēviter, adv. comp. lēvius, sup. lēvissimē, lightly, slightly, not much. [id.]

lēvo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to lighten, relieve, raise, lift, take away.

lēvor (laevor), ōris, m. smoothness. [lēvis.]

lex, legis, f. a law, statute, rule, contract, agreement, covenant: cū lege, on that condition.

libellus, i, m. a little book, memoir, note-book, handbill, petition, printed complaint. [liber.]

libens, ntis, part. of libet, and adj. willing, ready.

libenter, adv. willingly, gladly. [libens.]

liber, bri, m. inner bark or rind of a tree, a book.

liber, ēri, ōrum, adj. free bold, free-spoken, unbridled.

liberalis, m. and f., e, n. adj. befitting a freeman, noble-minded, generous. [liber.]

liberalitas, ātis, f. nobleness, generosity, liberality. [liberalis.]

liberaliter, adv. nobly, generously, graciously. [id.]

libere, adv. freely, frankly.

liberi, ōrum, m. pl. children. [liber.]

LIBERO.

libēro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to free, release, deliver, discharge. [liber.]

libertas, ātis, f. freedom, liberty. [id.]

libertinus, i, m. a freedman, a manumitted slave. [libertus.]

libertus, i, m. a freedman. [liber.]

libet, libet and libitum est, 2. v. n. impers. it pleases. Libet mihi, I please, I like.

libido and **libido**, inis, f. pleasure, desire, inclination, passion, wantonness. [libet.]

libra, ae, f. a pound: (2) a balance.

libro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to weigh, balance, consider. [libra.]

Libya, ae, f. Libya (a part of Africa bordering on Egypt: sometimes applied to Africa generally).

Libyē, ēs, f. See Libya.

licentia, ae, f. leave to do as one pleases, licence, boldness, licentiousness. [licet.]

licet, licet and licitum est, 2. v. n. it is lawful, allowed. Licet mihi, I may: licet tibi, thou mayest, &c.: licet venias you may come.

licet, conj. although.

licinius, ii, m. Licinius.

licior, ōris, m. a licitor, an attendant on certain Roman magistrates. [ligo.]

lienōsus, a, um, adj. splenetic (from lien, the spleen).

lignātor, ōris, m. a wood-cutter, one sent to get wood.

ligneolus, a, um, adj. wooden (applied to small objects). [lignum.]

ligneus, a, um, adj. wooden. [id.]

lignum, i, n. wood. Ligna, pl. firewood.

ligo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to bind, tie.

Ligur and **Ligus**, ūris, m. a Ligurian.

Ligusticum Mare, the sea opposite the coast extending from the frontiers of Gaul to those of Etruria.

Lilybaeum, i, n. Lilybaeum (a promontory on the southern coast of Sicily).

limbus, i, m. a border, hem, fringe.

limen, inis, n. a threshold, door.

limpidus, a, um, adj. clear, limpid. [a form of liquidus.]

LONGUS.

limus, i, m. slime, mud. **lineamentum**, i, n. a feature, lineament, outline. [linca.]

lingua, ae, f. a tongue, language, speech.

linum, i, n. flax, linen, a thread, line, net.

lique-facio, feci, factum, 3. v. n. to melt, dissolve, liquefy. [liqueo.]

liquidus, a, um, adj. flowing, fluid, liquid, clear. [id.]

lis, litis, f. a strife, dispute, lawsuit, law-case.

Literninus, a, um, adj. Liternian.

Literum, i, n. Liternum (a city of Campania).

litigātor, ōris, m. a disputant, a party in a lawsuit. [lis.]

littera and **littera**, ae, f. a letter. Litterarum formae, characters: litteris mandare, to commit to writing: litterae, arum, pl. a letter, epistle, literature: bonae litterae, polite literature.

litterarius, a, um, adj. pertaining to reading and writing, literary. Litterarius ludus, an elementary school. [littera.]

litteratus, a, um, adj. learned, liberally educated. [id.]

litus and **litus**, ōris, n. a shore, coast, beach, strand.

Livius, ii, m. Livius.

livor, ōris, m. a bluish or leaden colour, mark of a bruise, envy.

loco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to place, put, set, let out, contract for having done, bargain for: locare virginem, to give a maiden in marriage. [locus.]

locuples, ētis, adj. rich, wealthy.

locuplētō, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to enrich. [locuples.]

locus, i, m. (pl. loci and loca), a place, spot, locality, situation, region, (synecch.) a house. Humili loco natum esse, to be of lowly birth. Loco (adv.), in the place of, instead of.

locusta, ae, f. a locust.

locutus, a, um, part. of loquor.

longē, adv. far, far off, afar, for a long time, greatly, very much. Haud longē, not far.

longinquus, a, um, adj. far, remote, distant. [id.]

longitudo, inis, f. length. [id.]

longus, a, um, adj. long, tall, far off, tedious.

LUNA.

loquax, ācis, adj. talkative, chattering. [loquor.]

loquor, locūtus sum, 3. v. dep. to speak, talk.

lorica, ae, f. a leather cuirass, corselet, any defence. [lorum.]

lorum, i, n. a thong, bridle, lash.

lubenter and **libenter**, adv. comp. lubentus, sup. lubentissimē, gladly, eagerly.

lubet, uit, impers. 2. it pleases. Ubi lubet, where you like.

lūbido. See libido. [id.]

lubricus, a, um, adj. slippery.

Lūcēria, ae, f. Luceria (a city of Apulia, now Lucera).

Lūcērii, ōrum, m. pl. the inhabitants of Luceria.

lūcerna, ae, f. a lamp, candle. [luceo.]

Lūcius, ii, m. Lucius.

Lucrētia, ae, f. Lucretia.

Lucrētius, ii, m. Lucretius.

lucrum, i, n. gain, profit, advantage.

lucta, ae, f. a wrestle, wrestling-match.

luctatio, ōnis, f. a wrestling, a struggle. [lucta.]

luctus, ūis, m. sorrow, mourning, lamentation. [lugeo.]

Lūcullus, i, m. Lucullus.

lūcus, i, m. a wood, thicker, sacred wood, grove.

lūdibrium, ii, n. a jest, scoff, sport. Hosti ludibrio esse, to be the sport of the enemy, a laughing-stock. [ludo.]

lūdicus, a, um, adj. sportive. Ludicra, ōrum, n. pl. public games, a stage-play. [id.]

lūdi-māgister, tri, m. a schoolmaster.

lūdo, si, sum, 3. v. a. and n. to play, sport, play with, banter, make a sport of, deceive.

lūdus, i, m. a game, pastime: (2) a school. Ludus litterarius, an elementary school: gladiatorius, a fencing school. [ludo.]

lūgeo, xi, ctum, 2. v. n. and a. to mourn, lament, mourn for, bewail.

lūgubris, m. and f., c. n. adj. mourning, mournful. [lugeo.]

lūmen, inis, n. light, splendour, daylight: (2) the eye: (3) ornament, a fine passage (in writing or oratory). [luceo.]

lūna, ae, f. the moon. [luceo.]

LUNULA.

lūnūla, ae, f. a small moon, lunette. [*luna*.]

lūpa, ae, f. a she-wolf. [*lupus*.]

lūpus, i, m. a wolf.

luscīnia, ae, f. a nightingale.

lūstro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to purify, expiate, traverse, survey, examine, review (an army). [*lustrum*.]

lustrum, i, n. a purification: (2) a period of five years. [*lūo*.]

lustrum, i, n. a den (of wild animals). [*lūo*.]

lūsus, ūs, m. a play, game. Per *lusum*, in sport. [*ludo*.]

Lūtātius, ii, m. *Lutatius*.

Lūtētia, ae, f. *Lutetia* (a town in Gaul, now Paris).

lūtum, i, n. mud, mire.

lux, lūcis, f. light, brightness. [*luceo*.]

luxūria, ae, f. luxury, excess, voluptuousness.

luxus, ūs, m. luxury, pomp.

Lycius, ii, m. a Lycian (an inhabitant of Lycia in Asia Minor).

Lycōmēdēs, is, m. a king of Scyros (to whom Achilles was sent for concealment).

Lycurgus, i, m. the law-giver of Sparta.

Lydia, ae, f. *Lydia* (a district in Asia Minor).

lyra, ae, f. a lute, lyre, lyric poetry.

Lysander, dri, m. general of the Spartans, who took Athens.

Lysimachus, i, m. one of the generals of Alexander the Great, and king of Thrace.

M

M. before proper names stands for *Marcus* — *M'* for *Manius*.

Mācēdo, ōnis, m. a Macedonian.

Mācēdōnia, ae, f. Macedonia, or Macedon.

Mācēdōnicus, a, um, adj. Macedonian.

māchina, ae, f. an engine, machine, device, stratagem.

mācies, ei, f. leanness.

mācilentus, a, um, adj. lean, meagre. [*macies*.]

Macrobii, orum, m. pl. the *Macrobii* (a people of Aethiopia).

MALE-DICO.

macte, interj. hail! well done! go on! [*mactio*.]

mactio, avi, atum, i. v. a. to offer up, sacrifice, afflict, destroy.

mācūla, ae, f. a spot, stain, blemish.

mādeo, ui, 2. v. n. to be wet, moist, to drip.

Maecenas, ātis, m. *Maecenas*.

Maenas, idis, f. a priestess of Bacchus, a Bacchant.

Maecōtis, idis, f. *Palus Maecotis*, the Lake *Maecotis* (now the Sea of Azov).

māgis, adv. more, rather.

magister, tri, m. a master, chief, leader. *Magister equitum*, the master of the horse (second in command under the dictator).

māgistrātus, ūs, m. magistracy, office or rank of a magistrate: (2) a magistrate. [*magister*.]

magnānimitas, ātis, f. greatness of soul, magnanimity. [*magnus animus*.]

magnificē, adv. comp. magnificentius; sup. magnificentissimē, magnificently, splendidly nobly.

magnificentia, ae, f. nobleness, eminence, grandeur, magnificence. [*magnificus*.]

magnificus, a, um, adj. noble, eminent, splendid, magnificent. [*magnus facio*.]

magnitudo, inis, f. greatness, magnitude, size, rank, dignity. [*magnus*.]

magnopere, adv. greatly, very much. [*magno opere*.]

magnus, a, um, adj. (comp. major, sup. maximus), great, large, grand, loud (of the voice).

Magan, n. pl. great things.

Maharbal, alis, m. *Maharbal*, a Carthaginian name.

Maia, ae, f. (disyll.): f. *Maia*: daughter of Atlas, and mother of Mercury by Jupiter.

Maius, ii, m. the month of May.

mājestas, ātis, m. greatness, dignity, majesty. [*magnus*.]

māior, m. and f., us, n. adj. (comp. of magnus), greater. Major (with or without natu), older, elder: *maiores*, um, m. pl. ancestors.

māle, adv. comp. pējus, sup. pessimē, badly, ill. Male facere, to do ill.

mālē-dico, xi, etum, 3. v. n. to speak ill of, abuse, slander.

MANSUE-FACIO.

māledictio, ōnis, f. evil-speaking, abuse, cursing, a curse. [*slander, curse*.]

mālē-dictum, i, n. a malediction, a, um, adj. comp. maledicentior, sup. maledicentissimus, foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous. [*maledico*.]

mālēficus, a, um, adj. comp. malficentior, sup. malficentissimus, evil-doing, vicious, criminal: (2) hurtful, mischievous. [*male facio*.]

mālēvōlus, a, um, adj. ill-disposed, spiteful, malevolent. [*male, volo*.]

mālo, mālul, malle, v. a. to wish or choose rather, prefer. [*magis, volo*.]

mālum, i, n. an apple.

mālum, i, n. evil, hurt, misfortune: as an interj. *malum!* bad luck! [*malus*.]

mālus, a, um, adj. comp. pējor, sup. pessimus, bad, evil, wicked. *Mali*, m. pl. bad men.

Mamilius, ii, m. *Mamilius*.

mamma, ae, f. a breast, pap, teat. [same root as *mater*.]

manceps, ipis, m. a purchaser, farmer, contractor. [*manus, capio*.]

mancipium, ii, n. a purchase, possession, property: (2) a slave [*manceps*.]

mandātum, i, n. an order, commission. [*mando*.]

mandātus, ūs, m. a command. [*mando*.]

mando, avi, atum, i. v. a. to charge, order, command, entrust: litteris, to commit to writing. [*manus, do*.]

mando, di, sum, 3. v. a. to chew, eat.

mānē, n. indecl. the morn, morning; adv. in the morning; with adv. bene, multo, plane, &c., very early in the morning.

māneo, mansi, mansum, 2. v. n. and a. to remain, tarry, last, await, abide.

mānēs, ium, m. plur. the souls of the dead, ghosts, shades.

mānifestus, a, um, adj. clear, plain, manifest.

Mānilius, ii, m. *Manilius*.

mānipūlus, i, m. a handful, bundle: (2) a company of foot soldiers. [*manus, plenus*.]

Mānius, ii, m. *Manius*.

Manlius, ii, m. *Manlius*.

māno, avi, atum, i. v. n. to flow, run, spread.

mansue-facio, feci factum, 3. v. a. to tame, pacify [*mansuesco, facio*.]

MANSUETUDO.

mansuetudo, *inis, f.* mildness, gentleness. [*manus* *suesco*; *lit. to accustom to the hand.*]

Mantinea, *ae, f.* a city of Arcadia, where Epaminondas defeated the Spartans.

mānūbiae, *arum, f. plur.* booty, spoil. [*manus*.]

mānū-mitto, *misi, mls-sum, 3. v. a.* to let go from the hand, set free, emancipate.

manus, *ūs, f.* a hand, the trunk of an elephant: *manus extrema* or *ultima*, the finishing touch: *ultimam manum imponere*, to bring to a close: (2) a band of soldiers, host.

māpāle, *is, n.* a hut, cottage (an African word).

Marcellus, *i, m.* Marcellus.

Marcellus, *il, m.* Marcius.

Marcus, *i, m.* Marcus.

mārē, *is, n.* the sea. *Mare Internum*, the inland sea, the Mediterranean.

mārgārita, *ae, f.* a pearl.

Māriandyni, *ōrum, m. pl.* the Māriandyni (a people in Asia Minor).

Mārianus, *a, um, adj.* belonging to Marius, Marian.

marinus, *a, um, adj.* belonging to the sea, marine. *Aqua marina*, sea-water: *commeatus marinus*, traffic by sea: *aquila marina*, the osprey. [*mare*.]

maritimus, *a, um, adj.* belonging to the sea, maritime. *Maritimae copiae*, res, naval forces. [*mare*.]

maritus, *i, m.* a husband. [*mas*.]

Mārius, *il, G.* a celebrated Roman, born B.C. 167 near Arpinum, the conqueror of Jugurtha and of the Cimbri and Teutones.

marmor, *ōris, n.* marble, a statue. *Marmora*, *pl.* public monuments.

marmoreus, *a, um, adj.* made of marble. [*marmor*.]

Mars, *tis, m.* the god Mars.

Marsi, *ōrum, m. pl.* the Marsi (a people in central Italy).

Marsyas, *ae, m.* a Phrygian, who challenged Apollo to a trial of skill upon the flute, and whom Apollo conquered and played alive.

martialis, *m. and f., e, n. adj.* pertaining to Mars. [*Mars*.]

martius, *a, um, adj.* pertaining to Mars, warlike, martial. [*Mars*.]

MEDITOR.

Martius, *il, m.* the month of March. [*Mars*.]

Māsinissa, *ae, m.* Massinissa.

massa, *ae, f.* a lump, mass.

Massicus, *a, um, adj.* *Massic*. *Mons Massicus* (a mountain in Campania, now Monte Massico, famous for its wine).

Massilia, *ae, f.* Massilia (a Greek colony in Gaul, now Marseilles).

Massiva, *ae, m.* Massiva.

māter, *tris, f.* a mother.

māteria, *ae, f.* stuff, matter: (2) timber.

māternus, *a, um, adj.* motherly, maternal. [*mater*.]

mātrimonium, *il, n.* marriage, matrimony. [*mater*.]

mātrōna, *ae, f.* a married woman, wife, matron. [*id*.]

Mātrōna, *ae, f.* the Matrona (a river in Gaul, now the Marne).

mātūrē, *adv.* early, speedily. *Comp.* *maturus*, sooner.

mātūresco, *ui, 3. v. n.* to become ripe, ripen. [*maturus*.]

mātūrus. See mature.

mātūrus, *a, um, adj.* ripe, mature, seasonable, early.

Mauri, *ōrum, m. pl.* the Moors.

Mauritania, *ae, f.* Mauritania (the country of the Moors, now Fez and Morocco).

Mausōlus, *a, king of Caria, husband of Artemisia.*

maxilla, *ae, f.* the jaw-bone, jaw.

maximē, *adv.* mostly, chiefly, in the highest degree.

maximus, *a, um, adj. sup.* of *magnus*.

Maximus, *i, m.* Maximus.

mē-cum, with me.

mēdeō, *no perf. 2. v. dep.* with *dat.* to heal, cure.

Media, *ae, f.* the country of the Medes, in Asia.

medicāmen, *inis, n.* a drug, remedy, medicine. [*medico*.]

medicīna, *ae, f.* the healing art, medicine, a remedy. [*medico*.]

medīco, *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* to heal, cure, sprinkle with the juice of herbs: *corpus*, to embalm. [*id*.]

medicus, *i, m.* a medical man, physician. [*medeō*.]

Mēdiomatrīci, *ōrum, m. pl.* the Mēdiomatrīci (a people in Gaul).

mēdītōr, *atus sum, 1. v.*

MENSA.

dep. to meditare, study, practise, purpose.

mediūm, *il, n.* the middle. *E medio tollere*, to make away with, put out of the way. [*medius*.]

medius, *a, um, adj.* middle. *In medium agmen*, into the middle of the host: *per medios ignes*, through the midst of the fire: *In medium*, into the presence of or for or in behalf of the public.

Mēdūsa, *ae, f.* one of the Gorgons.

Mēgaera, *ae, f.* one of the Furies.

Mēgāra, *ae, f.* Megara (a town in Greece).

Mēgārensis, *i, m.* a Megarian.

Mēgāris, *Idis, f.* Megaris (a district in Greece).

Megasthēnes, *is, Megasthenes.*

mēhercūle, by Hercules (a common oath). [*Hercules*.]

mēl, *melis, n.* honey.

mēlior, *m. and f.* mēlius, *n. comp.* of *bonus*, better.

Mēlpōmēnē, *es, f.* the Muse of tragedy.

Mēlēāger, *gri, m.* the son of Oeneus: leader of the famous hunt for the Calydonian boar.

membrāna, *ae, f.* a membrane, skin, parchment. [*membrum*.]

membrum, *i, n.* a limb, member.

mēmīni, *isse, v. n.* defect. to remember. [*root MEN*.]

mēmōr, *ōris, adj.* mindful of, careful. [*same root as meminī*.]

mēmōrābilis, *m. and f., e. n. adj.* worthy to be mentioned, memorable. [*memoro*.]

mēmōria, *ae, f.* memory, remembrance. [*memoro*.]

mēmōro, *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* to call to mind, mention. [*id*.]

Memphis, *Idis, f.* Memphis (a city in Egypt).

mendācium, *il, n.* a lie, falsehood. [*mendax*.]

mendax, *ācis, adj.* false, lying. [*mentior*.]

Mēnelāus, *i, m.* a king of Lacedaemon: brother of Agamemnon, and husband of Helen.

Mēnēnius, *il, m.* Menenius.

mens, *mentis, f.* the mind, intellect, understanding, design, thoughts, intention. [*same root as meminī*.]

mensa, *ae, f.* a table.

MENSIS.

mensis, is, *m.* a month.
mentio, ōnis, *f.* a calling to mind, mention. [same root as memin.]
mentior, itus sum, 4. *v.* dep. to lie, deceive, pretend, counterfeit.
mercātor, ōris, *m.* a trader, merchant. [mercor.]
mercātūra, ae, *f.* trade, commerce. [id.]
mercātus, ūs, *m.* trade, traffic, a market. [id.]
mercēs, edis, *f.* hire, wages, fee, reward. Mercede accepta, for pay. [merx.]
merenda, ae, *f.* a luncheon.
Mercurius, ii, *m.* the god Mercury.
mereo, ui, itum, 2. *v.* a. and *n.* to earn, gain, get, buy, deserve, merit.
mereor, mēritus sum, 2. *v.* dep. to earn, gain, get, buy, deserve, merit.
mergo, mersi, sum, 3. *v.* a. to dip, plunge, sink down, overwhelm.
meridiānus, a, um, *adj.* pertaining to mid-day. [meridies.]
meridies, ei, *m.* mid-day, noon, the South. [merus dies; lit. pure day.]
meridiōnālis, e, *adj.* southern. [meridies.]
merito, *adv.* deservedly.
meritum, i, *n.* service, benefit. [id.]
meritus, a, um, *part.* of mereo or mereor.
mersus, a, um, *part.* of mergo. [merle.]
merūla, ae, *f.* a blackbird.
merx, clis, *f.* goods, wares, merchandise.
Messāna, ae, *f.* Messana (a Sicilian city, now Messina).
messis, is, *f.* a harvest. [meto.]
mēta, ae, *f.* a turning-post (in a race), goal, end. [metior.]
Metagonium, ii, *n.* (a promontory in N. Africa).
metallum, i, *n.* a metal: (2) a mine.
Metellus, i, *m.* Metellus.
mētor, atus sum, 1. *v.* dep. to measure, measure off, define. [meta.]
mētuo, ui, 3. *v.* a. and *n.* to fear, be afraid of. [metus.]
mētus, ūs, *m.* fear, dread.
meus, a, um, *adj.* pron. my, mine. [me.]
Micipsa, ae, *m.* Micipsa (a king of Numidia).

MINUS.

mīco, ui, 1. *v.* n. to vibrate, flash, glitter.
Midas, ae, *m.* a king of Phrygia.
migro, avi, atum, 1. *v.* n. and *a.* to remove, wander, migrate, depart.
miles, itis, *m.* a soldier.
Milētus, i, *f.* Miletus (a city in Asia Minor).
militaris, m. and *f.*, e, *n.* *adj.* soldier-like, warlike, military. [miles.]
militia, ae, *f.* military service, warfare, war. Militiae, in war, in the field. [id.]
mitto, avi, atum, 1. *v.* n. to serve as a soldier, to perform military service, to serve. [id.]
mille (card. num.), *n.* a thousand: millia or milia, *n.* plur. duo milia, two thousand: mille passuum or simply mille, a thousand paces, i. e. a Roman mile (142 yards less than the English statute mile).
milliārium, ii, *n.* a milestone. [mille.]
millies, *adv.* a thousand times. [id.]
Miltiades, is, *m.* a general of the Athenians, the conqueror of the Persians at Marathon.
milvius, ii, *m.* a kite.
mimus, i, *m.* a mimic, actor, comedian: (2) a farce.
minae, arum, *f.* pl. threats.
Minerva, ae, *f.* the goddess Minerva.
minimē, *adv.* least, very little, by no means.
minimus, a, um, *adj.* (sup. of parvus), least, smallest.
minister, tri, trum, *adj.* and *sub.* an inferior, a servant. [minus.]
ministrerium, ii, *n.* service, attendance, ministry. [minister.]
ministro, avi, atum, 1. *v.* a. (minister), to attend, wait upon, serve. [cinnabar.]
minium, ii, *n.* red lead.
minor, atus sum, 1. *v.* dep. to threaten. [minae.]
minor, m. and *f.*, us, *n.* *adj.* (comp. of parvus), less, inferior. Minor nati, younger.
Minos, ōis, *m.* a king of Crete: one of the judges in the infernal regions.
Minotaurus, i, *m.* a monster, half bull and half man, the son of Pasiphae.
minus, ui, utum, 3. *v.* a. and *n.* to make smaller, lessen, diminish. [minus.]

MITTO.

mīnus, *adv.* less. [minor.]
Minutius, ii, *m.* Minutius.
minūtus, a, um, *part.* of minuo, and *adj.* small, minute.
mirābilis, m. and *f.*, e, *n.* *adj.* wonderful, admirable. [miror.]
mirābundus, a, um, *adj.* full of wonder, astonished. [id.]
mirāculum, i, *n.* a wonder, marvel, miracle. [id.]
mirātus, a, um, *part.* of miror.
mirē, *adv.* wonderfully, admirably.
mirificus, a, um, *adj.* wonderful, marvellous. [mirus, facio.]
miror, atus sum, 1. *v.* dep. to wonder at, admire.
mirus, a, um, *adj.* wonderful, admirable.
misceo, cui, mixtum and mistum, 2. *v.* a. to mix, mingle, disturb.
miser, ēra, ūrum, *adj.* wretched, miserable.
miserābilis, m. and *f.*, e, *n.* *adj.* pitiable, wretched, miserable. [miseror.]
miserābiliter, *adv.* miserably, wretchedly.
miserē, *adv.* miserably.
misereō, ui, itum, 2. *v.* n. to pity, compassionate. [miser.]
misereor, itus (and miserus) sum, 2. *v.* dep. to pity, compassionate.
miseria, ae, *f.* wretchedness, misery, misfortune. [miser.]
miserīcordia, ae, *f.* pity, compassion, mercy. [misericors.]
miseror, atus sum, 1. *v.* dep. to lament, deplore: (2) to pity. [miser.]
misertus, *part.* of misereor.
misi, *perf.* of mitto.
missile, is, *n.* a missile, javelin, dart. [mitto.]
missus, a, um, *part.* of mitto.
mitesco, 3. *v.* n. to become mild, ripen, grow soft. [mitis.]
Mithridates, is, *m.* Mithridates.
Mithridaticus, a, um, *adj.* Mithridatic.
mitis, m. and *f.*, e, *n.* *adj.* mild, mellow, soft, gentle.
mitto, mi-i, missum, 3. *v.* a. to let go, send, despatch, dismiss, yield, export, furnish. Telum mittere, to throw a dart: vocem mittere, to speak: mittere se in aquam, to throw oneself into water.

MITILENE.

Mitylēnē, ēs, or **Mitylēnae**, arum, *f.* **Mitylene** (the capital of the island of Lesbos).

mixtus, a, um, part. of *miscere*.

modērātio, ōnis, *f.* *moderation, control.* [moderor.]

modērātus, a, um, part. of *moderor*, and *adj.* *restrained, moderate, controlled, regulated.*

modēror, atus sum, *i. v.* *dep. to set bounds, control, moderate.* [modus.]

modestia, ae, *f.* *moderation, sobriety, modesty.* [modestus.]

modestus, a, um, *adj.* *moderate, modest.* [modus.]

modicus, a, um, *adj.* *moderate, middling, ordinary, moderate-sized.* [id.]

modius, ii, *m.* *a Roman corn-measure, a peck.*

modō, adv. *only, but, just now, even now: modo...modo, at one time...at another time, or sometimes...sometimes:* (2) *with the subj. mood: if only, provided that.*

modūlor, atus sum, *i. v.* *dep. to measure, calculate, play an air.*

modus, i, *m.* *a measure, bound, limit, metre, rhythm, (in pl.) music. Agri modus certus, a fixed quantity of land.* (2) *mode, manner: nullo modo, by no means: in modum, after a fashion.* [Same root as metior.]

moenia, ium, *n. pl.* *town walls, ramparts.* [munio.]

Moenus, i, *m.* *the Moenus (a river in Germany, now the Main).*

moereo, ui, *2. v. n.* and *a.* *to grieve, mourn, lament, bewail.*

Moeris, idis, *m.* *the lake Moeris (in Egypt).*

moeror, ōris, *m.* *mourning, grief.* [moereo.]

moestus, a, um, *adj.* *sorrowful, mournful.*

mōles, is, *f.* *a mass, a heap:* (2) *a pier, mole, dam:* (3) *weight, might:* (4) *a burden, labour, difficulty, greatness, vastness.*

molestē, adv. *with difficulty.* *Molestē ferre, to be vexed or displeased at.*

molestia, ae, *f.* *trouble, vexation, dislike.* [id.]

molestus, a, um, *adj.* *troublesome, irksome, difficult.* [moles.]

MOS.

mōlior, mōlitus sum, *4. v.* *dep. to strive, to attempt, prepare to execute, commence, throw, hurl, build, undertake, remove.* [id.]

mollio, ivi, itum, *4. v. a.* *to soften, mitigate.* [mollis.]

mollis, m, and *f.*, e, *n. adj.* *soft, tender, agreeable, weak.*

molliter, adv. *softly, easily.* [mollis.]

Mōlo, ōnis, *m.* *Molo.*

Mōlossi, orum, *a people in Epirus.*

mōmentum, i, *n.* *weight, influence. Res gravioris momenti, things of greater importance.* [moveo.]

mōneo, ui, itum, *2. v. a.* *to remind, warn, advise, teach.*

mōnitus, a, um, part. of *moveo.*

mōnitus, ūs, *nt.* *advice, warning.* [moneo.]

mons, montis, *m.* *a mountain.*

monstro, avi, atum, *1. v. a.* *to show, point out.* [monstrum.]

monstrum, i, *n.* *a monster.* [moneo.]

mōnumentum, i, *n.* *a memorial, monument, record.* [id.]

mōra, ae, *f.* *delay, hindrance.*

morbus, i, *m.* *a sickness, disease: contagiosus, a contagious disease: morbo extingui, to die a natural death: in morbum cadere or incidere, to fall sick.*

morēdax, ācis, *adj.* *biting, snappish.* [mordeo.]

mordeo, momordi, *2. v. a.* *to bite.*

mōribundus, a, um, *adj.* *dying.* [moriōr.]

mōrior, mortuus sum, *3. v.* *dep. to die, decay.*

mōror, atus sum, *1. v.* *dep. to delay, tarry, hinder. Nil moror, I will bear no delay, I do not hesitate, I care not.* [mora.]

mōrōsus, a, um, *adj.* *wayward, fretful, morose.* [mos.]

mors, mortis, *f.* *death.* [moriōr.]

morsus, ūs, *m.* *a bite, gnawing, sting.* [mordeo.]

mortalis, m, and *f.*, e, *n. adj.* *subject to death, mortal.* *Mortales, mortals, men.* [mors.]

mortuus, a, um, part. of *moriōr*, and *adj.* *dead, deceased.*

mōs, mōris, *m.* *manner, custom, fashion. Mores, pl. behaviour, morals, character.*

MURALIS.

Mossyni, orum, *m. pl.* (the name of a Scythian people).

mōtus, ūs, *m.* *a motion, tumult, commotion. Motus terrae, an earthquake.* [moveo.]

mōveo, mōvi, mōtum, *2. t. a.* and *n.* *to move, stir, excite, affect the feelings, make an impression on, drive out, eject, expel: arma, to take arms: bellum, to undertake a war.*

mox, adv. *soon, immediately, some time afterwards.*

Mūcius, ii, *m.* *Mucius, the name of a Roman gens.*

mūcro, ōnis, *m.* *a point, edge, a sword's point, a sword.*

mulcta, ae, *f.* *a fine.*

mulcto, avi, atum, *1. v. a.* *to punish, fine.* [mulcta.]

mūliebris, m, and *f.*, e, *n. adj.* *womanly, feminine, womanish, female.* [mulier.]

mūliebriter, adv. *like a woman, effeminately.*

mūlier, ēris, *f.* *a woman.*

mūliercūla, ae, *f.* *a little woman.* [mulier.]

mūlio, ōnis, *m.* *a mule-keeper, muleteer.* [mulus.]

multiplex, icis, *adj.* *manifold, various.* [multus, plica.]

multitudo, inis, *f.* *a multitude, crowd.* [multus.]

multa, multo. *See mulcta, mulcto.*

multo, adv. *by much, much.*

Multo major, much greater [id.]

multum, adv. *much, greatly.*

multus, a, um, *adj.* *much, great, many. Multa, many things: multum auri, much gold: comp. plus; sup. plurimus.*

Mummius, ii, *m.* *Mummius.*

munditia, ae, and *mundities, ēi, *f.* *cleanliness, neatness, elegance, spruceness, smartness.**

mundus, *adj.*—*clean, neat, elegant.*

mundus, i, *m.* *the world.*

mūnia, ōrum, *n. pl.* *official duties, functions.*

mūnicipium, ii, *n.* *a free town, municipality.* [municeps.]

mūnio, ivi, itum, *4. v. a.* *to fortify, defend. Viam munire, to construct a road, to make or open a way.*

mūnitus, a, um, part. of *munio*, and *adj.* *fortified, safe.*

mūnus, ēris, *n.* *an office, duty, service, favour, present, gift. Munera, public shows, entertainments.*

mūraena, ae, *f.* *the murena (a kind of cel).*

mūrālis, m, and *f.*, e, *n.*

MURIA.

adj. pertaining to a wall, mural: corona, a mural crown (given as a reward to him who first scaled the enemy's walls). [murus.]

mūria, ae, f. salt liquor, brine, pickle.

mūrus, i, m. a wall.

mūs, mūs, m. a mouse, rat.

mūsa, ae, f. a muse.

Mūsae, arum, the Muses.

musca, ae, f. a fly.

musculus, i, m. a little mouse. [mus.]

Mūsica, ae, f. or mūsicē, es, f. the art of music, music. [musa.]

mūsicus, a, um, adj. musical, poetical. Ars musica, music. [id.]

mūtatio, ōnis, f. change, alteration. [muto.]

Mūtina, ae, f. Mutina (a city in Cisalpine Gaul [North Italy], now Modena).

Mūtīnensis, m. and f., e, n. adj. of Mutina.

Mūtius. See Mucius.

mūtō, avi, atum, i, v. a. and n. to alter, change, exchange.

mūtūus, a, um, adj. borrowed, lent, reciprocal, mutual.

Mygdōnia, ae, f. Mygdonia (a district in Asia Minor).

Myndii, ōrum, m. inhabitants of Myndus, a city of Caria.

Myndius, a, um, adj. Myndian, belonging to Myndus.

Myndus, i, f. Myndus (a town in Caria, in Asia Minor).

myrtus, i, f. a myrtle, myrtle-tree.

Mysia, ae, f. Mysia (a district in Asia Minor)

N

nactus, a, um, part. of nanciscor.

nae and nē, adv. truly, really, indeed.

Naevius, i, m. Naevius.

nam, conj. for, thus. Often added to interrogative pronouns, as quāenam, quidnam, &c.

nam-que, conj. for indeed, for truly.

nanciscor, nactus sum, 3. v. dep. to get, meet with, obtain, find, catch: occasionem, to find an opportunity.

Narbonensis, m. and f., e, adj. belonging to Narbo (in Gaul).

NAVO.

nārēs, ium, f. the nostrils, the nose.

narro, avi, atum, i, v. a. to tell, narrate. Narrant, they tell us, it is reported. [gnarus.]

nascor, natus sum, 3. v. dep. to be born, spring from, take origin from. Sexaginta annos natus, sixty years old.

Nāsica, ae, m. Nasica (a surname in the Scipio family).

nāsus, i, m. the nose.

nātālis, m. and f., e, n. pertaining to birth, natal. Dies natalis, a birthday; natales, pl. birth, origin. [natus, part. of nascor.]

nātio, ōnis, f. a race (of men), nation, people. [id.]

nāto, avi, atum, i, v. n. to swim. [no.]

nātū, abl. of natus, ūs, m. used adverbially, by birth, in age. Natu minor, the younger: natu major, the elder. [nascor.]

nātūra, ae, f. nature, constitution, disposition, character. [id.]

nātūrālis, m. and f., e, n. adj. natural. [natura.]

nātus, a, um, part. of nascor. With acc. of time, to denote how old: octoginta annos natus, eighty years old.

naufrāgium, ii, n. shipwreck. [navis and FRAG, root of frango.]

naumāchia, ae, f. the representation of a sea-fight, a mock sea-fight.

nauta, ae, m. a sailor, [navis.]

nāvālis, m. and f., e, n. adj. pertaining to ships, naval. Nāvalis corona, a naval crown: navale proelium, a sea-fight. [id.]

nāvicūla, ae, f. a little ship, a boat. [id.]

nāvīgābilis, m. and f., e, n. adj. navigable. [navigo.]

nāvīgatio, ōnis, f. a sailing, a voyage. [id.]

nāvīgium, ii, n. a voyage: (2) a ship. [id.]

nāvigo, avi, atum, i, v. n. and a. to sail, sail over, navigate. [navis, ago.]

nāvis, is, f. a ship. Nāvis longa, a ship of war.

Nāvius, ii, a Roman name (Accius), a celebrated augur.

nāvo, avi, atum, i, v. a. to do earnestly, accomplish or prosecute vigorously; navare operam, to do good service. [navus = gnavus.]

NEPOS.

nē, conj. In prohibitions, with the imperative or subj. not; in conditional sentences with subj., that ... not, lest; ne... quidem, not even.

nē, interrog. particle. This particle is the mark of a question: it never stands as the first word in a sentence, but always follows some other word, nosne...? nonne...? scisne...? In indirect questions, whether; in direct questions it cannot be translated, but an emphasis may be laid upon the word to which it is joined.

nēbūla, ae, f. mist, vapour, cloud. [akin to nubes.]

nēc, See neque.

necessārius, a, um, adj. needful, necessary: (2) connected, related, akin. Necessarius, i, m. a relative, intimate friend. [necesse.]

nēcesse, indecl. adj. n. necessary.

necessitas, ātis, f. necessity, need. [necesse.]

neco, avi, atum, i, v. a. to kill, slay.

nē-dum, conj. much less, still less: (2) not only.

nēfārius, a, um, adj. impious, nefarious. [nefas.]

nē-fās, n. indecl. sin, crime, abomination.

nē-fastus, a, um, adj. irreligious, profane, wicked: nefasti dies, unlucky days on which judgment could not be pronounced or assemblies held.

neglectus, a, um, part. of negligo.

neg-ligo, lexi, lectum, 3. v. a. not to heed, to neglect; preces, to disregard entreaties. [nec, lego.]

nēge, avi, atum, i, v. n. and a. to say no or not, deny, refuse. [ne, aio.]

nēg-ōtium, ii, n. business, occupation, matter, affair, labour, trouble. Facili negotio, with little trouble: nullo negotio, without trouble. [nec, otium.]

nēmō, nēmīnī, nēmīnem (gen. not used), m. and f. no man, no one. Nullus used as gen. [ne, homo.]

nempē, conj. certainly, forsooth, namely.

nēmus, ōris, n. a woodland (with meadows in it), a grove, a wood.

nēpos, ōtis, m. a grandson

NEPTIS.

rarely used in the sense of a nephew).

neptis, is, *f.* a grand-daughter. [nepos.]

Neptūnus, i, *m.* Neptune: the god of the sea.

nē-quāquam, *adv.* in no wise, by no means.

nē-quē and nēc, *conj.* and not, also not: neque...neque, or nec...nec, neither...nor.

nēqueo, ivi, itum, 4. *v. n.* to be unable.

Nērēis, īdis, *f.* a daughter of Nereus; a sea-nymph; a Nereid.

Nēro, ōnis, *m.* Nero.

ne-scio, ivi or ii, itum, 4. *v. a.* not to know, to be ignorant of.

Nestus, i, *m.* the Nestus (a river in Thrace).

neu. See neve.

ne-ūter, tra, trum, *gen.* neutrius, *adj.* neither (of two).

nē-vē and neu, *adv.* and not, nor. Neve...neve, neither...nor.

nex, nēcis, *f.* death, slaughter. [akin to neco.]

nī, *conj.* if not, unless.

nīdifico, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* to build a nest. [nidus, facio.]

nīdus, i, *m.* a nest.

nīger, gra, grum, *adj.* black.

nīhil, *n.* indecl. nothing, and adverbially, in nothing, not at all. Nihil habeo quod... I have no reason that...: non nihil, something.

nīhil-dum, *adv.* nothing as yet.

nīhilo. See nihilum.

nīhilo-minus, *adv.* nevertheless.

nīhilum, i, *n.* nothing. The *nom.* is not used: in nihilum, to nothing: nihil facere, to esteem as nothing. Nihilum with comparatives, by nothing, no: nihilum major, no greater.

Nīlus, i, *m.* the river Nile.

nī-mīrum, *adv.* certainly, surely. [much.]

nīmīs, *adv.* too much, over-

nīmīum, *adv.* too much, exceedingly. [nimius.]

nīmīus, a, um, *adj.* excessive, too great, too much. [nimis.]

Nīōbē, ēs, *f.* a daughter of Tantalus; said to have been turned into stone.

nī-sī, *conj.* if not, unless, except. Non nisi, only: nihil nisi, nothing but.

nīteo, 2. *v. n.* to shine, be sleek, in good condition.

NONAGESIMUS.

nītīdus, a, um, *adj.* shining, bright, clear. [niteo.]

nītor, ōris, *m.* brightness, splendour. [id.]

nītor, nīsus and nīxus sum, 3. *v. dep.* to rest upon, strive, press forward, labour, endeavour.

nīx, nīvis, *f.* snow.

nīxus, a, um, *part.* of nītor.

nō, navi, 1. *v. n.* to swim. Sine cortice nare, to swim without corks, i. e. to rely on one's own exertions. See cortex.

nōbilis, *m.* and *f.*, e, *n. adj.* well-known, renowned, high-born, noble. [akin to nosco.]

nōbilitas, ātis, *f.* fame, renown, high birth, nobility, generosity. [nobilis.]

nōbilito, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* to make known, render famous, ennoble. [id.]

nōcens, entis, *part.* of noco, and *adj.* wicked, criminal.

nōceo, cui, citum, 2. *v. n.* to harm, hurt, injure.

nocti, *abl.* used adverbially, by night. [nox.]

noctua, ae, *f.* an owl, night-owl. [id.]

nocturnus, a, um, *adj.* nightly, nocturnal. [id.]

nōdus, i, *m.* a knot.

Nōla, ae, *f.* Nola (a town in Campania).

nōlo, nōlui, nolle, *v. n.* to wish not, be unwilling, not to consent. The imperative noli is used in forbidding, and may be translated do not: noli putare, do not think: noli vexare, do not annoy. [ne, volo.]

nōmādes, um, *m. pl.* pastoral people that wander about with their flocks, nomads.

nōmen, inis, *n.* a name, renown, race, title, pretext, account, reason: (2) a debt. Nomen habere, to be famous.

[akin to nosco.]

nōmīno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* to name, nominate. [nomen.]

nōn, *adv.* not. Non nihil, something: non si, not even if: non nisi, only (generally separated by intervening words, non...nisi). [ne, unum.]

nōnae, arum, *f. pl.* the nones (the fifth day of every month, except March, May, July and October, in which the nones fell on the seventh). [nonus.]

non-dum, *adv.* not yet.

nōnāgēsīmus, a, um, (*ord. num.*), the ninetieth. [nonaginta.]

NUMANTIA.

non-nē, *adv.* not? In questions where the expected answer is Yes. See nē.

non-nihil, something. See nihil.

non-nullus, a, um, *adj.* some several.

non-nunquam, *adv.* sometimes.

nōnus, a, um, (*ord. num.*), the ninth. [novem.]

nosco, nōvi, nōtum, 3. *v. a.* to become acquainted with, learn to know. Novi, *perf.* with pres. signification, I know: plup. noveram, I knew. [orig. gnosco.]

noster, tra, trum, *adj. pron.* our, ours. [nos.]

nōta, ae, *f.* a mark, sign, note. Corpus notis distinguere, to mark the body, to tattoo, [akin to nosco.]

nōto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* to mark, denote; (2) to mark with censure, to censure, reprimand. [nota.]

nōtus, a, um, *part.* of nosco, and *adj.* known.

nōvācula, ae, *f.* a razor.

nōvem (*card. num.*) nine.

nōverca, ae, *f.* a step-mother. [prob. from novus.]

nōvi, I know. See nosco.

nōvitas, ātis, *f.* newness, novelty. [novus.]

nōvus, a, um, *adj.* new, fresh, young. De novo, afresh: nova, *n. pl.* news: novae res, disturbances, a revolution.

nox, noctis, *f.* night. De nocte, by night.

noxius, a, um, *adj.* hurtful, noxious. [nocco.]

nūbēs, is, *f.* a cloud.

nūbo, nupsi, nuptum, 3. *v. n.* to be married to (said of women). Nubere viro, to be married to a husband.

nūdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* to make bare, strip, disclose. [nudus.]

nūdus, a, um, *adj.* naked, bare.

nullus, a, um, *adj.* (gen. nullius, dat. nulli) not any none, na. [ne, ullus.]

num, *adv.* a mark of a question generally used when the expected answer is No. Num quid vis? do you wish anything further? In indirect questions it may be translated whether: quaero num... I ask whether.

Nūma, ae, *m.* Numa.

Nūmantia, ae, *f.* Numan-tia (a town in Spain).

NUMANTINUS.

Nūmantinus, a, um, *Nūmantine*. *Numantini*, the *Nūmantines*, inhabitants of *Nūmantia*.

nūmen, *Ins.*, *f.* the godhead, deity, divine will, or power. [*nūo.*]

nūmero, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to count, reckon, number. [*numerus.*]

nūmerus, *i*, *m.* a number, multitude. *Numero*, in number.

Nūmīda, *ae*, *m.* a *Nūmidian*.

Nūmīdia, *ae*, *f.* *Numidia* (a country of Africa, west of Carthage).

Nūmīdīcus, a, um, *adj.* *Numidian*.

Nūmītor, *ōris*, *m.* *Numitor*. **nummus** (and *nūmus*), *i*, *m.* a coin, piece of money. *Nummi*, *pl.* money, ready money.

nunc, *adv.* now: *nunc* ... *nunc*, at one time ... at another time.

nuncio. See *nuntio*.

nuncūpo, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to call by name, to name, appoint.

numquam, *adv.* never. *Numquam* non, ever, always: *non-numquam*, sometimes. [*ne, unquam.*]

nuntia, *ae*, *f.* a female messenger.

nuntio, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to announce, declare, inform, intimate. [*nuntius.*]

nuntius, *li*, *m.* a messenger: (2) a message, order.

nūper, *adv.* lately, recently. [*novus.*]

nuptiae, *arum*, *f.* a marriage, wedding. [*nubo.*]

nuptus, a, um, *part.* of *nubo*.

nūrus, *ūs*, *f.* a daughter-in-law.

nusquam, *adv.* nowhere. [*ne, usquam.*]

nūto, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. n. to nod, vacillate, waver.

nūtrio, *ivi*, *itum*, 4. v. a. to nourish, feed, bring up.

nūtrix, *icis*, *f.* a nurse, a nourisher. [*nutrio.*]

nux, *nūcis*, *f.* a nut.

nympha, *ae*, *f.* a nymph.

O

OB-RUO.

ob-dormisco, *mi*, *l.* 3. v. n. to fall asleep. [*dormio.*]

ob-dūco, *xi*, *ctum*, 3. v. a. to draw over, cover, surround: (2) to draw in, drink down.

ob-ēdio, *ivi* or *li*, *itum*, 4. v. n. to obey, serve. [*audio.*]

ob-eo, *ivi* or *li*, *itum*, v. n. and a. to go to, meet, oppose: negotia, to attend to business: (2) to die.

ob-erro, *ēvi*, *atum*, 1. v. n. to wander about.

obēsus, a, um, *adj.* fat, stout. [*ob, ēdo.*]

obītus, *ūs*, *m.* a going down, settling (of the heavenly bodies), downfall, death. [*obeo.*]

ob-jaceo, *ui*, 2. v. n. to lie before, lie over against.

objectus, a, um, *part.* of *objicio*, lying or cast in the way.

ob-jicio, *jēci*, *jectum*, 3. v. a. (*jacio*), to throw before or to, expose to, offer, give over to, taunt, reproach, upbraid with. [*jicio.*]

objurgo, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to chide, rebuke.

oblātus, a, um, *part.* of *offero*.

ob-lecto, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to delight, please, entertain: se oblectare or oblectari, to be delighted, rejoice. [*lacto.*]

ob-ligo, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to bind, make liable, engage, oblige, put under an obligation.

ob-lino, *lēvi*, *litum*, 3. v. a. to besmear, defile, rub out.

obliquē, *adv.* sideways, obliquely. [*obliquus.*]

obliquus, a, um, *adj.* sidelong, slanting, oblique.

oblītus, a, um, *part.* of *oblino*, besmeared.

oblītus, a, um, *part.* of *obliscor*, having forgotten.

oblivio, *ōnis*, *f.* forgetfulness: in the double sense of—(1) being forgotten, oblivion—and (2) the act of forgetting, carelessness. [*obliscor.*]

obliscor, *oblītus* sum, 3. v. dep. to forget. [*long.*]

oblongus, a, um, *adj.* oblong-noxius, a, um, *adj.* liable to, exposed to: fortunae, exposed to the caprice of fortune: vituperationi, liable to blame.

ob-rēpo, *psi*, *ptum*, 3. v. n. to creep on, steal upon, take by surprise.

ob-ruo, *rui*, *rūtum*, 3. v. a. to cover, overwhelm, bury: (2) to overload, oppress, overcome.

OBSTUPESCO.

obrūtus, a, um, *part.* of *obruo*.

obscūro, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to darken, conceal. [*obscurus.*]

obscurus, a, um, *adj.* dark, shady, obscure.

ob-sēcro, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to beseech, entreat. [*sacro.*]

ob-sēpio, *psi*, *ptum*, 4. v. a. to hedge in, close up.

obseptus, a, um, *part.* of *obsepio*.

obsequens, *entis*, *part.* of *obsequor*, and *adj.* yielding, obsequious.

ob-sēquor, (with *dat.*) *cūtus* sum, 3. v. dep. to comply with, yield to, submit to, gratify: legibus, to submit to the laws.

observans, *antis*, *part.* of *observo*, and *adj.* attentive, respectful.

ob-servo, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to watch, heed, observe, pay regard to, respect.

ob-ses, *idis*, *m.* and *f.* a hostage. [*obsideo*, *lit.*, one who is blockaded.]

obessus, a, um, *part.* of *obsideo*.

ob-sideo, *ēdi*, *sessum*, 2. v. a. to besiege, invest, blockade, fill, occupy. [*sedeo.*]

obsidio, *ōnis*, *f.* a siege, blockade. [*obsideo.*]

obsidiōnalis, *m.* and *f.*, *e.* *n. adj.* pertaining to a siege: corona, a crown given to a general who had compelled the enemy to raise a siege. [*obsideo.*]

ob-sisto, *stīti*, *stītum*, 3. v. n. to stand before, set oneself against, withstand.

obsōnium, *ii*, *n.* that which is eaten with bread viands, provisions.

obstētrix, *icis*, *f.* a midwife. [*obsto.*]

obstinātus, a, um, *part.* of *obstino*, and *adj.* fixed, resolved, stubborn, obstinate.

obstino, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to persist in, be resolved upon.

ob-strēpo, *ui*, *itum*, 3. v. n. to clamour against, drown with noise.

ob-stringo, *strinxi*, *strictum*, 3. v. a. to bind, fetter, tie up, oblige.

ob-stūpē-facio, *fēci*, *factum*, 3. v. a. to astonish, amaze. [*stueo.*]

obstūpēfactus, a, um, *part.* of *obstuefacio*.

obstūpēfio, *factus* sum,

OB-STUPESCO.

pass. of ob-stupescō, to be astonished. *Part.* obstupescatus, amazed.

ob-stupescō, *pass.* 3. v. n. to become senseless, be astonished.

ob-tempēro, *avi.* atum, 1. v. a. to comply with, submit to, obey.

obtestatio, *onis*, f. an adjuring, supplication. [obtestor.]

ob-testor, atus sum, 1. v. dep. to call as witness, conjure, supplicate.

ob-tineo, tui, tentum, 2. v. a. and n. to hold, possess, maintain, get, obtain: (2) to last, continue, prevail. Obiinet sententia, the opinion prevails. [teneo.]

ob-tingo, tigi, 3. v. n. to happen, befall, to fall to one's lot. Obtingit, impers. it happens. [tingo.]

ob-torqueo, torqi, tortum, 2. v. a. to twist, wrench.

obtractans, *antis*, part. of obtracto, and *adj.* envious.

obtractator, *oris*, m. a detractor, traducer. [obtracto.]

ob-tracto, *avi.* atum, 1. v. a. to detract from, disparage. [tracto.]

ob-trunco, *avi.* atum, 1. v. a. to cut down, kill.

obtuli, *perf.* of offiro.

ob-venio, *veni.* ventum, 4. v. n. to meet, fall to one's lot, happen.

ob-viam, *adv.* with Dative Case, in the way, against: with verb of motion, towards, against, to meet. Obviam ire, to go to meet.

obvius, a, um, *adj.* in the way, meeting, to meet. [via.]

obvolūtus, a, um, part. of obvolvo.

ob-volvo, *vi.* situm, 3. v. a. to wrap up, cover over.

occāsio, *onis*, f. an opportunity, occasion. [occido.]

occāsus, *us*, m. a going down, setting (of the heavenly bodies), the west: (2) downfall, death. [idi.]

occidens, *ntis*, part. of occido. Subst. m. the quarter of the setting sun, the west. Ab occidentis, from the west.

occidentālis, *m.* and *f.* e, n. *adj.* western, westerly. [occido.]

oc-cido, *cidi.* cecum, 3. v. n. to fall down, set (of the heavenly bodies), fall, perish. [cubo.]

oc-cido, *cili.* cisum, 3. v. a.

OF-FENDO.

to strike down, kill, slay. [caedo.]

occāsus, a, um, part. of occido.

oc-coeco, *avi.* atum, 1. v. a. to blind, darken.

occūbui, *perf.* of occumbo.

occūlo, *cūlui.* cultum, 3. v. a. to cover up, hide.

occulto, *avi.* atum, 1. v. a. to hide, conceal. [occulo.]

occultus, a, um, part. of occulo, and *adj.* hidden, secret.

oc-cumbo, *cūbui.* cūblum, 3. v. n. to lie down, sink, die.

oc-cūpo, *avi.* atum, 1. v. a. to seize, occupy, invade, employ. [capio.]

oc-curro, *curri.* cursum, 3. v. n. to run forwards, run to meet, fall in with, appear, occur.

occurso, *avi.* atum, 1. v. a. to run to meet, meet. [occurro.]

Occēanus, *i.* m. the Ocean.

Octāvia, *ae.* f. Octavia.

Octāvianus, the surname of Augustus (whose original name was C. Octavius) after his adoption by C. Julius Caesar.

Octāvius, *ii.* m. Octavius.

octāvus, a, um, *adj.* eighth. [octo.]

octingenti, *ae.* a (card. num.), eight hundred. [octo, centum.]

octo (card. num.) eight.

Octōber, *bris.* m. the month October, orig. the eighth month of the year. [octo.]

octogēsimus, a, um (ord. num.), the eightieth. [octoginta.]

octoginta (card. num.), eighty. [octo.]

ocūlus, *i.* m. the eye.

ōde or ōda, *ae.* f. a song, a lyric song, an ode.

ōdi, *odisse.* v. a. defect., to hate, dislike.

ōdium, *ii.* n. hatred, grudge, offence, insolence. [odi.]

ōdor, *oris.* m. a smell, odour. Odores, spices, perfumery.

ōdoror, atus sum, 1. v. dep. to smell, scent, investigate. [odor.]

Oedipus Colōnēus, the name of a tragedy of Sophocles.

Oeneus, *i.* m. (disyll. in nom.), a king of Calydon.

Oeta, *ae.* f. Oeta (a mountain range between Thessaly and Macedonia).

offa, *ae.* f. a bile, a bit.

of-fendo, *di.* sum, 3. v. a. and n. to strike against, light

OFFER.

upon, meet with, blunder, offend. [FEND, root also of defendo.]

offensa, *ae.* f. a striking against, offence, insult, displeasure, hatred, enmity. [offendo.]

offensus, a, um, part. of offendo.

of-fero, *oblati.* oblatum, offerre, v. a. to present, offer. De offerre, to present oneself.

officina, *ae.* f. a workshop, manufactory. [contr. from officina, from opifex.]

of-ficio, *fici.* factum, 3. v. a. and n. to hinder, obstruct, stand in the way. [facio.]

officiōsus, a, um, *adj.* full of courteousness, obliging, officious. [officium.]

officium, *ii.* n. service, kindness, duty, office. [contr. of opifex, from opifex.]

olea, *ae.* f. an olive, olive-tree.

oleum, *ii.* n. oil. [olea.]

olim, *adv.* at some time: (1) formerly: (2) hereafter: (3) at any time, ever, once upon a time.

olor, *oris.* m. a savor.

olus, *oris.* m. garden herbs, pot-herbs, cabbage, turnip, &c.

Olympia, *ae.* f. Olympia (a district in Elis, in the Peloponnesus, where the Olympic games were held).

Olympius, Olympicus, a, um, *adj.* Olympian.

Olympus, *i.* m. Mount Olympus.

ōmen, *inis.* n. a foreboding, token, omen.

ōminor, atus sum, 1. v. dep. to forebode, predict, prophesy. [omen.]

ō-mitto, *missi.* missum, 3. v. a. to let go, let fall, abandon, neglect, omit, disregard, say nothing of.

omnino, *adv.* altogether, entirely, utterly: with numerals, in all, only. [omnis.]

omnis, *m.* and *f.* e, n. *adj.* all, every. Omnis grex, all the flock: omnes, all men: omnia, all things.

ōnēro, *avi.* atum, 1. v. a. to load, burden, overleat. Vino se onerare, to fill oneself with wine. [onus.]

ōnus, *ōnris.* n. a load, burden.

ōnustus, a, um, *adj.* laden, burdened. [onus.]

ōpera, *ae.* f. exertion, work

OPERO.

labour, service. Operam dare alicui, to bestow labour on or give attention to any thing: operae pretium est, it is worth while. [opus.]

opĕrio, ul. ertum, 4. v. a. to cover, cover over, conceal.

opĕror, atus sum, 1. v. dep. to work, labour, toil. [opus.]

opĕrtus, a, um, part. of operio, and adj. hidden, concealed.

opes, um, f. pl. riches, wealth, power. The sing. gen. opis and abl. ope are found, in the sense of power, might. See ops.

opifex, icis, m. a maker, artisan, fabricator. [opus, facio.]

opimius, ii, m. Opimius. opĭmus, a, um, adj. fruitful, fat, rich, abundant, splendid. [ops.]

opinio, ōnis, f. opinion, belief, reputation. Praeter opinionem, contrary to expectation. [opinor.]

opinor, atus sum, 1. v. dep. to suppose, believe, think.

oportet, oportuit, oportĕre, 2. v. impers. it is necessary, proper. This word may be translated by must or ought. To esse oportet malum, you must be worthless. [opus.]

op-pĕto, ivi or ii, itum, 3. v. a. to go to meet, encounter. Mortem oppetere, to face death, die.

oppidānus, i, m. a townsman. [oppidum.]

oppidulum, i, n. a small town. [id.]

oppidum, i, n. a town.

Oppius, ii, m. Oppius. us, a, um, adj. Oppian.

op-pleo, ēvi, ētum, 2. v. a. to fill, fill up, block up. [akin to plenus.]

op-pōno, pōsi, pōsitum, 3. v. a. to place against, set opposite, bring forward, allege, oppose.

opportunitas, ātis, f. fitness, opportunity, advantage. [opportunus.]

opportūnus, a, um, adj. fit, suitable, convenient, in good time. [ob, portus, lit. before the port.]

oppōsitus, a, um, part. of oppono, and adj. opposite.

oppressus, a, um, part. of opprimo.

op-prīmo, pressi, pressum, 3. v. a. to press down, oppress,

ORDO.

overthrow, subdue, overcome. [premo.]

oppugnatio, ōnis, f. a storming, assault, siege. [oppugno.]

op-pugno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to fight against, storm, assault, besiege.

(ops), ōpis, ōpem, ōpe (nom. not used), power, might, strength, help. Opes, pl. wealth. See opes.

optandus, a, um, part. of opto, to be desired, desirable.

optimātes, um and lum, c. pl. the great, the wealthy, the aristocracy. [optimus.]

optime, adv. best, in the best way. [id.]

optimus, a, um, adj. sup. of bonus, the best, the chief. See bonus.

optio, ōnis, f. choice. Optiōem dare, to give a choice. [opto.]

opto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to choose, wish, desire.

opulentus, a, um, adj. rich, wealthy. [ops.]

opus, ōri-, n. work, labour.

opus, indecl. n. need, necessity. Usu. in connex. with esse, hence = needful, necessary. Opus est mihi, I have need, governs ablative.

ōra, ae, f. a border, coast, region, district. [ōs.]

ōrāculum, i, n. an oracle, prophecy. [oro.]

ōrātiō, ōnis, f. a speech, oration. [id.]

ōrātor, ōris, m. a speaker, orator. [id.]

Orhēlus, i, m. Orhelus (a mountain in Macedonia).

orbiculus, i, m. a small circle.

orbis, is, m. a circle, ring, hoop. In orbem jacere, to lie in a circle: orbis terrarum (and without terrarum), the globe, world.

orbo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to bereave, deprive of. [orbus.]

orbus, a, um, adj. bereaved, fatherless, childless, &c.

Orcus, i, m. (1) the infernal regions: Orcus (2) another name for Hades or Pluto.

ordīno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to set in order, arrange, regulate, ordain. [ordo.]

ordior, orsus sum, 4. v. dep. to begin, undertake, relate, describe.

ordo, ōnis, m. a row, rank, order, arrangement, a line or

OSTREUM.

rank of soldiers in battle array: extra ordinem, out of course, in an unusual manner.

ōriens, ntis, m. the rising sun, the east. Ab oriente, from the east. [orior.]

orientālis, m. and f., c. n. adj. eastern, oriental. [oriens.]

ōrigo, inis, f. a beginning, source, birth, origin. Originem ducere a . . . to derive an origin from . . . [orior.]

ōrior, ortus sum, 4. v. dep. to arise, originate from, be born, spring, descend from.

ōriundus, a, um, adj. descended, sprung from. [orior.]

ornāmentum, i, n. equipment, ornament. In plur. jewels. [orno.]

ornāte, adv. with ornament or embellishment, elegantly. [ornatus.]

ornātus, ūs, m. equipment, adornment, ornament. [orno.]

ornātus, a, um, part. of orno, ornamented, adorned, and adj. equipped, accoutred, illustrious, excellent.

orno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to fit out, furnish, adorn, embellish, to honour, commend.

oro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to pray, beseech, ask, demand. [os, oris.]

Orpheus, ōs or ūi or ēi, son of Oeagrus and Calliope, husband of Eurydice: regarded by the Greeks as the most celebrated poet before the time of Homer.

ortus, a, um, part. of orior. ortus, ūs, m. rising, origin. ōs, ōris, m. the mouth, the face, countenance, language, pronunciation, &c.: (2) the mouth (of a river).

ōs, ossis, n. a bone.

oscŭlor, atus sum, 1. v. dep. to kiss. [osculum.]

oscŭlum, i, n. a little mouth: (2) a kiss. [os.]

Ossa, ae, f. Ossa (a mountain in Thessaly).

os-tendo, di, sum (more rarely tum), 3. v. a. to stretch forward, expose, display, show. [obs, tendo.]

ostento, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to hold out, show, show off, parade. [ostendo.]

Ostia, ae, f. Ostia (a sea-port town in Latium).

ostium, ii, n. a door, entrance, mouth (of a river) [os.]

ostreum, i, n. an oyster.

OTIOSE.

ōtiosē, adv. at ease, calmly. [otiosus.]
ōtiosus, a, um, adj. at leisure, unoccupied, calm, quiet. [otium.]
ōtium, ii, n. leisure, ease, idleness, rest, peace.
ōtus, i, m. the name of a giant. See Ephialtes.
ōvans, ntis, part. of ovo, exulting.
ōvatio, ōnis, f. an ovation, a smaller triumph. [ovo.]
ōvis, is, f. a sheep.
Ovidius, ii, m. Ovid.
ovo, avi, atum, i. v. n. to celebrate an ovation, to triumph in an ovation.
ōvum, i, n. an egg.

P

P. before proper names stands for Publius.

pābūlum, i, n. food, fodder. [akin to pasco.]

pācātus, a, um, part. of paco, and adj. peaceful, calm, tranquil.

Pachynum, or, us, i, a promontory S.E. extremity of Sicily.

pāciscor, pactus sum, 3. v. dep. to make a bargain; agree, contract. [akin to pango.]

pactio, ōnis, f. an agreement, bargain, compact. [paciscor.]

Pactolus, i, m. the Pactolus (a river in Asia Minor).

pactum, i, n. an agreement, contract, covenant. Quo pacto, in what manner. [paciscor.]

pactus, a, um, part. of paciscor, having agreed.

pactus, a, um, part. of pango, fixed, settled, agreed.

Pādus, i, m. the Padus (a river in North Italy, now the Po.)

paedāgōgus, i, m. a tutor, pedagogue.

paenē, adv. nearly, almost.

pāgānus, a, um, adj. rustic: (2) heathen, pagan. [pagus.]

pālaestra, ae, f. a wrestling-school, wrestle, struggle.

pālam, adv. openly, publicly. [pando.]

pālans, ntis, part. of palor, wandering, straggling.

pālātium, ii, n. a palace.

pālātus, a, um, part. of palor, having wandered.

pālea, ae, f. chaff.

PARENS.

Pallas, ādis, f. Pallas or Minerva.

pallium, ii, n. a cloak, mantle.

palma, ae, f. the palm of the hand: (2) a palm-tree.

pālor, atus sum, i. v. dep. to wander about, straggle.

palpēbra, ae, f. an eyelid.

Palpebrae, pl. the eyelashes.

pālūdamentum, i, n. a soldier's cloak or general's cloak.

pālūs, ūdis, f. a swamp, marsh, lake.

pālus, i, m. a stake, pale.

pālustris, m. and f., e, n. adj. swampy, marshy. [pālus.]

pampīnus, i, m. and f. a vine-leaf, a vine-tendril.

Pān, is (acc. Pāua), m. the god Pan.

pando, pandi, pansum, and passum, 3. v. a. to spread out, unfold, throw open: (2) to spread out to dry, to dry.

pango, pēpigi, pactum, 3. v. a. to fix, fasten, agree, stipulate: foedus, to conclude a treaty.

Pāniōnium, ii, n. Panionium (the name of a sacred district common to all the Ionians).

pānis, is, m. bread, a loaf.

pannus, i, m. a cloth, garment, rag, tatter.

panthēra, ae, f. a panther.

pāpāver, is, n. a poppy.

Pāpīrius, ii, m. Papirius.

pāpyrus, i, n. and pāpyrus, i, f. the paper-reed, the shrub papyrus: (2) paper.

pār, pārīs, adj. equal, equal to, a match for, fit, suitable. Subs. n. a pair, a couple.

pārābilis, m. and f., e, n. adj. easy to be procured. [paro.]

pārātus, a, um, part. of paro, and adj. prepared, ready.

Parca, ae, f. usu. in plur. Parcae, the Fates. They were three in number: Clotho, Lachesis, Atropos.

parcōmōnia. See parsimonia.

parco, pēperci, parsum (less frequently pāsi and parcitum), 3. v. n. (with dat.) to spare, use carefully, abstain from, forbear. [parcus.]

parcus, a, um, adj. sparing, frugal, thrifty, penurious.

pardus, i, m. a male panther.

pārens, entis, m. and f. a parent, father, mother. Parents, m. pl. ancestors: (2) founder, author. [pario.]

PASCOR.

pārens, entis, part. of pareo, obeying.

pareo, ui, pāritum, 2. v. n. to appear, attend, obey, submit to.

pāriēs, ētis, m. a wall of a house, a wall.

pārio, pēperi, partum and pāritum, 3. v. a. to bring forth, create, produce, procure: ova, to lay eggs: luctum, to cause mourning: victoriam, to gain a victory.

Pāris, īdis, m. Paris (a Trojan prince, son of Priam).

pārīter, adv. equally, in like manner: ut antea, just as before. [par.]

Parnassus, i, m. Mount Parnassus (in Phocis).

pāro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to get ready, prepare, furnish, provide, get, obtain.

Paropamisus, i, m. (the name of a mountain in India).

pars, partis, f. a part, share, portion, function, office, duty, &c., in pl. office, duty, part: (in geography), side, direction.

Magnam partem, in great part, in a great degree: ex omni parte, in all respects. Partes, ium, pl. a character (in a play), a faction, party: a partibus alicujus stare, to stand on any one's side, belong to his party.

parsimōnia, ae, f. frugality, thrift, parsimony. [parco.]

Parthi, orum, a Scythian people S.E. of the Caspian sea.

particūla, ae, f. a small part, little bit, particle. [pars.]

partim, adv. partly, in part. [id.]

partior, titus sum, 4. v. dep. to divide, distribute. [id.]

partus, a, um, part. of pario, gained, acquired.

partus, ūs, m. birth, bringing forth, offspring. [pario.]

pārum, adv. too little, not enough, not particularly, not very, little. Often used as a negative: parum in tempore, not in good time.

pārumper, adv. a little while, for a short time. [parum.]

parvulus, a, um, dim. adj. very small, very little. [parvus.]

parvus, a, um, adj. comp. minor, sup. minimus, little, small.

pasco, pāvi, pastum, 3. v. a. and n. to pasture, feed, nourish, to graze.

pascor, pastus sum, 3. v. dep. to graze. browse, eat.

PASSER.

passer, ōris, m. a sparrow.
passim, adv. here and there,
in all directions, promiscuously.
[pando, lit. dispersedly.]

passus, ūs, m. a step, pace:
(2) a pace (a measure of length
containing 5 Roman feet).
[pando, lit. extending the legs
in walking.]

passus, a, um, part. of
pando, and adj. outspread, ex-
tended, open: (2) dried, dry.
Uva passa, a dried grape,
raisin.

pastor, ōris, m. a herdsman,
shepherd. [pascor.]

pātē-facio, feci, factum, 3.
v. a. to open, throw open, dis-
close, bring to light. [pateo.]

pātella, ac, f. a small dish,
plate. [patera.]

pātens, ntis, part. of pateo,
and adj. open, accessible.

pāteo, ui, 2. v. n. to stand
open, lie open, be free, stretch
out, extend.

pāter, tris, m. a father: as
a title of honour of the Sen-
ators.

pāter-fāmilias, patris-fā-
milias, m. a father of a family,
master of a household. [fāmi-
lias, old gen.]

pāternus, a, um, adj. fa-
therly, paternal. [pater.]

pātiens, entis, part. of pati-
or, and adj. bearing, patient.
Patiens oneris, able to bear a
burden: patiens onus, (actu-
ally) bearing a burden: pa-
tiens sum, I endure.

pātientia, ac, f. the quality
of bearing, patience, endurance.
[patiens.]

pātor, passus sum, 3. v.
dep. to bear, suffer, endure,
allow.

pātria, ac, f. fatherland,
mother country. [pater.]

pātricii, orum, m. pl. the
patricians (the Roman nobi-
lity). [id.]

pātricius, a, um, adj. be-
longing to the patricians, pa-
trician, noble. [id.]

pātrimōnium, ii, n. a pa-
ternal estate, inheritance, pa-
trimony. [id.]

pātrius, a, um, adj. per-
taining to a father, paternal:
(2) pertaining to one's native
country or home, native.

patro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to
bring to pass, execute, accom-
plish: bellum, to bring a war
to an end: pacem, to conclude
a peace. [id.]

PELLUS.

patrōcīnium, ii, n. protec-
tion, patronage. [patronus.]

patrōnus, i, m. a protector,
patron. [pater.]

patruelis, is, m. a cousin
(son of a father's brother).
[patruus.]

patruus, i, m. a father's
brother, uncle. [pater.]

paucus, a, um, adj. few,
little. Pauca, n. pl. a little, a
few words.

paulātim, adv. little by
little, gradually. [paulus, from
paucus.]

paulō, adv. by a little, a
little. Paulo post, shortly after.
[paulum.]

paulūlum, adv. a little.
[id.]

paulum, adv. a little, some-
what. [paulus.]

Paulus, i, m. Paulus, Paul.

pauper, ōris, adj., comp.
pauperior, sup. pauperissimus,
poor.

pauperūlus, a, um, adj.
poor. [pauper.]

paupertas, atis, f. poverty.
[id.]

pāveo, pāvi, 2. v. n. and a.
to dread, be afraid of.

pāvesco, 3. v. n. to begin to
be afraid, become alarmed.
[paveo.]

pāvīdus, a, um, adj. fear-
ful, alarmed. [id.]

pāvo, ōnis, m. a peacock.

pāvor, ōris, m. fear, dread,
alarm. [paveo.]

pax, pacis, f. peace. [akin to
paci-geo, pango.]

peccātum, i, n. a fault,
error, sin. [pecco.]

pecco, avi, atum, 1. v. n.
and a. to mistake, err, sin.

pectus, ōris, n. the breast.

pēcūnia, ac, f. money. [pec-
cus, lit. wealth in cattle.]

pēcus, pēcūdis, f. a beast,
animal, one of a herd. Pecudes,
pl. the herd. [pecus, ōris.]

pēcus, pēcōris, n. cattle, a
herd, flock.

pēdēs, itis, m. a foot-soldier.
Pedites, the infantry. [pes.]

pēdiculāris, m. and f., e, n.
adj. pertaining to lice, pedi-
cular. [pediculus.]

pēdiculus, i, m. a little
foot: (2) a louse. [pes.]

pējor, ōris, adj., comp. of
malus, worse.

pēlāgus, i, n. the sea.

Pēleus, i, m. (di-yl. in
nom.): Pelcus; the father of
Achilles

PER.

Pēlias, ac, m. a king of
Thessaly.

Pēligni, orum, m. pl. the
Peligni (a people in Italy).

Pēlion, ii, n. Mount Pelion
(in Thessaly).

pel-līcio, lexi, lectum, 2. v.
a. to draw over, allure, entice,
decoy. [per, lacio.]

pellis, is, f. a skin, hide.

pello, pēpuli, pulsum, 3. v.
a. to push, strike, drive, expel,
rout.

Pēlōponnēsus, i, f. the
Peloponnesus (a peninsula in
Greece, now the Morea).

Pēlōris, idis or Pēlōrias,
adis or Pēlōrus, i, a promontory
N.W. extremity of Sicily.

Pēlūsium, ii, n. Pelusium
(a town in the north of Egypt).

Pēnātes, tum, m. the Pe-
nates (household gods among
the Latins).

pendeo, pēpendi, pensum,
2. v. n. to hang, be hanged, to
float, rest upon. Pendens lu-
cus, an overhanging wood.

[pendo.]

pendo, pēpendi, pensum, 3.
v. a. to hang up, suspend, weigh,
pay, pay out, suffer, consider.

Poenas pendere, to pay the pe-
nalty.

pēnē, adv. almost. See paene.

pēnēs, prep. with acc. with,
in the power of, in possession
of.

pēnētrāle, is, n. an inner
room, chapel. Often in the pl.
penetralla, the inner chambers.

[penetro.]

pēnētro, avi, atum, 1. v. a.
and n. to make one's way into,
penetrate.

Pēnēus, i, m. the Peneus (a
river in Thessaly).

pēninsūla, ac, f. a penin-
sula. [pene, insula.]

pēnitus, adv. inwardly, en-
tirely, utterly.

penna, ae, m. a feather,
pen. Pennae, pl. wings.

pēnsilis, m. and f., e, n.
adj. hanging, pendent, pensile.
[pendeo.]

pēnūla, ae, f. a cloak or
outer garment.

pēnūria, ac, f. want, need.
In penuria, in time of scarcity.

pēpendi, perf. of pendeo
and of pendo.

pēperci, perf. of parco.

pēperi, perf. of pario.

pēpuli, perf. of pello.

pēr, prep. with acc. through,
throughout, during, by, by

PERA.

means of, on account of, along: per terram, along the surface of.

pēra, ae, f. a bag, wallet.
per-āgo, ēci, actum, 3. v. a. to do thoroughly, finish, accomplish, go through, go over, relate, describe.

per-āgro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to wander through, travel over, traverse. [agr.]

per-āmoenus, a, um, adj. very pleasant.

per-cēbro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to prevail frequently.

per-cello, cūlī, culum, 3. v. a. to beat down, strike, overthrow, destroy, dishearten, daunt. [cello, obs. to raise.]

per-colo, ul, cultum, 3. v. a. to cultivate thoroughly.

per-cunctor. See per-cunctor.
percussus, a, um, part. of percutio.

per-cunctor and per-cunctor, atus sum, 1. v. dep. to ask particularly, inquire, investigate.

per-cussor, ōris, m. a murderer, assassin. [percutio.]

percussus, a, um, part. of percutio.

per-cūtio, cūsi, cassum, 3. v. a. to strike, strike through, pierce through, slay, kill. Sc-cūti percutere, to behead: fulmine, to slay with a thunderbolt: sedur, to conclude a treaty (because a victim was slaughtered on the occasion). [quatio.]

perdiāi, perf. of perdo.
perditō, ade, accurately, desperately, excessively. [perditus.]

perditus, a, um, part. of perdo, and adj. lost, hopeless, abandoned, ruined.

per-dix, icis, f. a partridge.

per-do, didi, ditum, 3. v. a. to destroy, ruin, squander, lose.

per-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to lead through, bring over, conduct, prevail, induce, persuade.

per-egrinatio, ōnis, f. a long abroad, a travelling abroad. [peregrinus.]

per-egrinus, a, um, adj. of a stranger, foreign, alien. [p, egrus.]

per-ēlegant, a, e, very elegant.

per-en-nis, n. and f., e, n. adj. lasting through the year, everlasting, never failing, perennial. [ennus.]

PER-MANEO.

per-ō, ī, itum, 4. v. n. to pass away, perish, be lost, be undone.

perfectus, a, um, part. of perficio, and adj. finished, complete, perfect, excellent.

per-fero, tūlī, lātum, ferre, v. a. to carry through, convey, accomplish, suffer, endure.

per-ficio, fēcī, factum, 3. v. a. to finish, perform, succeed in doing, accomplish. [facio.]

perfidia, ae, f. faithlessness, falsehood, perfidy. [perfidus.]

perfidus, a, um, adj. faithless, treacherous, perfidious. [hides.]

per-fodio, fūdī, fossum, 3. v. a. to dig or pierce through, transfix.

per-foro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to bore through, perforate.

per-fossus, a, um, part. of perfodio.

per-fruor, fructus sum, 3. v. dep. to enjoy fully.

per-fūgo, ae, m. a deserter. [per-fugio.]

per-fugio, fūgi, 3. v. n. to fly for refuge, desert (to the enemy).

Pergamum, ī, n. and Pergamus, ī, f. Pergamum—(1) the citadel of Troy. (2) a town in Asia Minor.

pergo, perrexī, perfectum, 3. v. a. and n. to go on, proceed, undertake, continue. [per, rezo.]

Pericles, is, or ī, (the greatest of Athenian statesmen, died B.C. 429).

per-iclitor, atus sum, 1. v. dep. to try, prove, risk, venture, be in danger. [periculum.]

periculōsus, a, um, adj. dangerous. [id.]

periculum and pericūm, ī, n. a trial, risk, hazard, danger.

per-inde, ade. in the same manner, just as, equally.

per-itia, ae, f. experience, skill. [p ritus.]

per-itus, a, um, adj. experienced, skilful, clever.

per-lēgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. v. a. to survey; (2) to read through.

per-lino (no perf.) litum, 3. v. a. to smear all over.

per-litus, a, um, part. of per-lino.

per-māneo, mansi, mansum, 2. v. n. to continue, persevere.

PER-SEQUOR.

permēo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to go or pass through, penetrate.

per-misceo, scui, itum or istum, 2. v. a. to mix or mingle together, confound.

per-mitto, mīsi, mīsum, 3. v. a. to let go, let loose, surrender, allow, permit.

per-mixtus or isus, part. of permisceo.

per-mulceo, si, sum, and cium, 2. v. a. to rub gently, stroke, please, delight, soothe, appease, allay.

per-mutatio, ōnis, f. a change, exchange. [permuto.]

per-mūto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to change completely, alter, exchange.

per-nicies, ū, f. destruction, ruin, calamity. [per-nicio.]

per-niciōsus, a, um, adj. destructive, ruinous, pernicious, baleful. [per-nicio.]

per-nicitas, ūis, f. nimbleness, swiftness. [per-nix.]

per-nix, icis, adj. nimble, swift.

per-ōro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to speak from beginning to end: causam, to plead a cause throughout; (2) to close a speech, conclude.

per-pello, pūlī, pulsum, 3. v. a. to compel, constrain, prevail upon.

per-pendo, di, sum, 3. v. a. to weigh carefully, ponder, consider: animo, to think over deeply.

per-pēram, ade, wrongly, untruly. Perperam imperitare aliquid, to give a wrong order.

per-petior, per-sus sum, 3. v. dep. to abide, endure, suffer. [patior.]

per-petūo, ade, constantly, perpetually. [perpetuus.]

per-petuum, ade, perpetually, always. [id.]

per-petuus, a, um, adj. unbroken, uninterrupted, constant, perpetual: in perpetuum, forever, in perpetuity. [p to.]

per-pinguis, e, adj. very fat.

per-pūli, perf. of per-pello.

per-rumpo, rupi, ruptum, 3. v. n. and a. to break through, break up.

Persa, ae, and Per-sa, ae, m. a Persian.

per-saepe, a le, very often.

per-scribo, scripsi, scriptum, 3. v. a. to write out, to write.

Persē, ē, f. Persia.

per-sēquor, cūtus sum, 1. v

PERSEUS.

dep. to follow up pursue, take vengeance upon, hunt after, obtain.

Perseus, *i, m. Perceus.*
persevēro, *avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. to continue steadfastly, persevere, persist in.* [severus.] [sian.]

Persicus, *a, um, adj. Per-*
per-solvo, *solvi, solūtum, 3. v. a. to unloose, explain, render, pay out.*

perstīti, *perf. of persto.*
per-spicio, *spexi, spectrum, 3. v. a. to look through, perceive, explore.* [specio.]

per-sto, *stīti, sūtum, 3. v. n. to persevere, persist.*
per-stringo, *strinxī, stric-tum, 3. v. a. to seize, wound slightly, censure, reprove.*

per-suādeo, *si, sum, 2. v. a. to convince, persuade (with dat. of the person.)*

per-tento, *avi, atum, 1. v. a. to examine thoroughly ex-amine, try, test, prove.*

per-terreo, *ui, itum, 2. v. a. to frighten thoroughly.*

per-tica, *ae, f. a pole, a mea-suring rod, a perch in length.*

per-tināciter, *adv. very firmly, stubbornly.* [pertinax.]

per-tinax, *ūcis, adj. stead-fast, obstinate.* [tenax.]

per-tineo, *ui, 2. v. n. to reach, extend, belong to, per-tain to.* [teneo.]

per-tractus, *a, um, part. of pertraho.*

per-trāho, *xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to drag through, draw out, pro-long, to bring or conduct forc-ibly to.*

per-turbo, *avi, atum, 1. v. a. to disturb, confound.*

per-ūtilis, *m. and f., e, n. adj. very useful.*

per-vēnio, *vēni, ventum, 4. v. n. to arrive at, reach, at-tain to.*

perviciācia, *ae, f. stubborn-ness, obstinacy.*

per-vius, *a, um, adj. that may be passed through, pass-able, pervious.* *Spelunca per-va*, *a cave with a thorough-fare.* [via.]

per-volo, *avi, atum, 1. v. n. to fly through, fly about.*

per-volo, *vōlui, velle, v. n. to wish greatly.*

pēs, pēdis, m. a foot.

pessimus, *a, um, adj. (sup. of malus), the worst, very bad.*

Pessinuns and *Pessinus*, *ntis, f. Pessinus (a town in*

PHILIPPICUS.

Galatia, in Asia Minor).

pessum, *adv. to the ground, to the bottom.* *Pessum* *ice, to fall to the ground: dare, to send to the bottom, destroy: agi, to be driven down, sink.*

pestilens, *entis, adj. pesti-lent, unhealthy.* [pestis.]

pestilentia, *ae, f. a plague, pest, pestilence.* [pestilens.]

pestis, *is, f. a deadly dis-ease, plague, pestilence.*

pētāsus, *1, m. a broad-brimmed hat. (Strictly a Greek word.)*

pētītio, *ōnis, f. a petition, candidatureship.* [peto.]

pēto, *ivi, itum, 3. v. a. to go to, seek, attack, assail, beg, ask, entreat, to be a candidate for office: petere ab aliquo, to beg from one, beseech one: petere aliquid, to ask anything, attack, seek, obtain anything: bello petere, to make war upon: coelum armis petere, to take heaven by storm.*

Petra, *ae, f. Petra (a city in Arabia.)*

Petraeus, *a, um, adj. belong-ing to Petra, Petraean.* *Arabia Petraea*, *Petraean Arabia (so called from the city of Petra).*

pētulantia, *ae, f. sauciness, impudence, petulance.*

Phaeax, *icis, m. a Phae-acian (an inhabitant of the island of Scheria).*

Phaedrus, *1, m. Phaedrus.*

phalērae, *arum, f. trap-pings for horses, decorations.*

phalērātus, *a, um, adj. wearing trappings, decorated.* [phalerae.]

phāretra, *ae, f. a quiver.*

Pharnāces, *is, m. Phar-naces (a king of Pontus).*

Pharsālia, *ae, f. Pharsalia (the district around Phar-alus).*

Pharsālicus, *a, um, adj. Pharsalian.*

Pharsālus, *i, f. Pharsalus (a city in Thessaly).*

Phārus (or *os*), *4, f. Phar-us (an island near Alexandria in Egypt, famous for its light-house).*

Phāsīs, *Idis, f. the Phasis (a river in Colchis).*

Phīdias, *ae, m. Phidias.*

Philaeni, *ōrum, m. pl. two Carthaginian brothers.*

Philippi, *ōrum, m. Philippi (a city in Macedonia).*

Philippicus, *a, um, adj. Philippiian.*

PIRATICUS.

Philippides, *is, m. a writ-er of comedies.*

Philippus, *1, m. Philip.*

philosophia, *ae, f. philo-sophy.* [sopher.]

philosophus, *1, m. a philo-sopher.*

Phineus, *eos or ci, m. (dis-syll. in nom.): a son of Agenor.*

Phōcaecensis, *e, or Phō-caeus, 1, m. a Phocacan (inhabitant of the town of Phocaea, in Ionia).*

Phōcis, *Idis, f. Phocis (a district in Greece).*

Phoebus, *1, m. another name for Apollo.*

Phoenicē, *ūs, f. Phoenicia (a country in Asia).*

Phoenix, *icis, m. a Phoe-nician.*

Phoenices, *Phoenicians.*

Phrygia, *ae, f. Phrygia (a district of Asia Minor).*

Phryx, *Phrygis, m. a Phry-gian.*

Phryges, *Phrygians.*

pica, *ae, f. a magpie, a jay.*

picea, *ae, f. the spruce-fir.*

Picēnum, *1, n. Picenum (a district in Italy).*

Picēnus, *1, and Picens, ntis, m. an inhabitant of Picenum.*

pictor, *ōris, m. a painter.* [pingo.]

pictus, *a, um, part. of pingo, and adj. painted, dec-orated, variegated.* *Picta tabula*, *a picture.*

picus, *1, m. a woodpecker.*

pietas, *ātis, f. piety, duty to parents, filial affection, love, loyalty.* [pins.]

pignus, *ōris, n. a pledge, pawn, wager, assurance.* [akim to pachi-cor.]

pila, *ae, f. a ball.*

pileus, *1, m. u cap, hat.* [pinus.]

pilum, *1, n. a javelin.*

pilus, *1, m. a hair.*

Pindārus, *1, m. a poet of Thebes.*

pingo, *pinxi, pictum, 3. v. a. to paint, embroider, adorn.* *Acu pingere*, *to embroider.*

pinguis, *m. and f., e, n. adj. fat.*

pinus, *ūs and i, f. a fir-tree, a pine-tree.*

pinxi, *perf. of pingo.*

Piraeus and **Piraeus**, *1, m. the Piraeus (the port of Athens).*

pirāta, *ae, m. a sea-robber, pirate.*

piraticus, *a, um, adj. pi-ratical.*

PISCATOR.

piscātor, ōris, *m.* a fisherman, fisher. [piscor.]
 piscātorius, *a, um, adj.* belonging to fishermen, or fishing.
 Scāpha piscatoria, *a* fishing-smack. [piscator.]
 pisciculus, *i, m.* a little fish. [piscis.]
 piscina, *ae, f.* a fishpond. [id.]
 piscis, *is, m.* a fish.
 piscor, atus sum, *1. v. dep.* to fish. [piscis.]
 Pisistrātus, *1, m.* tyrant of Athens.
 Pīso, ōnis, *m.* Piso.
 pistrinum, *i, n.* a corn-mill, a pounding-mill (worked by asses or slaves). [pinso.]
 pius, *a, um, adj.* pious, dutiful, affectionate.
 placābilis, *m. and f., e, n. adj.* easily pacified, placable. [placo.]
 plācenta, *ae, f.* a cake.
 plāceo, ui, itum, *2. v. n.* to please: sibi, to be self-satisfied. Placet, *impers.* it seems good, it is thought, resolved-on.
 placide, *adv.* softly, peacefully. [placidus.]
 placidus, *a, um, adj.* gentle, calm, mild, peaceful. [placeo.]
 plāco, avi, atum, *1. v. a.* to soothe, calm, appease.
 plāga, *ae, f.* a hunting-net, snare.
 plāga, *ae, f.* a blow, stroke, wound. Plagis conficere, to beat violently.
 plānē, *adv.* clearly, manifestly: (2) utterly, quite. [planus, level, plain.]
 planities, *ei, f.* a plain. [planus.]
 plantā, *ae, f.* the sole of the foot.
 plātānus, *i, f.* the platane, or oriental plane-tree.
 plātea, *ae, f.* the spoonbill (a bird of the pelican kind).
 Plāto, ōnis, *m.* Plato, an Athenian philosopher.
 plastrum, *i, n.* a waggon.
 plausus, ūs, *m.* applause. [plaudo.]
 plēbēcūla, *ae, f.* the common people, the rabble. [plebs.]
 plēbēius, *a, um, adj.* pertaining to the commonalty, plebeian. [id.]
 plebs, plēbis, *f.* the common people, the commons, plebeians.
 plecto (no perf. or sup.), *3. v. a.* to punish.
 plēnus, *a, um, adj.* full.
 plērī-que, plēraque, plērā-

POLLUX.

que, *adj.* the greater number, the most.
 plērū-que, *adv.* mostly, most commonly.
 Plīnius, *il, Pliny.*
 plōro, avi, atum, *1. v. a.* and *n.* to weep, deplore.
 plumbeus, *a, um, adj.* leaden, of lead. [plumbum.]
 plumbum, *i, n.* lead.
 pluo, pluī, *3. v. n.* to rain. Pluit, *it rains:* pluit lapidibus (with abl.), it rains stones: pluit lacte, it rains milk.
 plūres, *m. and f., plura, n. adj., comp.* of multus, more. See multus.
 plūrimū, *adv.* very much. [plurimus.]
 plūrimus, *a, um, adj. sup.* of multus, the most, very many. See multus.
 plus, *adv.* more.
 Plūtō, ōnis, *m.* Pluto (the God of the Lower World).
 poculum, *i, n.* a cup, bowl, goblet.
 pōdagra, *ae, f.* the gout.
 pōcillator, ōris, *m.* a cup-bearer [pocillum, dim. of poculum].
 poēma, ūtis, *n.* a poem.
 poena, *ae, f.* a punishment, penalty, fine. Poenas dare, to give satisfaction, be punished: sumere, to take satisfaction, inflict a penalty: poena petulantiae, a penalty for insolence.
 poenitet, poenituit, *v. impers.* it repents, causes to feel dissatisfaction. With acc. of the person and gen. of the thing, or infin. of a verb expressing the thing: poenitet me facti, I repent of the action: poenitet me fecisse, I regret having done it.
 Poenus, *i, m.* a Carthaginian.
 poēsīs, *is, f.* poetry. (Strictly a Greek word.)
 poēta, *ae, m.* a poet.
 poēticus, *a, um, adj.* poetical. [poeta.]
 pol, *interj.* by Pollux! truly! forsooth!
 polleo (no perf. or sup.), *2. v. n.* to be strong, be able, prevail.
 pollex, *icis, m.* the thumb, great toe.
 polliceor, cītus sum, *2. v. dep.* to proffer, promise. [pro and liceor = to bid for.]
 Pollio, ōnis, *m.* Pollio.
 Pollux, ūcis, *m.* the brother of Castor: famous for his skill in boxing.

PORSENA.

Pōlybius, *ii, m.* Polybius.
 Pōlyhymnia, *ae, f.* the Muse of lyric poetry.
 Pōlyxēna, *ae, f.* a daughter of Priam.
 pōmifer, ēra, ērum, *adj.* fruit-bearing. Pomiferae arbores, fruit trees. [pomum fero.]
 Pōmōna, *ae, f.* the goddess of fruits.
 pompa, *ae, f.* a procession, parade, pomp.
 Pompeianus, *a, um, adj.* belonging to Pompey. Pompeiani, *m. pl.* the partisans of Pompey.
 Pompēius, *il, m.* Pompey.
 Pompilius, *il, m.* Pompeius.
 Pompōnius, *il, m.* Pompeonius.
 pōmum, *i, n.* fruit (of any kind): (2) an apple.
 pondo, *subst. indecl.* used only in the plural, pound. Pondo viginti, twenty pounds.
 pondus, ēris, *n.* a weight, load, burden. [pendo.]
 pōnē, *adv. and prep.* with acc. behind, after.
 pōno, pōsul, pōsitum, *3. v. a.* to put, place, set, lay: station or post (militēs), pitch (castra), appoint, serve up, set on table.
 pons, pontis, *m.* a bridge.
 pontifex, *icis, m.* a high-priest, pontiff.
 Pontius, *il, m.* Pontius.
 pontus, *i, m.* the sea. Pontus Euxinus, the Euxine or Black Sea: (2) Pontus (a kingdom so called, in Asia, on the border of the Black Sea).
 Popedius, *il, m.* Popedius.
 Popilius, *il, m.* Popilius.
 pōpūlāris, *m. and f., e, n. adj.* belonging to the people, agreeable to the people, popular. Subst. popularis, *is, m.* a fellow-countryman. [populus.]
 pōpūlor, atus sum, *1. v. dep.* to lay waste, devastate, plunder.
 pōpūlus, *i, m.* a people, nation, multitude.
 Porcia, *ae, f.* Porcia.
 Porcius, *il, m.* Porcius.
 por-rigo, rexi, rectum, *3. v. a.* to stretch forth, extend reach out. So porrigere, to extend. [pro, rego.]
 porro, *adv.* onwards, henceforth, again, then, moreover.
 Porsēna and Porsēna, *ae, m.* Porsena (a king of Etruria).

PORTA.

porta, ae, f. a gate, door.
por-tendo, di, tum, 3. v. a.
to point out, foretell, portend.
[a form of pro-tendo.]

portentum, i, n. a fore-
boding, sign, omen. [portendo.]

porticus, ūs, f. a portico,
colonnade. [portia.]

porto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to
carry, bring.

portus, ūs, m. a harbour,
haven: lit. an entrance. [akin
to porta.]

posco, pōposci, 3. v. a. to
demand, ask, beg.

Pōsidōnius, ūs, m. Posi-
donius.

pōsitus, a, um, part. of
pono, and adj. situated (of
places).

possessio, ōnis, f. posses-
sion, property. [pos-sideo.]

possessor, ōris, m. a holder,
possessor. [id.]

pos-sideo, ēdī, sessum, 2.
v. a. to possess, have, hold.
[potis and sedeo.]

pos-sum, pōtūi, posse, v. n.
to be able, can, have power, pre-
vail. Plurimum posse, to be
very strong. Non possum quin
..., I cannot but... [potis,
sum.]

post, adv. and prep. with acc.
behind, after, since. Aliquot
annis post, some years after:
paulo post, a little afterwards.

post-eā, adv. afterwards,
hereafter.

postērus (and poster), ēra,
ērūm, adj., comp. postērior, sup.
postrius and postūmus, ensu-
ing, following next. In pos-
terum, for the future: postero
die, on the next day: posterī,
m. pl. descendants, posterity:
posterior, comp. next in order,
latter, later, posterior, inferior.
[post.]

post-hābeo, ūi, ūtum, 2. v. a.
to place after, esteem less, post-
pone.

Posthūmus. See Postū-
mus.

posticum, i, n. the backdoor.
postis, is, m. a post, door-
post.

post-quam, conj. after that,
since, when.

postremō, adv. at last,
finally. [postremus.]

postremus, a, um, adj. sup.
of posterus, hindmost, last: ad
postremum, at last, finally.

postridiē (and postriduo),
adv. on the day after, on the
next day. [posterus dies.]

PRAECEPTOR.

postulātum, i, n. a de-
mand, a request.

postūlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a.
to ask, demand, request.

Postūmus or Posthū-
mus, ūs, m. Postumius, name of
a Roman gens.

pōtens, entis, part. of pos-
sum, and adj. able, mighty,
powerful.

pōtentia, ae, f. might,
power, authority, influence.
[potens.]

pōtestas, ūtis, f. ability,
power, opportunity, authority,
dominion. With a gen. oppor-
tunity, permission: potestas
pugnandi, dicendi, opportunity
of fighting, speaking, &c. [pos-
sum.]

pōtio, ōnis, f. a draught,
drink. [puto.]

pōtior, m. and f., pōtlius, n.
adj. (comp. of pōtis), better,
preferable, more important.

pōtior, pōtlius sum, 4. v.
dep. to take possession of, get,
obtain, hold, possess. With gen.
and abl. rerum potiri, to gain
dominion: imperio potiri, to get
the command.

pōtissimum, adv. chiefly,
principally.

pōtius, adv. rather, sooner,
an potius, or rather.

pōto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and
n. to drink, drink hard, tipple.

pōtus, ūs, m. a drink,
draught. [poto.]

prae, prep. with abl. before,
in front of, by reason of. Prae
lacrimis, on account of tears:
(2) in comparison with: con-
temnere aliquem prae se, to
despise any one in comparison
with oneself.

prae-ācutus, a, um, adj.
very sharp: (2) sharpened at
the end, pointed.

prae-altus, a, um, adj. very
high: (2) very deep.

prae-beo, ūi, ūtum, 2. v. a.
to hold out, offer, give, grant,
exhibit (with pron. reflex.), to
show oneself such and such, to
behave in a certain manner.
Speciem praebere, to present an
appearance. [For prae-hibeo,
from habeo.]

prae-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3.
v. a. and n. to go before, pre-
cede, surpass, excel.

praeceps, cipitis, adj. head-
long, steep, rapid, violent, dan-
gerous. [prae, caput.]

praeceptor, ōris, m. a
teacher. [praeceptio.]

PRAE-FIGO.

praeceptum, i, n. a rule,
precept, injunction, order. [id.]

prae-cido, cidi, cisum, 3.
v. a. to cut off. [caedo.]

prae-cino, cinni, centum, 3.
v. n. and a. to play before, play
on an instrument. [cano.]

prae-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3.
v. a. to take beforehand, advise,
admonish, command, instruct.
Animo praecipere, to conjecture
beforehand, anticipate.
[capio.]

prae-cipito, avi, atum, 1.
v. a. and n. to throw headlong,
precipitate, to rush down, fall
to ruin. [praeceps.]

prae-cipue, adv. especially,
chiefly, principally. [prae-ci-
piuus.]

prae-cipuus, a, um, adj.
particular, especial, principal,
excellent, distinguished, extra-
ordinary. [praeceptio.]

prae-cisus, a, um, part. of
praecido, and adj. broken off,
sleep, precipitous.

prae-clārē, adv. very clear-
ly, admirably. [praeclarus.]

prae-clarus, a, um, adj.
very clear, distinguished, re-
nowned, excellent.

prae-clūdo, si, sum, 3. v. a.
to shut off, close, block up.
[claudio.] [herald.]

prae-cox, cōcis, m. a crier,
prae-cox, cōcis, adj. ripe be-
fore its time, early ripe, pre-co-
cious. [coquo.]

praeda, ae, f. booty, spoil,
plunder.

prae-dīco, avi, atum, 1. v. a.
to proclaim, publish, declare,
praise.

prae-dīco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a.
to say beforehand, foretell, warn,
advise.

praedium, ūi, n. property,
land, a farm.

praedo, ōnis, m. a plunderer
robber. [praeda.]

praedor, atus sum, 1. v. dep.
to plunder, rob. [id.]

praefectus, i, m. a gover-
nor, commander. [praeficio.]

prae-fēro, tūli, lātum, ferre,
v. a. to carry before, present,
esteem before, prefer.

praefica, ae, f. a woman
hired to mourn at the head of
a funeral procession.

prae-ficio, feci, sectum, 3.
v. a. to set over, place in autho-
rity, set in command. [facio.]

prae-figo, fixi, fixum, 3. v.
a. to fix before, put at the ex-
tremity, plant.

PRÆ-FINIO.

præ-finio, *fini*, *fini*, *fini*, 4. v. c. to appoint beforehand, determine, prescribe.

præfixus, *a*, *um*, *part.* of *præfixo*.

præfor, *fatus* *sum*, 1. v. n. and *dep.* to say or utter beforehand, premise. [*præfero*.]

prælatūs, *a*, *um*, *part.* of *prælinio*, *levi*, *lini*, 3. v. a. to smear or dash in front, *præster* over.

præclior. See *proclior*.
præclitus, *a*, *um*, *part.* of *præclino*.

præclium. See *proclium*.
præ-lūceo, *lusi*, 2. v. n. to shine greatly, to hold or carry a light before, to be bright.

præ-lūdo, *lūsi*, *sum*, 3. v. n. and *a*. to play beforehand, rehearse.

præ-mitto, *misi*, *mi-sum*, 3. v. a. to send before, send forward, dispatch.

præmium, *il*, *n.* a reward, profit, advantage.

Prænestē, *is*, *n.* Prænestē (a town in Latium, now Palestrina).

Prænestīnus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* belonging to Prænestē, Prænestine.

præ-nuntio, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to announce beforehand, foretell, predict.

præ-pāro, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to make ready beforehand, prepare.

præ-pōno, *pōni*, *posui*, *positum*, 3. v. a. to set before, put over, set in command, appoint.

præreptus, *a*, *um*, *part.* of *prærepi*.

præ-rīpio, *rīpi*, *reptum*, 3. v. a. to snatch away, carry off, forestall. [*rīpio*.]

præ-sāgio, *ivi*, 4. v. a. to forebode, predict.

præ-sāgior, *itus* *sum*, 4. v. d. p. to forebode, presage.

præ-scio, *ivi*, *itum*, 4. v. a. to foreknow. [*beforeland*.]

præ-scisco, 3. v. n. to have present.

præsens, *entis*, *part.* of *præsum*, and *adj.* present.

Præsentia, *n.* pl. the present.

præsēpe, *is*, *n.* a stable, stall, fold, pen. [*spes*.]

præsces, *idis*, *n.* a protector, guardian, president, patron, ruler. [*præcedo*.]

præsidium, *il*, *n.* a defence, protection, guard, garrison, escort. Præsidio tenere locum, to garrison a place. [*præsces*.]

præstans, *antis*, *part.* of

PRÆSTURA.

præsto, and *adj.* superior, distinguished, excellent.

præstantia, *ae*, *f.* superiority, excellence. [*præstans*.]

præsto, *stū*, *stū*, *stū*, 1. v. n. and *a*. to stand out, be superior, surpass, excel, warrant, fulfil, pay, execute, show, prove, manifest. So *præstare*, to behave oneself: se fortē, to manifest bravery: *præstat*, it is better: *præstare* alicui (and more rarely *aliquem* *aliqua* *re*), to excel one in anything: *juramentum*, to take an oath.

præsum, *sui*, *esse*, *v.* n. to be set over, have the charge of, superintend, preside over: *operi* *præesse*, to have the care of a work.

præ-sūmo, *mpsi* and *msi*, *imptum* and *intum*, 3. v. a. to take before, take in advance, surpass, presume, imagine, picture to oneself beforehand: *præsumptum* *habere*, to take for granted.

præ-tendo, *di*, *tum*, 3. v. a. to extend, hold in front, bring forwards, allege, pretend. *Insula* *littori* *prætenditur*, the island lies along the coast.

præter, *prep.* with *acc.* except, over, beyond, against, besides. *Præter* *cæteros*, before the rest. [*præ*.]

præter-eā, *adv.* besides, moreover. [*is*.]

præter-eo, *ivi* and *ii*, *itum*, 4. v. n. and *a*. to pass by, pass over, neglect, forget.

præter-itus, *a*, *um*, *part.* of *prætereo*, and *adj.* gone by, past, departed.

præter-mitto, *mī-i*, *mī-sum*, 3. v. a. to let pass, omit, neglect.

præter-quam, *conj.* and *adv.* beyond, besides, except, unless.

prætexta, *ae*, *f.* a Roman robe. [*prætexo*.]

prætextātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* clothed with the "prætexta." [*prætexto*.]

prætor, *ōris*, *m.* the prætor (a high magistrate at Rome charged with the administration of justice): (2) a chief, leader. [*præ*.]

prætorium, *il*, *n.* a general's tent. [*prætor*.]

prætorius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* belonging to a prætor, prætorian. [*id*.]

prætura, *ae*, *f.* the prætorship. [*id*.]

PRINCIPES.

præ-vāliūs, *a*, *um*, *adj.* very strong.

præ-vēnio, *vīni*, *ventum*, 4. v. r. and *a*. to come before, outstrip, anticipate, pre-vent.

præ-verto, *vi*, 3. v. a. to outstrip, surpass.

præ-vertor, *versu*, *sum*, 3. v. d. p. to outstrip, surpass.

præ-video, *vidi*, *visum*, 2. v. a. to foresee.

prandium, *il*, *n.* breakfast, luncheon.

prātum, *i*, *n.* a meadow, field.

prāvitas, *ūtis*, *f.* perverseness, depravity. [*prævus*.]

prāvus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* crooked, perverse, vicious, bad, improper.

prēcārio, *adv.* by entreaty by request. [*precor*.]
prēces, *um*, *f.* pl. a prayer entreaty.

prēcōr, *atus* *sum*, 1. v. d. p. to pray, beseech, entreat. *Ab aliquo*, from any one. [*preces*.]

prēhendo, *di*, *sum*, 3. v. a. to take hold of, grasp, seize.

prēmō, *pressi*, *pressum*, 3. v. a. to press, press hard on, pursue, annoy.

prētiosus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* valuable, costly, precious. [*pretium*.]

prētium, *il*, *n.* price, worth, value, money, reward, a ransom: in *pretio* *esse*, to be of value, or in repute.

Priāmus, *i*, *m.* Priam: the last king of Troy.

prī-diē, *adv.* on the day before (with *quam*). *Pridie* *ejus* *diei*, the day before. [*præ*, *dies*.]

Priēnē, *ēs*, *f.* Priene (a town in Ionia, in Asia Minor).

primāni, *orum*, *m.* pl. the soldiers of the first legion. [*primus*.]

primipīlus, *i*, *m.* the chief centurion of the triarii.

primō, *adv.* at first, at the beginning, firstly. [*id*.]

primōris, *m.* and *f.*, *c.*, *n.* *adj.* the first. *Primores* *dentes*, the front teeth. *Subt. primores*, *um*, *m.* pl. the first foremost, chiefs, nobles. [*id*.]

prīmum, *adv.* first, firstly, in the first place. *Quum* *prīmum*, as soon as. [*id*.]

primus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* first, foremost. *Prima* *noctē*, in the early part of the night. [*akin* to *præ* and *pro*.]

princeps, *ipīs*, *adj.* first,

PRINCIPATUS.

chief, most noble. *Principes*, m. pl. *chiefs, princes*. [*primus*, caplo.]

principatus, ūs, m. the chief place, supremacy, dominion. [*principes*.]

principium, īl, n. a beginning, origin, foundation. [*id.*]

prior, m. and f., *prius*, n. ōis, adj. former, previous, prior, the first of two. [akin to *prae* and *pro*.]

priscus, a, um, adj. old, ancient, of yore. [*id.*]

pristinus, a, um, adj. former, early, primitive. [*id.*]

prius, adv. before, sooner. *Prius* . . . *quam*, before that, before. [*prior*]

priusquam, conj. See *prius*.

privatus, a, um, part. of *privo*, bereaved, taken away; and adj. private: (1) not public, not in office: (2) personal, individual.

privo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to bereave, deprive of.

pro, prep. with abl. before, in front of, instead of, for, for the good of, in return or recompense for. *Pro* remedio esse, to serve as a remedy.

proavus, ī, m. a great grandfather.

probabilis, m. and f., e, n. adj. probable. [*probo*.]

probitas, ātis, f. honesty.

probo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to try, test, approve, approve of, prove, demonstrate.

proboscis, īdis, f. a trunk, snout, proboscis.

probrum, ī, n. a shameful act, disgrace, dishonour, reproach.

probus, a, um, adj. upright, good, honest.

Procas and *Proca*, ae, m. *Procas* (a king of Alba.)

pro-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. to go forwards, go before, go or come forth, proceed, advance.

procella, ae, f. a storm, tempest. [*procello*.]

pro-cēritas, ātis, f. height, tallness, length. [*procerus*.]

pro-cēritudo, īnis, f. high stature, tallness.

pro-cērus, a, um, adj. high, tall, long.

pro-cessi, perf. of *procedo*.

pro-clāmo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to call out, vociferate.

pro-consul, ūlis, m. a proconsul (one who at the close

PRO-FITEOR.

of his consulship became governor of a province).

pro-creo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to beget, produce.

procul, adv. far, afar, from afar, far away from, at a distance: non or haud *procul* est quā, almost, nearly. *Procul* dubio, without doubt.

Proculus, ī, m. *Proculus*.

pro-cumbo, cūbul, cūbilitum, 3. v. n. to lean forwards, sink down, prostrate oneself.

pro-cūro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. to take care of, manage, look after.

pro-curro, cūcurri and curri, cursum, 3. v. n. to run forwards: of places, to run out, project.

pro-d-eo, īi, itum, 4. v. n. to go or come forth, appear.

prodigium, īl, n. a sign, omen, prodigy.

proditio, ōnis, f. a betrayal, treason. [*prodo*.]

pro-ditor, ōris, m. a betrayer, traitor. [*id.*]

pro-do, didi, ditum, 3. v. a. to put forth, publish, disclose, betray.

pro-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to lead forth, bring forth, produce, prolong.

productus, a, um, part. of *produco*.

proeli, ntus sum, 1. v. dep. to join battle, fight. [*proelium*.]

proelium, īl, n. a battle, combat.

profectio, ōnis, f. a setting out, departure. [*proficiscor*.]

profecto, adv. actually, really, surely, certainly.

profectus, a, um, part. of *proficiscor*.

profectus, a, um, part. of *proficio*.

pro-fero, tūli, latum, ferre, v. a. to carry forward, bring forth, bring to light, discover, reveal.

professus, part. of *profiteor*.

pro-ficio, feci, factum, 3. v. n. and a. to make way, make progress, advance, be useful, help. [*facio*.]

proficiscor, factus sum, 3. v. dep. to set out, march, travel: orig. to put oneself forward. [*facio*.]

pro-fiteor, fessus sum, 2. v. dep. to declare publicly, confess, profess, promise, acknowledge, avow, offer freely, propose voluntarily. *Sapientiam* profi-

PRO-MITTO.

teri, to profess philosophy: *profiteri* te grammaticum, to be a professed grammarian. [*facitor*.]

pro-fligo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to dash to the ground, overthrow.

pro-fugio, fūgi, fugitum, 3. v. n. and a. to flee away, escape, to flee for refuge.

profugus, a, um, adj. fugitive, banished, exiled. [*pro-lugio*.]

pro-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. v. a. to pour forth, lavish, squander.

profusus, a, um, part. of *profundo*, and adj. lavish, extravagant, profuse.

pro-grēdior, gressus sum, 3. v. dep. to march forwards, advance, proceed. [*gradior*.]

progressus, a, um, part. of *progreddor*.

proh, interj. oh! alas!

pro-hibeo, ui, itum, 2. v. a. to hold at a distance, keep off, hinder, restrain, forbid, protect. [*habeo*.]

prohibitus, a, um, part. of *prohibeo*.

pro-īnde, adv. hence, therefore, just so.

pro-jectus, a, um, part. of *projicio*, and adj. base, mean, shameless.

pro-īcio, ieci, jectum, 3. v. a. to throw forward or forth, fling away, renounce, reject. [*iacio*.]

pro-labor, lapsus sum, 3. v. dep. to slip forwards, fall down, sink, decline.

prolapsus, a, um, part. of *prolabor*.

pro-lāto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to lengthen, enlarge, defer. [*prolatus*, part. of *profero*.]

pro-lātus, a, um, part. of *profero*.

pro-lās, īs, f. offspring, posterity, progeny.

Promētheus, ī, m. (trisyll. in nom.); *Promētheus*; son of Iapetus, and friend of the human race.

pro-mīneo, ui, 2. v. n. to jut forwards, overhang, project, to reach out.

promissum, ī, n. a promise. [*promitto*.]

promissus, a, um, part. of *promitto*, and adj. hanging down, long. *Barbā promissā*, with long beard.

pro-mitto, misi, missum, 3. v. c. to send forth, let hang

PROMONTORIUM.

downwards, let grow, promise, assure. Barbam promittere, to let the beard grow.

prōmontōrium, ii, n. a. headland, promontory. [mons.]

prō-mōveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. a. to move forward, push on, advance, promote.

promptē, adv. readily, quickly. [promptus.]

promotus and promptus, a, um, part. of promo, and adj. manifest, at hand, ready, quick, prompt.

prō-nēpos, ōlis, m. a great-grandson.

prō-nuntio (and -cio), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to make known, rehearse, say, deliver. [pro.]

prōnus, a, um, adj. leaning forwards, stooping, inclined, favourable to. Via prona, an open way. [pro.]

prōpāgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to propagate, enlarge, increase.

prōvē, adv., comp. proplus, sup. proxime, near, nigh, nearly, almost. Also prep. with acc. by, near, hard by. Prope oppidum, near the town: prope castra, near the camp.

prōpē-diem, adv. at an early day, very soon. [dies.]

prōpē-mōdum, adv. nearly, almost. [modus.]

prōpensus, a, um, part. of propendeo, and adj. hanging forwards, projecting, inclined, disposed to.

prōpērē, adv. hastily. [properus, quick.]

prōpēro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. to hasten, accelerate, make haste, be quick. [id.]

Prōpērtius, ii, m. Propertius.

prōpinquus, a, um, adj. near, neighbouring. Propinquus, m. pl. kinsmen, relatives. [prope.]

prōrior, m. and f., us, n. adj. nearer, closer, later; sup. proximus, nearest, next. [prope.]

prōrius, adv. (comp. of prope), nearer.

prō-pōno, pōui, pō-ītum, 3. v. a. to place before, display, propose, imagine, design, determine: proemium, to propose a reward. Mihi propositum est, I have determined, I propose.

Prōpōntis, Idis, f. the Propontis (now the Sea of Marmora).

prōpōsītum, i, n. a project, restitution, design. [propono.]

PRO-STERNO.

prōpōsītus, a, um, part. of propono.

prōpriē, adv. specially, peculiarly, properly. Asia proprie dicta, Asia properly so called. [proprius.]

prōprius, a, um, adj. own, special, peculiar, proper.

propter, prep. with acc. near, on account of, because of. [prope.]

prōptēreā, adv. therefore, on that account.

prō-pulso, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to ward off, repel, repulse.

prōpūlaea, ōrum, m. pl. a gateway, entrance (esp. the entrance to the temple of Pallas in the citadel of Athens).

prōra, ae, f. the forepart of a ship, the prow.

prō-rīpo, rīpul, reptum, 3. v. a. to drag forth, hurry away. [rapio.]

prō-rōgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to prolong, protract.

prorsus, adv. straightway, certainly, utterly. [contr. from proversus.]

pro-scindo, scīdi, scissum, 3. v. a. to tear up, rend, cleave, censure, defame.

proscissus, a, um, part. of proscindo.

pro-scribo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. to outlaw, proscribe.

proscriptio, ōnis, f. outlawry, proscription, confiscation. [proscribo.]

prō-sēquor, cūtus sum, 3. v. dep. to follow forth, accompany, attend: honoribus, to pay honour to. (See note p. 141, § 74.)

Prōserpīna, ae, f. Proserpine: the daughter of Ceres.

prō-sīllo, silul (ivi or ii), sultum, 4. v. n. to leap forth, spring up, burst forth. [salio.]

prospectus, ūs, m. a look-out, view, prospect. [prospicio.]

prosper, ēra, ērum, adj. favourable, fortunate, prosperous. [pro and spes.]

prōspērē, adv. favourably, prosperously. [prosper.]

pro-spicio, spexi, spectum, 3. v. n. and a. to look out, foresee, espy, take care of, provide for: allicui, to provide for any one. [speculo.]

pro-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3. v. a. to strew before, throw down, overthrow, destroy, prostrate.

PSOPHIDIUS.

prostrātus, a, um, part. of prosterno.

prō-sum, fui, esse, v. n. to be useful, to profit.

prō-tendo, di, sum and tum, 3. v. a. to stretch forth, extend.

prō-tēro, trivi, tritum, 3. v. a. to wear away, tread upon, trample down.

prōtērvē, adv. boldly, wantonly. [protervus.]

prōtervus, a, um, adj. forward, bold, wanton, sumeless.

prō-tinus, adv. straight-forwards, forthwith, directly, immediately. [tenus.]

prō-trāho, xi, atum, 3. v. a. to draw out, lengthen, protract.

prōūt, adv. according as just as, as.

prōvectus, a, um, part. of proveho, and adj. advanced.

prō-vēho, vexi, vectum, 3. v. a. to carry, convey, transport.

prō-vēnio, vēni, ventum, 4. v. n. to come forth, appear, arise, happen.

prō-video, vidi, vīsum, 2. v. n. and a. to foresee, provide for, take care.

prōvīdus, a, um, adj. foreseeing, provident, prudent. [provideo.]

prōvincia, ae, f. a province. [contr. from providentia.]

prōvōcātio, ōnis, f. a challenge, appeal. [provoco.]

prō-vōco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. to call forth, challenge, summon, exasperate, rouse, appeal: ad alquem, to summon, to appear before any one.

proximē, adv. (sup. of prope), nearest, next, immediately before, or after, last. Proxime urbem, very near the city. [proximus.]

proximus, a, um, adj. nearest, next: in proximo (i.e. loco) next door, close at hand. See propior.

prūdēns, entis, adj. foreseeing, skillful, knowing, judicious, prudent. [contr. from providens.]

prūdētia, ae, f. foresight, intelligence, prudence. [prudens.]

Prūsias, ae, m. Prusias. pseudō-Philippus, i, m. the false-Philip, the pretended Philip.

psittācus, i, m. a parrot.

Psōphīdius, a, um, adj. ts long to the Psophis.

PSOPHIS.

Psôphis, idis, *f.* *Psôphis* (a city in Arcadia).
Psylli, orum, *m. pl.* the *Psylli* (a people in Africa famous for serpent-charming).
Ptôlemaeus, i, usually called *Ptolemy*, the name of several Greek kings of Egypt.
pûber and **pûbes**, êris, *adj.* grown up, of ripe age, adult.
publicê, *adv.* on account of the state, at public cost, publicly. [publicus.]
Publicola, ae, *m.* *Publicola*.
publicum, i, *n.* public property, public revenue, tax, tribute. [publicus.]
publicus, a, um, *adj.* belonging to the people or state, public, common. [contr. for populus, from populus.]
Publius, ii, *m.* *Publius*.
pûdibundus, a, um, *adj.* shamefaced, modest. [pudeo.]
pûdicus, a, um, *adj.* chaste.
pûdor, ôris, *m.* shame, bashfulness, modesty. [id.]
puella, ae, *f.* a girl. [*fem.* of puellus, *dim.* from puer.]
puer, êri, *m.* a boy, slave, servant. *Pueri*, *m. pl.* children: admodum puer, very young.
puerilis, *m.* and *f.*, *e. n.* *adj.* boyish, childish. *Aetas*, boyhood, childhood. [puer.]
pueritia, ae, *f.* childhood, boyhood. [id.]
pûgio, ônis, *m.* a dagger, dirk, poniard.
pugna, ae, *f.* a fight, battle.
pugno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* to fight, combat, give battle. *Pugnans*, fighting, striving. [pugna.]
pulcher, chra, chrum, *fair*, beautiful, noble, honourable, illustrious.
Pulcher, ri, *m.* a surname of the *Claudii*.
pulchritûdo, inis, *f.* beauty, excellence. [pulcher.]
pullarius, ii, *m.* a chicken-keeper, chicken. [pullus, a chicken.]
pullus, i, *m.* a young animal, a chicken, dove. [contr. of puellus, from puer.]
pullus, a, um, *adj.* dark-coloured, dusky.
puls, pultis, *f.* pottage.
pulsus, a, um, *part.* of pello.
pulvis, êris, *m.* dust.
pungo, pûpûgi (or punxi), punctum, 3. *v. a.* to prick, sting, rez.
Pûnicus, a, um, *Punic*, *Carthaginian*. See *Poenus*.

QUADRATUS.

pûnio, ivi or ii, itum, 4. *v. a.* to punish. [poena.]
pûpillus, i, *m.* an orphan, a ward. [pupulus, a little boy.]
puppis, is, *f.* the stern (of a ship), poop: (2) a ship.
pûpûlus, i, *m.* a little boy, a puppet. [pupus.]
purgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* to cleanse, clear, excuse, exculpate, justify. [contr. from purum ago.]
purpûra, ae, *f.* purple, a purple shell-fish, a purple garment.
purpuratus, a, um, *adj.* clad in purple. *Purpurati*, *m. pl.* courtiers, officers at court. [purpura.]
purpurêus, a, um, *adj.* purple, red, violet, &c. [id.]
pûrus, a, um, *adj.* clear, pure.
pûsillus, a, um, *adj.* little, petty, paltry.
pûteus, i, *m.* a well, cistern.
pûto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* to trim, prune (trees or vines): (2) to reckon, think, believe.
putresco (and *putesco*), 3. *v. n.* to grow rotten, decay.
Pydna, ae, *f.* *Pydna* (a town in Macedonia).
Pygmaei, orum, *m. pl.* the *Pygmies* (a people of small stature, supposed to live in Africa).
pûra, ae, *f.* a funeral pile.
pyramis, idis, *f.* a pyramid.
Pyrenaeus, a, um, *adj.* *Pyrenean*. *Pyrenaeus* mons and *Pyrenaei*, *m. pl.* the *Pyrenees*.
Pyrrhus, i, *m.* *Pyrrhus*.
Pythagoras, ae, *m.* *Pythagoras*.
Pythagorêus, a, um, *adj.* *Pythagorean*.
Pythia, ae, *f.* the *Pythia* (the priestess of Apollo at Delphi).
Pythias, ae, *m.* *Pythias*.

Q

Q. or **Qu.** before a proper name stands for *Quintus*.
quâ, *adv.* (*abl. fem.* of *qui*), by which road, where.
quadragesimus, a, um, *adj.* the fortieth. [quadraginta.]
quadraginta (*card. num.*), forty. [quatuor.]
quadrans, antis, *m.* a fourth part, quarter, the fourth part of an as. [id.]
quadratus, a, um, *adj.* square, square. [id.]

QUAM-VIS.

quadri-ennium, ii, *n.* the space of four years. [id. and annus.]
quadriga, ae, *f.* and *quadrigae*, arum, *pl.* a chariot with four horses, the four horses used to draw the chariots in the Circus. [contr. from quadrifugae, from quatuor and jugum.]
quadrîmus, a, um, *adj.* four years old. [quatuor.]
quadrîngentésimus, a, um, *adj.* the four hundredth. [quadrîngenti.]
quadrîngenti, ae, a (*card. num.*), four hundred. [quatuor centum.]
quadrûpes, pëdis, *adj.* four-footed. [quatuor pes.]
quaero, sivi, situm, 3. *v. a.* to look for, search, ask, demand, aim at, strive for, get, obtain: ex aliquo, to ask any one: quaeritur, the question is.
quaesitus, *part.* of quaero.
quaesivi, *perf.* of quaero.
quaeso, quæsumus, *v. de-sec.* I ask, prithee.
questio, ônis, *f.* a question, examination: esp. examination by torture. [quaero.]
quaestor, ôris, *m.* a quaestor, paymaster, treasurer. [id.]
quaestûra, ae, *f.* the office of quaestor, quaestorship. [quaestor.]
quaestus, ûs, *m.* gain, profit. [quaero.]
quâlis, *m.* and *f.*, *e. n.* of what kind, what like, of such a kind, such as. [quis.]
qualis-cunque (or *cum-que*), *adj.* of what kind soever, any whatever.
quam, *adv.* how, as, than: tam or tanto magis...quam magis, the more...the more. With *superl.* in connexion with *possum*, *e. g.* *quam possunt mollissimè*, as gently as possible: *quam maxima voce potuit*, with as loud a voice as he could. [qui.]
quam-diû, *adv.* as long as, until, during.
quam-ob-rem (and separately *quam ob rem*), *adv.* wherefore.
quam-primum, *adv.* as soon as possible.
quam-quam, *adv.* although. See *quanquam*.
quam-vis, *adv.* as much as you will, however much, although. [volo.]

QUANDO.

quando, conj. *when, since, at any time.*
quando-nam, adv. *at what time, when?*
quando-quidem, conj. *since indeed, since however.*
quan-quam, conj. *though, although.*
quanto, adv. *by how much, by as much as. Quanto magis, how much more?* [quantus.]
quantopere, adv. *how greatly, how much.* [quanto, opere.]
quantum, adv. *as much, so much, so far as.* [quantus.]
quantus, a, um, adj. *how great, how much. Quantum boni, how much good: quanti, for how much? at what price? how dear?* [quam.]
quantus-libet, quantalibet, quantumlibet, adj. *as great as you please, how great soever.*
quā-propter, adv. *for what, why, wherefore.*
quā-rē, adv. *whereby, wherefore, why.* [res.]
quartāna, ae, f. (sc. febris), *a quartan ague.* [quartus.]
quartō, adv. *for the fourth time.* [id.]
quartum, adv. *for the fourth time.* [id.]
quartus, a, um (ord. num.), *the fourth.* [quatuor.]
quā-si, adv. *as if, just as, as it were.*
quātēr, adv. *four times.*
quātio (no perf.), *quassum, 3. v. a. to shake, shatter, agitate, strike.*
quātri-dum, i, n. *a space of four days.* [quatuor dies.]
quātuor or **quattuor** (card. num.), *four.*
quātuor-dēcim (card. num.), *fourteen.* [decem.]
quē, conj. and. Its position is after the word which it couples: *terraque marique, both by land and sea.*
quem-ad-mōdum, adv. *after what manner, how, as.*
queo, i, vi and ii, itum, v. n. *to be able. Pres. tense, quis, quit ... queunt.*
querqus, ūs, f. *an oak.*
querēla, ae, f. *a complaint.* [queror.]
quērīmōnia, ae, f. *a complaint.* [id.]
quērōr, questus sum, 3. v. *dep. to complain, lament, bewail.*
questus, ūs, m. *complaint.*
qui, quae, quod (rel. pron.), *who, which, what.*

QUIRINALIS.

quī, adv. *wherewith, how, why. Qui fit, how comes it?*
quīā, conj. *because.*
quī-cunque, quaecunque, quodcunque (rel. pron.), *whoever, whosoever, whatsoever.*
quid, adv. *why?*
quī-dam, quaedam, quoddam (indef. pron.), *a certain one, somebody, something. Quidam homines, some persons.*
quidem, adv. *indeed, even.*
Ne quidem, *not even.*
quid-ni, adv. *why not?*
quies, ētis, f. *quiet, rest, sleep, ease.*
quiesco, quīēvi, quīētum, 3. v. n. *to rest, keep quiet, sleep.* [quies.]
quīētus, a, um, adj. *quiet, calm, at rest, peaceful.* [id.]
quī-libet, quaelibet, quodlibet (indef. pron.), *any one who will, no matter who, any, all.*
quīn, conj. *how not, that not, but that.* After verbs which signify not to doubt, and after negative phrases, *quīn* may be rendered that, or but that, or from: *non dubitat quīn bonum sit, he has no doubt that it is good: non est dubium quīn plurimum possint, there is no doubt but that they are the most powerful.* In the beginning of a sentence it may be translated, *indeed, truly, nay even, &c.* As an Interrog. particle, *why or wherefore not?* [quī ne.]
Quinctius, ii, *Quinctius.*
quīn-dēcim (card. num.), *fifteen.* [decem.]
quīngentēsīmus, a, um, adj. *the five hundredth.* [quīngenti.]
quīngenti, ae, a (card. num.), *five hundred.* [quīnque, centum.]
quīnquāgēni, ae, a (num. distrib.), *fifty each, fifty at a time.* [quīnque.]
quīnquāgīntā (card. num.), *fifty.* [id.]
quīnque (card. num.), *five.*
quīnquies, adv. *five times* [quīnque.]
quīnto, adv. *fifthly.* [quīnquīntus, a, um (ord. num.), the fifth.] [quīnque.]
Quintus, i, m. *Quintus.*
quippē, adv. and conj. *certainly, indeed, since, inasmuch as: quippe quī, since, inasmuch as.* [quia.]
Quīrīnalis, is (mons), *one of the hills of Rome.*

QUOT.

Quīrīnus, i, m. *Quirinus.*
Quīrītes, ium and um, m. pl. *the Quirites, the Roman citizens.*
quīs, quae, quid (pron. interrog.), *who? which? what?*
Indef. esp. after si, ne, nisi, quum, any one, any thing: si quis, if any one: ne quis, lest any one.
quīs-nam, quēnam, quidnam (pron. interrog.), *who? which? what? with the addition of pray or I should like to know.*
quīs-quam, quaequam, quidquam, (pron. indef.), *any, any one, any thing, something. Nec quisquam, not any one, and no one.*
quīs-que, quaeque, quid-que and quodque (pron. indef.), *whoever, whatever, each, every.*
quīs-quis, quaequae, quid-que or quicquid (pron. indef.), *whoever, whosoever, whatever, whatsoever, each, every, all.*
quī-vis, quaevis, quodvis (pron. indef.), *who or what you please, any, whatever.* [volo.]
quō, adv. and conj. *whither. Si quo, if any whither, wherefore, because, for what purpose, to the end that, in order that.* [quī.]
quō ... eō, *by how much ... by so much ... in proportion as ... so.* [until.]
quō-ad, adv. *as long as, quō-cunque* (and *cunque*), *adv. whithersoever.*
quōd, conj. *that, because, even if, since.* [quī.]
quō-mīnus, or *quo minus*, *adv. that ... not, so that ... not, in order that ... not.*
quō-mōdō, adv. *in what manner, how.* [modus.]
quōdam, adv. *at one time, once, formerly, sometimes.* [for quādam.]
quōnīam, adv. *since, after that, whereas, because.* [quum, jam.]
quō-quē, conj. *also, too.*
quorsum, adv. *whither, to what, for what.* [For quover-sum.]
quōt, adj. *indecl. how many, as many as ... Quot ... tot, as many ... so many: quot homines, tot sententiae, as many persons (as there are), so many opinions (as there are), i. e. there are as many opinions as persons.*

QUOT-ANNIS.

quōt-annis, *adv.* every year. [annus.]
 quōtidīanus, *a, um, adj.* daily, common. [quotidie.]
 quōti-diē, *adv.* every day, daily. [quot, dies.]
 quōtiēs, *adv.* how often, as often as. Quoties ... toties, as often ... as. [quot.]
 quōtiēs-cunq̄ue, *how often soever, as often soever as.*
 quousque, *adv.* up to, until.
 quum, *conj.* when, since, although, as. Quum ... tum, both ... and.

R

Racilia, *ae, f.* Racilia.
 rādīus, *li, m.* a staff, rod, the spoke (of a wheel).
 rādix, *icis, f.* a root. Montis radices, the foot of a mountain.
 rāmus, *i, m.* a branch, bough.
 rāna, *ae, f.* a frog.
 rāpa, *ae, f.* a turnip, rape.
 rāpidus, *a, um, adj.* tearing away, swift, rapid. [rapio.]
 rāpīna, *ae, f.* robbery, plunder, rapine. [id.]
 rāpio, *rāpūl, rāptum, 3. v. a.* to snatch, tear away, hurry off, seize and carry off.
 rāptor, *ōris, m.* a robber, plunderer. [rapio.]
 rārītas, *ātis, f.* rarity, smallness of number. [rarus.]
 rārō, *adv.* seldom, rarely. [id.]
 rārus, *a, um, adj.* seldom, rare, scarce, few, infrequent.
 rātio, *ōnis, f.* a reckoning, thought, reason, cause, account, manner, plan, method. Rationem habere alicujus rei, to take account of anything. [ratus, part. of reor.]
 rātis, *is, f.* a raft, float.
 rātus, *a, um, part.* of reor, and *adj.* reckoned, established, settled, valid.
 rē-bello, *avi, atum, 1. v. n.* to wage war again, revolt, rebel.
 rē-cēdo, *cessi, cessum, 3. v. n.* to go back, retire, withdraw, go home, abandon, recede, stand back.
 rēcens, *entis, adj.* fresh, young, recent: and *adv.* lately, recently. Recens nati, newborn children.
 rēcēpi, *perf.* of recipio.
 rēceptus, *a, um, part.* of recipio.

RED-EO.

rēceptus, *ūs, m.* a retreat. [recipio.]
 rēcēssus, *ūs, m.* a going back, retreat: (2) of places, a nook, corner, bay. [recedo.]
 rē-cīdo, *cīdi, cāsūm, 3. v. n.* to fall back, recoil, fall down. [cado.]
 rē-cīpio, *cēpi, ceptum, 3. v. a.* to take, admit, accept, receive, to take back, recover, get back, regain: animam, to recover breath: se, to withdraw, fly, escape, betake or take upon oneself. [capio.]
 rēcīto, *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* to recite, recount.
 rē-cognosco, *gnōvi, gnītum, 3. v. a.* to know again, recollect, recognise.
 rē-colligo, *lēgi, lectum, 3. v. a.* to gather again, collect, recover.
 rē-conciliātio, *ōnis, f.* restoration, reconciliation. [reconcilio.]
 rē-concilio, *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* to bring together again, restore, reconcile.
 rēconditus, *a, um, part.* of recondo, and *adj.* hidden, concealed.
 rē-condo, *dīdi, dītum, 3. v. a.* to stow away again, shut up, hide, bury.
 rē-creo, *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* to make anew, restore, revive, refresh.
 rectā, *adv.* straightforward. [rectus.]
 rectē, *adv.* rightly, up-rightly, correctly. [id.]
 rectus, *a, um, part.* of rego, and *adj.* right, straight, up-right, proper, correct, just, good.
 rēcūpero, *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* to get back, regain, recover.
 rē-cūso, *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* to reject, refuse, decline. [causa.]
 rēdactus, *a, um, part.* of redigo.
 rēd-arguo, *ui, 3. v. a.* to disprove, refute, contradict.
 rēd-do, *dīdi, dītum, 3. v. a.* to put back, give back, restore, render, return, give up, deliver: verba, to repeat words: rationem, to render a reason: gratiam, to repay a kindness: mercedem, to pay a reward, pay wages: jus, to pronounce judgment: (2) with a double acc. to make, cause to be: red-dere alicui in signem, to make any one famous.
 rēd-eo, *ii, itum, 4. v. n.* to go back, return.

REGIUS.

rēd-igo, *ēgi, actum, 3. v. a.* to bring or drive back, reduce, collect, raise: in potestatem to reduce to subjection. [ago.]
 rēdimio, *ii, itum, 4. v. a.* to wreath round, encircle, crown.
 rēdimitus, *a, um, part.* of redimio.
 rēd-imo, *ēmi, emptum* and *emtum, 3. v. a.* to buy back, redeem, ransom. [emo.]
 rēd-integro, *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* to make whole again, refresh, renew.
 rēdītus, *ūs, m.* a return: (2) esp. in plur. revenue, income. [redeo.]
 rē-dūco, *xī, ctum, 3. v. a.* to lead back, bring back: in gratiam, to restore to favour.
 rēduz, *ūcis, adj.* led back, returned. Reducem fieri, to return. [duco.]
 rē-fēro, *tūli, lātum, 3. v. a.* to carry back, bring back, report, restore, resemble, set down, register, record, turn, direct. Referre gratiam, to repay a favour, show gratitude: beneficium, to repay a kindness: victoriam, to gain a victory: imaginem, to represent a likeness: pedem or pedes, to retreat. Referre ad aliquam rem, to ascribe (or refer) to something: ad Asiam refertur, is reckoned a part of Asia.
 rē-fert, *ferre, impers.* it concerns, is of importance to, makes a difference. [res, fero.]
 rē-flecto, *xī, xum, 3. v. a.* and *n.* to bend back, turn back, avert. [back.]
 rē-fluo, *xī, 3. v. n.* to flow
 rē-formīdo, *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* to fear, dread, avoid, shun through fear.
 rē-fōveo, *fōvi, fōtum, 2. v. a.* to warm up, refresh, revive.
 refractus, *a, um, part.* of refringo.
 rē-fringo, *frēgi, fractum, 3. v. a.* to break up, break open, break in pieces. [frango.]
 rē-fūgio, *fūgi, fūgitum, 3. v. n.* and *a.* to flee back, escape, avoid, shun.
 rēgālis, *m. and f., e, n. adj.* kingly, royal, regal. [rex.]
 rēgia, *ae, f.* a royal palace, castle, court. [regius.]
 Rēgillus, *i, m.* Regillus.
 rēgina, *ae, f.* a queen. [rex.]
 rēgio, *ōnis, f.* a territory, district, region. [rego.]
 rēgius, *a, um, adj.* kingly, royal. [rex.]

REGNO.

regno, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. to be king, to reign, rule, govern. [regnum.]
 regnum, 1. n. a kingdom: (2) kingship, kingly power, dominion, sovereignty. [rex.]
 rēgo, rexi, rectum, 3. v. a. to rule, govern, direct.
 re-grēdior, gressus sum, 3. v. dep. to go back, return, retreat. [gradior.]
 Rēgulus, 1. m. Regulus.
 rē-jicio, jeci, jectum, 3. v. a. to throw back, cast off, remove, reject. [jacio.]
 rē-lābor, lapsus sum, 3. v. dep. to slide back, fall or slip back.
 relātus, a, um, part. of rē-lēgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to send away, banish.
 rēlictus, a, um, part. of relinquo.
 religio, ōis, f. belief in the gods, divine worship, piety, religion, a religious observance or obligation, obligation of an oath.
 religiōsus, a, um, adj. devout, religious, holy, sacred. [religio.]
 rē-ligo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to bind fast, fasten, unbind.
 rē-lingo, liqui, lectum, 3. v. a. to leave, leave behind, leave, forsake.
 reliqui, y-ſ, of relinquo.
 reliquiae, arum, f. the belongings, remains, remnant, relic. [relinquo.]
 reliquus, a, um, adj. remaining, the rest. [id.]
 rē-lūceo, xl, 2. v. n. to shine out, blaze.
 rē-māneo, mansi, mansum, 2. v. n. to stay behind, remain.
 rē-mēdium, 1. n. a cure, remedy. [medeor.]
 rē-missio, ōis, f. an abatement, remission, relaxation. [remitto.]
 rē-miscus, a, um, part. of remitto, and adj. back, loose.
 rē-mitto, misi, missum, 3. v. a. and n. to send back, relax, remove, dismiss, resign, relieve, release.
 rē-mōtus, a, um, part. of remove, and a. j. retired, sequestered, remote.
 rē-mōveo, movi, motum, 2. v. a. to move back, remove.
 rē-mūnēro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to repay, reward.
 rē-mūnēro, atus sum, 1. v. dep. to repay, recompense, re. and.

REPREHENSIO.

rēmus, 1. m. an oar.
 Rēmus, 1. m. Remus.
 rē-nāscor, nātus sum, 3. v. dep. to be born again, rise up, revive, grow again.
 rē-novo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to make new, restore, repair.
 rē-nuntio (and -cio), avi, atum, 3. v. a. to bring back word, report, announce.
 rē-nuo, ul, 3. v. n. and a. to deny, refuse, reject. [nu, same root as abnuo.]
 rē-nūto, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to decline, refuse. [renuo.]
 reor, rātus sum, rēri, 2. v. dep. to think, deem, imagine.
 rē-pāro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to get again, recover, renew, repair.
 rē-pello, pūli, pulsus, 3. v. a. to drive back, reject, repel, repulse.
 rē-pendo, di, sum, 3. v. a. to pay back, repay.
 rē-pentē, adv. suddenly, unexpectedly. [repens = repentinus.]
 rē-pentinō, adv. suddenly, unexpectedly. [repentinus.]
 rē-pentinus, a, um, adj. sudden, hasty, immediate.
 rē-pērio, rēperi (and rēperi). rēpertum, 4. to find, meet with, find out, discover, ascertain. [parto.]
 repertus, part. of reperio.
 rē-pēto, ivi and ii, itum, 3. v. a. to go back, return, fetch back, repeat, demand, attack again. Res repetere, to demand satisfaction.
 rē-pētundae, arum, f. extortion, peculation (money dishonestly taken by a magistrate which he might be compelled by a prosecution to refund). [repeto.]
 rē-pleo, avi, atum, 2. v. a. to fill up, replenish. [pleo: obs. root of plenus.]
 rē-pōno, pōni, pōsitum, 3. v. a. to replace, restore, repay, lay up, preserve: pleneum, to put a hal on again.
 rē-porto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to carry back, carry off, gain, bring back an account, reject.
 rē-posco, 3. v. a. to demand back, ask for, require.
 rē-praesento, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to show, exhibit, represent. [praesens.]
 rē-prēhendo, di, sum, 3. v. a. to hold back, blame, censure.
 rē-prehensio, ōis, f. blame, censure. [reprehendo.]

RE-SOLVO.

repressus, part. of reprimis checked, forced back.
 re-prōmitto, misi, missum, 3. v. a. to promise in return.
 rē-pūdīo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to cast off, divorce, repudiate, reject, refuse: uxorem, to divorce a wife.
 rē-puerāscō, 3. v. n. to become a boy again, to play like a child.
 rē-pugno, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to fight against, oppose.
 rē-pulsa, ae, f. a rejection, repulse; esp. the rejection (of a candidate), loss (of an election). [repello.]
 rē-purgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to cleanse again, cleanse, make clean.
 rē-pūto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to count again, reckon, thank over.
 rē-qui-ro, rēxi, situm, 3. v. a. to seek again, inquire after, search for, need, want, require. [quaero.]
 rēs, ōis, f. a thing, matter, business, affair, case, object, circumstance. Rē, in reality, in fact: rem gerere, to do business, esp. to wage war: res gestae, deeds, exploits: res familiaris, private property: res militaris, military business: res humanae, human affairs. Res, rerum, pl. state affairs, the state. rē vērū, in reality, in very truth.
 re-scindo, scidi, scissum, 3. v. a. to cut off, break down, demolish, annul, repeal.
 rescissus, a, um, part. of rescindo.
 rē-sēco, sēci, rectum, 1. v. a. to cut off, curtail, check.
 rē-sectus, a, um, part. of rescico.
 rē-sēro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to unlock, open.
 rē-servo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to lay up, reserve, save, preserve.
 rē-sideo, sēdi, sessum, 2. v. n. and a. to sit down, remain, linger. [sedeo.]
 rē-sido, sedi, 3. v. n. to sit down, settle: (2) abate, grow calm, subside.
 rē-sinus, a, um, adj. turned up, bent back.
 rē-sisto, -sti, 3. v. n. to stand still, stay behind, withstand, oppose.
 re-solvo, solvi, solutum, 3. v. a. to untie, loosen, release, pry. Resolvi in egnitum, to sink into slth.

RE-SPERGO.

re-spergo, si, sum, 3. v. a. 5
to sprinkle over, besprinkle.
[spargo.]

perspersus, a, um, part. of
respergo.

re-spicio, spexi, spectrum,
3. v. n. and a. to look back, look
on, regard, consider, respect.
[specio.]

re-spiro, avi, atum, 1. v. a.
and n. to take breath, recover,
revive.

re-spondeo, di, sum, 2. v.
a. to promise in return, an-
swer, reply, respond, agree, ac-
cord or correspond with.

responsio, ōnis, f. an an-
swer, reply. [respondeo.]

responsum, i, n. an an-
swer, reply. [id.]

res-publica, reipublicae, f.
the commonwealth, the state.
Tercere and obtinere rempub-
licam, to hold the highest power
in the state.

re-spuo, ui, 3. v. a. to spit
out, cast off, expel, reject, dis-
dain.

restīti, perf. of resisto, and
of resto.

re-stītuō, ul, ūtum, 3. v. a.
to set up again, replace, re-
build, give back, restore, recal-
late, re-instate. [statuō.]

restitūtus, a, um, part. of
restituo.

re-sto, stīti, 1. v. a. to stand
back, withstand, resist.

re-sūmo, sumpsī, sumptum
(and sūmsi, sumtum), 3. v. a.
to take back, resume.

re-tentus, a, um, part. of
retineo. [genes.]

Rethogēnes, is, m. Retho-
re-tineo, tīnui, tentum, 2.
v. a. to hold back or fast, keep,
preserve, detain, retain, re-
strain. [teneo.]

retractus, a, um, part. of
retrahō.

re-trāhō, xi, ctum, 3. v. a.
to draw back, withdraw, with-
hold, check.

retrō, adv. back, backwards,
behind, formerly.

rettūli, or retūli, perf. of
refero.

reus, i, m. a party to an ac-
tion at law, a plaintiff, de-
fendant, esp. the party accused,
prisoner.

re-verā, in real fact, in
very truth. See res.

re-verētia, ae, f. awe, re-
verence. [vercor.]

re-versus, a, um, part. of
revertor

RITE.

rē-verto, ti, sum, 3. v. n.
to turn back, come back.

rē-vector, versus sum, 3. v.
dep. to turn back, return.

rē-vincio, vīnxi, vinctum,
4. v. a. to bind back, fasten.

rēvinctus, a, um, part. of
revincio.

rē-viresco, rui, 3. v. n. to
grow green again.

rē-vōco, avi, atum, 1. v. a.
to call back, recall, fetch back,
recover. In temem revocare,
to recall to mind.

rē-volo, avi, atum, 1. v. n.
to fly back.

rex, rēgis, m. a king, a
chief, leader, prince. [rego.]

Rhādāmanthus, i, m. son
of Jove and Europa: one of
the judges in the infernal re-
gions.

Rhaetia, ae, f. Rhaetia
(the modern Grisons and the
Tyrol).

Rhaeti, orum, m. pl. the
inhabitants of Rhaetia.

Rhea Silvia, ae, f. Silvia
Rhea, daughter of Numitor,
and mother of Romulus and
Remus.

Rhēnus, i, m. the Rhine.

rhētor, ōris, m. a teacher of
oratory, a rhetorician.

rhinōcēros, ōtis, m. a rhi-
noceros.

Rhīpaēi Montes, the Rhi-
pean mountains (in the north
of Scythia).

Rhōdānus, i, m. the Rhone.

Rhōdius, ii, m. a Rhodian
(an inhabitant of the island of
Rhodes).

Rhōdōpē, ūs, f. Rhodope (a
mountain-range in Thrace).

Rhōdūs and Rhōdūs, i, f.
the island of Rhodes.

Rhoetēum, i, n. Rhoeteum,
(a promontory and town in
Asia Minor).

Rhyndācus, i, m. the Rhy-
ndacus (a river in Asia Minor).

rīdeo, risi, risum, 2. v. n.
and a. to laugh, laugh at, jeer,
ridicule.

rīgīdus, a, um, adj. stiff,
rigid, hard. [rigeo, to be stiff.]

ri-gō, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to
wet, moisten, bedew, irrigate.

ripa, ae, f. the bank (of a
river), the shore (of the sea).

rīsus, ūs, m. laughter:
risul esse, to be a source of
laughter. [rideo.]

rītē, adv. according to re-
ligious usage in due order.
[ritus.]

RUTILIUS.

rītus, ūs, m. a religious
usage, ceremony, rite.

rixa, ae, f. a brawl, quar-
rel.

rixor, atus sum, 1. v. dep.
to brawl, quarrel. [rixa.]

rōbur, ōris, n. hard oak:
(2) strength, force.

rōbustus, a, um, adj. hard,
strong, robust. [robur.]

rōgātus, a, um, part. of
rogo.

rōgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to
ask, question, beg, solicit: le-
gem, to propose a law, bring
in a bill.

rōgus, i, m. a funeral pile.

Rōma, ae, f. Rome.

Rōmānus, a, um, adj. Ro-
man. Subst. i, m. a Roman.

Rōmūlus, i, m. Romulus.

rostra, n. pl. See ros-
trum.

rostrum, i, n. a bill, beak,
snout: (2) the beak (of a ship).

Rostra, n. pl. the Rostra (a
platform from which orators
addressed the people, so called
from being adorned with the
beaks of ships). [rodo, to
gnaw.]

rōtundus, a, um, adj.
round. [rota, a wheel.]

rūber, bra, brunī, adj. red.

rūdis, m. and f., e, n. adj.
untaught, rude, raw, unculti-
vated.

Rūffinus, i, m. Rufinus.

Rūfus, i, m. Rufus.

ruīna, ae, f. a downfall,
ruin. [ruo.]

rūmor, ōris, m. hearsay,
rumour.

rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. v.
a. to burst, break, rend, inter-
rupt, destroy.

ruo, rui, rūtum, 3. v. n. and
a. to fall down, rush down, to
hasten, hurry, cast down, dash,
hurl.

rūpes, is, f. a rock.

rursus and rursum, adv.
backwards, back, on the other
hand. [contr. from reversus,
from revertor.]

rūs, rūris, n. the country, a
farm, estate.

rusticānus, a, um, adj.
pertaining to the country, rus-
tic. [rusticus.]

rustīcor, atus sum, 1. v. dep.
to live in the country, rustic-
cate. [id.]

rusticus, a, um, adj. rustic,
rural. Subs. a rustic, country-
man. [rus.]

Rūtīlius, ii, m. Rutilius

SABINUS.

S

Sābinus, i, m. a Sabine.
Sābini, m. pl. the Sabines (a people in Middle Italy, neighbours of the Latins).

sācer, cra, crum, adj. holy, sacred, venerable: (2) occurs d, devoted to wrath. **Sācra**, n. pl. sacre rites, sacrifice.

sacerdōs, ōis, a, a priest, priestess. [sacer.]

sacerdōtium, ii, n. priest-hood, the priestly office. [sacerdos.]

sacra, n. pl. See sacer.

sacramentum, i, n. an oath (esp. an oath taken by newly enlisted soldiers). [sacro.]

sacrarium, ii, n. a sanctuary, shrine, chapel. [sacer.]

sacrificium, ii, n. a sacrifice. [sacrifico.]

sacrifico, avi, atum, i. v. a. to offer sacrifice. [sacer, facio.]

sacro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to consecrate, hallow, devote, dom.

sacrum, i, n. a holy thing, sacrifice, worship. [sacer.]

saecularis, m. and f., e, n. adj. secular, belonging to an age. [saeculum.]

saeculum, or **saeculum**, i, n. an age, century, the times. [perhaps from saeco.]

saepē, ade. comp. saepius, sup. saepissimē, often, frequently.

saevio, ii, itum, 4. v. n. to rage, be furious.

saevitia, ae, and saevities, f, f. rage, ferocity, cruelty. [id.]

saevus, a, um, adj. raging, fierce, harsh, cruel.

sāgīna, ae, f. a cramming, food, nourishment, fatness.

sāgīno, avi, atum, i. v. a. to cram, fatten. [sagana.]

sāgitta, ae, f. an arrow.

sāgittarius, ii, m. an archer, bowman. [sagitta.]

sāgittarius, a, um, adj. belonging to arrows: as a, archer. [sagitta.]

sāgulum, i, n. a small military cloak. [sagum.]

sāgum, i, n. a military cloak.

Sāguntinus, a, um, adj. belonging to Saguntum, Saguntine.

Sāguntum, i, n. and Sā-

SAGITO.

guntus, i, f. **Saguntum** (a town in Spain).

Sālāmīnii, ōrum, m. inhabitants of Salamis.

Sālii, ōrum, m. pl. the Salii (priests of Mars).

Sālīnātor, ōris, m. **Salinator** (a Roman cognomen).

sālīnum, i, n. a salt-cellar. [sal.]

sālīo, ivi, ii, and ul, saltum, 4. v. n. to leap, spring, jump.

sālīva, ae, f. spittle.

Sallustius, ii, m. Sallust.

saltem, adv. at least, at all events. [A contr. of salutem, meaning that this is saved or excepted.]

salto, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. to dance. [salto.]

saltus, ūs, m. a leaping, leap: (2) a pass, mountain-pass, glen, woody valley. [salio.]

sālūber and **-brīs**, m. and f., bre, n. healthy, wholesome, salutary. [salus.]

sālūbritas, ūtis, f. healthfulness, wholesomeness. [saluber.]

sālum, i, n. the high sea, the main, the sea.

sālūs, ūtis, f. health, welfare, safety, greeting, salutation. [salvus.]

sālūtatio, ōnis, f. a greeting, salutation. [saluto.]

sālūtātor, ōris, m. a greeter, saluter. [id.]

sālūto, avi, atum, i. v. a. to greet, salute. [salus.]

salvus, a, um, adj. safe, sound, unhurt. **Salvus sum**, I am rescued.

sambūcēus, a, um, adj. belonging to the sambucus, or elder tree.

Samnites, ium, m. pl. the Samnites (a people in Middle Italy, neighbours of the Latins).

sanctus, a, um, adj. sacred, holy, pure. [sancto, to make sacred.]

sānē, adv. soundly, soberly, well, indeed, truly. [sanus.]

sanguinolentus, a, um, adj. bloody, blood-stained. [sanguis.]

sanguis, ius, m. blood.

sānus, a, um, adj. sound, healthy, sober, sane.

sāpiens, entis, adj. wise, sensible. [sapio.]

sāpientia, ae, f. wisdom, sense, knowledge. [sapientia.]

sāpio, ii or ul, 3. v. n. and a. to taste, be wise, be sensible.

SCILICET.

sarcīna, ae, f. a burden, burden.

Sardinia, ae, f. the island of Sardinia.

Sarmāta, ae, m. a Sarmatian.

sarmentum, i, n. brushwood, a faggot.

Sarpēdon, ōnis, m. son of Jove and Europa: a Phrygian hero.

sātelles, itis, m. an attendant. **Satellites**, pl. life-guard, an escort.

sātio, avi, atum, i. v. a. to fill, satisfy. [satio.]

sātio, ōnis, f. sowing, planting. [satio.]

sātor, m. and f. sator, n. adj. comp. of satus, better, preferable.

sātira, ae, f. (erroneously written satyra), a satire (a species of poetry in which the Romans excelled).

sātis, indecl. adj. and adv. enough, in abundance.

sātius, comp. of satis, better, preferable, preferably.

satur, ūra, ūrum, adj. full (of food), sated. [satis.]

Sāturnālia, ium and ōrum, n. pl. the **Saturnalia**: a festival in commemoration of the golden reign of Saturn.

Sāturnia, ae, f. the **Saturnian** land (an old name for Italy).

Sāturninus, i, m. **Saturninus**.

Sāturnus, i, m. the god **Saturn**.

sātūra. See satira.

Sātūrus, i, m. usu. in plur **Satyrī**, the **Satyrs**; fantastic wood-demons, with the feet of goats.

saucio, avi, atum, i. v. a. to wound, hurt. [saucus.]

saucus, a, um, adj. wounded, hurt.

saxum, i, n. a rock, stone.

Scaevola, ae, m. **Scaevola**.

Scāmander, dri, a celebrator of the river of the Tiber.

scāpha, ae, f. a light boat, skiff.

scāteo, 2. v. n. to bubble, gush out, foam forth, swarm about, etc.

Scaurus, i, m. **Scaurus**.

scōlērātō, ade. impudently, wickedly. [sceleratus.]

scōlērātus, a, um, adj. criminal, wicked, infamous. [sceleratus.]

SCŒLESTE.

scœlestē, *adv.* *impiously.* [scœlestus.]
 scœlestus, *a, um, adj.* *wicked, infamous, accursed.* [scœlus.]
 scœlus, *ŕis, n.* *a crime, sin, wickedness.*
 scœna, *ae, f.* *the stage (of a theatre), scene.*
 scœnicus, *a, um, adj.* *pertaining to the stage, scenic.* [scœna.]
 schœda, *ae, f.* *a leaf of paper, note.*
 Schœria, *ae, f.* *the island of Scheria (otherwise Corcyra, now Corfu.)*
 Schoeneus, *i, m.* (disyll. in nom.) *father of Atalanta.*
 schœla, *ae, f.* *a dissertation: (2) a school.*
 scientia, *ae, f.* *knowledge, science.* [scio.]
 scilicet, *adv.* *it is evident, of course, doubtless, forsooth, namely.* [scio.]
 scindo, *scidi, scissum, 3. v. a.* *to split, cleave, tear asunder.*
 scio, *ivi, itum, 4. v. a.* *to know, understand.*
 scipio, *ŕnis, m.* *a staff, stick.*
 Scipio, *ŕnis, m.* *Scipio, the name of an illustrious patrician family of the Cornelia gens.*
 sciscitatus, *a, um, part.* *of sciscitor.*
 sciscitor, *atus sum, 1. v. dep.* *to ask, inquire, examine.* [scisco, to inquire.]
 scŕpulus, *i, m.* *a crag, rock, cliff.*
 scorpŕo, *ŕnis, m.* *a scorpion.*
 Scŕtia, *ae, f.* *Scotia (now Scotland: but Scotia Major was Ireland).*
 scriba, *ae, m.* *a writer, clerk, scribe.* [scribo.]
 scribo, *psl, ptum, 3. v. a.* *to write, compose: leges, to draw up laws.*
 scriptor, *ŕris, m.* *a writer, scribe, author.* [scribo.]
 scriptus, *a, um, part.* *of scribo.*
 scrŕtor, *atus sum, v. dep.* *to search out, examine.*
 scurra, *ae, m.* *a buffoon, jester.*
 scŕtatus, *a, um, adj.* *armed with a shield.* [scutum.]
 scŕtum, *i, n.* *a shield, buckler.*
 Scylla, *ae, f.* *the name of a rock between Italy and Sicily.*
 Scyros, *i, f.* *Seyros (an island in the Aegean Sea).*
 Scythia, *ae, m.* *a Scythian.*

SEGES.

Scythia, *ae, f.* *Scythia (the northern part of Europe and Asia).* [thian.]
 Scythicus, *a, um, adj.* *Scythic.*
 sē-cēdo, *cessi, cessum, 3.* *to step aside, withdraw, revolt, retire.*
 sē-cerno, *crēvi, crētum, 3. v. a.* *to put apart, separate, discriminate.* [se, an inseparable prep. denoting division.]
 sēcessi, *perf.* *of secedo.*
 sēcessus, *ŕs, m.* *a departure, retirement, retreat.* [secedo.]
 sēco, *sēcui, sectum, 1. v. a.* *to cut, cut off, wound.*
 sēcrēto, *adv.* *apart, in secret.* [secretus.]
 sēcrētum, *i, n.* *a secret: (2) a retired place, solitude.* [id.]
 sēcrētus, *a, um, part.* *of secerno, and adj. separate, apart, private, secret, hidden.*
 sector, *atus sum, 1. v. dep.* *to follow, pursue, chase.* [sequor.]
 sē-cum, (se and the prep. cum), *with himself, herself, &c.* *Contemplari secum, to consider in one's own mind.*
 sēcundarius, *a, um, adj.* *second-rate, middling, inferior.* *Panis secundarius, brown bread.* [secundus.]
 sēcundo, *adv.* *secondly.* [id.]
 sēcundus, *a, um, adj.* *following, second, favourable, prosperous.* *Res secundae, prosperity.* [sequor.]
 sēcŕis, *is, f.* *an axe, hatchet.* [seco.]
 sēcus, *adv.* *otherwise: non or haud secus, ac or quam, not otherwise than.*
 sēcŕtus, *a, um, part.* *of sequor.*
 sēd, *conj.* *but, however.*
 sēd-enim, *conj.* *but yet, but still.* [sed, enim.]
 sē-dēcim (card. num.), *sixteen.* [decem.]
 sēdeo, *sēdi, sessum, 2. v. n.* *to sit, sit still, remain, linger.*
 sēdes, *is, f.* *a seat, chair, abode, residence, settlement: regni, the royal residence.* [sedeo.]
 sēditio, *ŕnis, f.* *discord, revolt, sedition.* [se, denoting separation, and do, to give or put.]
 sēdŕlitas, *ŕtis, f.* *assiduity, zeal.* [sedeo.]
 sēges, *ŕtis, f.* *a corn-field, standing corn, a crop.*

SELYSUS.

segnis, *m. and f., e, n. adj.* *slovy, sluggish.*
 segniter, *adv.* *slowly, inactive, unenergetically, comp.*
 segnius, *sup.* *segnissime.* [segnis.]
 segnitia, *ae, and segnitŕs, ŕi, f.* *sloth, inactivity.* [id.]
 sē-jungo, *junxi, junctum, 3. v. a.* *to disjoint, separate.* [se, indicating separation.]
 Sēlencia, *ae, f.* *Seleucia (a city in Syria).*
 sē-libra, *ae, f.* *a half pound.* [semi, half.]
 sella, *ae, f.* *a seat, chair.* [contr. of sedula, from sedeo.]
 sēmēl, *adv.* *once, once for all.* [Bacchus.]
 Sēmēlō, *ŕs, f.* *the mother of sēmen, Isis, n. seed, offspring.* [for sēmen, from sēro.]
 sēmī-circŕlaris, *m. and f., e, n. adj.* *of a semicircular form.*
 Sēmīrāmis, *is or idis, f.* *a celebrated queen of Assyria.*
 semper, *adv.* *always.*
 sempiternus, *a, um, adj.* *everlasting, perpetual.* [semper.]
 Semprŕnius, *ŕi, m.* *Sempronius.*
 sēm-uncia, *ae, f.* *a half-ounce, the twenty-fourth part of a pound.* [semi.]
 Sēna, *ae, f.* *Sena (a town on the coast of Umbria).*
 sēnātor, *ŕris, m.* *a senator.* [senex.]
 sēnātorius, *a, um, adj.* *senatorial.* [senator.]
 sēnātus, *ŕs, m.* *the senate.* [senex.]
 sēnecta, *ae, f.* *old age.* [id.]
 sēnectus, *ŕtis, f.* *old age.* [id.]
 sēnesco, *sēnui, 3. v. n.* *to grow old: (2) to wane (said of the moon).* [senex.]
 sēnex, *sēnis, m.* *an old man.* *Senex factus, when he has grown old.* *Senior, comp.* *an elder.*
 sēnŕlis, *m. and f., e, n. adj.* *aged, senile.* [senex.]
 sēnior, *m. and f., comp.* *of senex, older, elder.*
 sēnium, *ŕi, n.* *the feebleness of age, decay.* [senex.]
 Sēnŕnes, *um, m. pl.* *the Senones (a Gallic people).*
 sensim, *adv.* *gradually.* [akin to sentio.]
 sensus, *ŕs, m.* *feeling, perception, sense.* [sentio.]

SENTENTIA.

sententia, ae, f. a *think-
ing, musing, opinion*: ex-
(with or without mea, tua, &c.),
*sententiā, to one's mind or lik-
ing.* [id.]
sentio, sensi, sensum, 4. v. a.
to feel, perceive, observe.
sēparātim, adv. *asunder*,
separately. [separo.]
sē-pāro, avi, atum, 1. v. a.
to put apart, sever, separate. [se,
indicating separation.]
sēpēlio, ivi, pultum, 4. v. a.
to bury, inter.
sēpēs, is, f. a *hedge, fence*.
sēpio, (and sēpio), sepi, sep-
tum, 4. v. a. to hedge in,
fence in. [sepes.]
septem (card. num.), seven.
September, bris, m. the
month of September (orig. the
seventh month). [septem.]
septem-dēcim (card. num.),
seventeen. [decem.]
sēptēni, ae, n. (distrib.
num.), seven each, seven apiece.
[septem.]
septentrio, ōnis, m. the
north. [septem trio, properly
the seven ploughing oxen.]
septies, adv. seven times.
[septem.]
septimō, adv. seventhly.
[septimus.] [tiruleius.]
Septimūleius, ii, m. Sep-
timus, a, um (ord.
num.), the seventh. [septem.]
septingenti, ae, a (card.
num.), seven hundred. [sep-
tem, centum.]
septuagēsimus, a, um (ord.
num.), the seventieth. [septua-
ginta, seventy.]
sēpuleram, i, n. a *grave*,
sepulchre. [sepello.]
sēpultura, ae, f. *burial*,
sepulture. [id.]
sēpultus, a, um, part. of
sepello.
Sēquāna, ae, f. the *Sequana*
(a river in Gaul, now the
Seine).
sēquor, catus sum, 3.
v. dep. to follow, go after,
attend.
sērēnus, a, um, adj. *clear*,
bright, serene.
sēriō, adv. in earnest. [se-
rius.]
sērius, a, um, adj. *earnest*,
serious.
sermo, ōnis, m. a *discourse*,
conversational, report, rumour, language, style,
discourse.
sēro, adv. comp. *series, late*,
too late, at a late hour. [servus.]

SEXTILIS.

sēro, sēvi, sātum, 3. v. a.
to sow, plant.
serpens, entis, c. a *snake*,
serpent. [serpo.]
serpo, serpei, 3. v. n. to
creep, crawl, spread abroad,
increase.
Sertorius, ii, m. *Sertorius*.
Sertūm, i, n. a *wreath, gar-
land.* [sero, to entwine.]
sērus, a, um, adj. *late, too*
late.
serva, ae, f. a *female slave*.
[servus.]
Servilia, ae, f. *Servilia*.
servio, ivi, itum, 4. v. n. to
be a slave, to serve. [servus.]
servitium, ii, n. *slavery*,
servitude: pati, to submit to
slavery. [servus.]
servitus, ūtis, f. *slavery*,
servitude. [id.]
Servius, ii, m. *Servius*.
servo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to
save, deliver, keep, preserve.
servus, i, m. a *slave, ser-
vant.*
essor, ōris, m., lit. one who
sits, a rider, a settler, resident.
[sedeo.]
sestertium, ii, n. a *sum of*
*money amounting to 1000 ses-
tertii* (about \$1.17, id. before
the time of Augustus, and
71.16s. 3d. afterwards).
sestertius, ii, m. a *ses-
terce* (a small coin equal to
two and a half asses, about
two pence before the time of
Augustus, and 1½d. afterward-).
[contr. from semi or semis,
half, and tertius, i. e. a half
from a third, or 2 and a half.]
Sestos, and **Sestus**, i, f.
Sestus (a city in Thrace, on
the Hellespont).
sēta, ae, f. a *bristle, the*
rough hair (of animal-).
Sētinus, a, um, adj. *Setine*
(pertaining to Seta, a town in
Latium).
sen, adv. or if, whether.
See *ave*.
sēvērō, adv. *seriously, se-
verely.* [severus.]
sēvērus, a, um, adj. *seri-
ous, grave, severe.*
sex (card. num.), six.
sexagēni, ae, n. (distrib.
num.), sixty each.
sexagēsimus, a, um, adj.
sixtyth. [sexaginta.]
sexaginta (card. num.),
sixty. [sex.]
sex-centi, ae, a (card.
num.), six hundred. [centum.]
Sextilis, e, pertaining to

SICUL.

the sixth month of the old Ro-
man year (which began with
March). Subs. m. the month
of August. [sex.]
Sextilis, ii, m. *Sextilis*.
sexto, adv. *sixthly.* [id.]
sextus, a, um (ord. num.)
the sixth. [id.]
sexus, ūis, m. *sex.* [seco, to
divide.]
si, conj. if. Si quando, if
at any time, if ever. Si quis,
if any one. Si quid, if any-
thing.
sic, adv. so, thus.
siccus, a, um, adj. *dry*: ac
subst. um, i, n. *dry land* or
place: in sicco, on the shore.
Sicilia, ae, f. *Sicily*.
Siculus, a, um, adj. *Sici-
lian.* [as, just as.]
sic-ūtī, and **sicut**, adv. so
Sidon, ōnis, f. *Sidon* (a city
in Phœnicia).
Sidonius, a, um, adj. *Si-
donian, belonging to Sidon*.
sidus, ūris, n. a *constella-
tion, a star*.
significatio, ōnis, f. a
marking, denoting, an expres-
sion, token. [significo.]
significo, avi, atum, 1. v.
a. to mark out, show, denote,
signify. [signum facio.]
signum, i, n. a *mark, token*,
sign, a *military standard*, an
ensign, a *real, signal*.
silenium, ii, n. *silence*.
[sileo.]
Silenus, i, m. a *forest deity*,
and the tutor of Bacchus.
Silvanus, i, m. (also Syl-
vanus). *Silvanus*: the god of
forests and of the country.
Silvia Rhea, ae, f. *daughter*
*of Numitor, and mother of Ro-
mulus and Remus*.
sileo, ul, 2, to be silent.
silva, ae, f. a *wood, forest*.
Silvius, ii, name of several
kings of Alba longa.
simia, ae, f. an *ape*.
similis, m. and f., c, v. a. j.
comp. *similar, sup. simillimus*,
like, similar.
similiter, adv. in like man-
ner. [similis.]
similitudo, ōnis, f. a *likeness*,
resemblance. [id.]
Simōis, entis, m. the *Sirio*'s
(a river near Troy).
Simōnides, i, m. a *Greek*
poet of Ceos.
simplex, icis, adj. *simple*
[root sim = one and i plian.]
simul, a tr. at once, at the
same time.

SIMUL-AC.

simul-ae, and **simul-atque**, as soon as, at the same time-as.

simulacrum, i, n. a likeness, image, representation: pugnae or belli simulacra, sham-fights. [simulo.]

simulatus, a, um, part. of **simulo**.

simulo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to make like, imitate, counterfeit, feign. [similis.]

simultas, atis, f. an encounter, enmity, grudge. [simul, lit. a coming together, an encounter.]

sin, conj. if not, if however, but if. [apocope from sine.]

sine, prep. with abl. without.

singularis, m. and f., e, n. adj. alone, single, peculiar, remarkable, singular. Certamen singulare, single combat. [singulus.]

singuli, ae, a, (num. distrib.), one to each, each one, one by one, severally. Singulis mensibus, every month. Singulis singulas partes dare, to give each a share.

sinister, tra, trum, adj. left, on the left, awkward, unlucky.

sino, svi, situm, 3. v. a. to suffer, allow, permit.

sinus, is, m. the fold (of a garment), bosom. Sinus maris, a bay of the sea, a bay.

sisto, stiti, statum, 3. v. a. and n. to set, place, stand, appear, endure, stop: sistere gradum, to halt. [a reduplicated form of sto.]

sitio, ivi, itum, 4. v. n. and c. to thirst, thirst for. [sitis.]

sis, is, f. thirst, drought.

situs, a, um, part. of **sino** and adj. lying, situated.

sive, and **seu**, conj. or if. Repeated, sive... sive (or seu... seu), if... or if, whether... or.

Smyrnaei, orum, m. the inhabitants of Smyrna.

soboles. See **suboles**.

sobrius, a, um, adj. sober, moderate, temperate.

socer, eri, and **socrus**, i, m. a father-in-law.

sociālis, m. and f., e, n. adj. pertaining to partners or allies. Bellum sociale, a war of the allies, or a war among the allies. [socius.]

societas, atis, f. fellowship, partnership, society, alliance. In societatem recipere or acci-

SOLVO.

pere, to take into partnership or alliance. [id.]

socius, ii, m. a partner, companion, confederate, ally. Socii, m. pl. the allies.

socordia, ae, f. weak-mindedness, folly, negligence. [from socors, stupid, from se=sine, and cors.]

Socrātes, is, m. a philosopher of Athens.

sociālis, m. and f., e, n. adj. friendly, companionable, and subst. c. a mate, fellow, comrade.

sol, sōlis, m. the sun.

solen, ae, f. a sandal, shoe. [solium.]

sollemnis, and **sollemnis**, m. and f., e, n. adj. that takes place every year, annual, stated, (2) festive, religious, solemn. [from Oscan sollus = totus, and annus.]

sōleo, sōlitus sum, 2. v. n. to be accustomed, be wont.

sōlers. See **sollers**.

sōlidus, a, um, adj. firm, solid, entire.

sōlītārius, a, um, adj. alone, lonely. [solus.]

sōlītudo, inis, f. loneliness, solitude. [id.]

sōlitus, a, um, part. of **sōleo**, and adj. wonted, customary.

sōlium, ii, n. a seat, a chair of state, a throne. [sedeo.]

sollers, and **sōlers**, tis, adj. skilful, clever, ingenious.

sollertia, ae, f. skill, shrewdness, ingenuity. [sollers.]

sollīcītus, a, um, adj. uneasy, anxious, unquiet, watchful.

Sōlon, onis, m. the lawgiver of Athens.

sōlstitium, ii, n. the standing still of the sun, the solstice, esp. the summer-solstice, midsummer. [sol, sisto.]

sōlum, i, n. the bottom, foundation, ground, soil, land (as opposed to sea). Solum vertere, to leave one's country, go into exile.

solum, adv. only, merely. Non solum, not only. [solus.]

solum-mōdo, adv. only, alone, merely.

sōlus, a, um, adj. alone, lonely.

sōlūtus, part. of **solvo**.

solvo, solvi, sōlūtum, 3. v. a. to loosen, unbind, dissolve, break up, pay, perform, fulfil. Mores soluti, dissolute manners. Na-

SPACTUM.

vem solvere, to loosen a ship (from her moorings), to weigh anchor, set sail: obsidionem solvere, to raise the siege.

somnio, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to dream, dream of. [somnia.]

somnium, ii, n. a dream. [somnia.]

somnus, i, m. sleep. [root sor in sopio.]

sōnītus, ūs, m. a sound, noise, din. [sono.]

sōno, ui, itum, 1. v. a. and n. to sound, resound, speak, cry.

sōnus, i, m. a noise, sound. [sono.]

Sōphocles, is, m. a Greek tragic poet.

sōpio, ivi or ii, itum, 4. v. a. to put to sleep, lull, make dull. [hence som-nus = sop-nus.]

sōpītus, a, um, part. of **sopio**.

sordidātus, a, um, adj. meanly dressed, shabbily clothed (esp. as a sign of mourning). [sordidus.]

sordidē, adv. dirtily, basely. [sordidus.]

sordido, āre, 1. v. a. to dirty, pollute. [id.]

sordidus, a, um, adj. dirty, filthy, base, mean. [sordes, filth.]

sōror, ōris, f. a sister.

sōrōrus, a, um, adj. sisterly. [soror.]

sors, sortis, f. a lot, luck.

sortior. Ius sum, 4. v. dep. to draw lots, allot, distribute, obtain. [sors.]

sospes, itis, and fem. **sospita**, adj. safe and sound.

spargo, si, sum, 3. v. a. to scatter, sprinkle, besprinkle, disperse, spread out.

sparsus, a, um, part. of **spargo**. Sparsi crines, disordered hair.

Sparta, ae, f. Sparta (the capital of Laconia, and often called Lacedaemon).

Spartānus, a, um, adj. a Spartan or Lacedaemonian.

Spartāni, orum, m. inhabitants of Sparta.

Spartī, orum, m. pl. the Sparti or sown men, who sprang from the serpent's teeth which Cadmus sowed.

spartum, i, n. a kind of grass (growing in Spain, and still called **esparto**, used for making ropes, nets, &c.).

SPATIOSUS.

spatiosus, a, um, adj. roomy, spacious. [spatium.] spatium, ii, n. room, space, distance, length, interval, time, leisure, opportunity.

spēciēs, ēi, f. a show, appearance, shape, form, semblance, pretence. [specio, to behold.]

spectaculum, i, n. a show, sight, spectacle. [specto.]

spectator, ōris, m. a beholder, observer. [id.]

spectatus, a, um, part. of specio, and adj. tried, tested, esteemed worthy.

specto, avi, atum, i. v. a. to observe, behold, consider, regard, aim at, have in mind, refer, have regard to (of place), to look, face, lie, be situated towards. Spectare ad, to be concerned about, connected with. [specio, to behold.]

speculator, ōris, m. a spy, scout, searcher. [speculo.]

speculor, atus sum, i. v. dep. to spy out, watch, explore. [specio, to behold.]

speculum, i, n. a looking-glass, mirror. [id.]

specus, ūs, m. a cave, hollow, den. [cavern.]

spelunca, ae, f. a cave, sperno, spreui, spritum, 3. v. a. to despise, scorn, spurn.

spēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to hope, expect.

spēs, spēi, f. hope. Praeter spem, beyond or contrary to expectation. [spero.]

Speusippus, i, m. an Athenian philosopher who succeeded Plato as President of the Academy.

Sphinx, sphingis, f. the Sphinx (a monster half woman half lion).

spica, ae, f. and spicum, i, n. an ear of corn.

spina, ae, f. a thorn, prickle. Spina piscis, a fish-bone.

spiritus, ūs, m. a breath, breeze, the breath of life, spirit, courage, energy, pride. [spiro.]

spiro, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. to breathe, blow, live, breathe forth.

splendeo, ui, 3. v. n. to shine, glitter, glisten, to be illustrious.

splendūsus, a, um, adj. bright, glittering, splendid, illustrious, distinguished. [splendeo.]

splendor, ōris, m. brightness, splendour. [id.]

STATUS.

spolio, avi, atum, i. v. a. to strip, plunder, despoil. [spolium.]

spolium, ii, n. booty, prey, spoil.

spondeo, spōndi, sponsum, 2. v. a. to promise solemnly, pledge oneself.

sponsa, ae, f. a betrothed, a bride. [spondeo.]

sponsio, ōnis, f. a solemn promise, engagement. [id.]

sponsus, i, m. a betrothed, a bridegroom. [id.]

spontē, abl. of a noun spons, spontis, of which the gen. and abl. alone occur. The abl. is used either with or without the poss. pronouns mea, tua, sua—of one's own accord, freely, willingly.

spōndi, perf. of spondeo.

spretus, a, um, part. of sperno, spurned, disdained.

spūma, ae, f. foam. [spuo.]

spurcus, a, um, adj. filthy, dirty, base, mean.

Spurius, ii, m. Spurius.

squalidus, a, um, adj. rough, dirty, filthy.

squāma, ae, f. a scale (of a fish, serpent, &c.).

stābulum, i, n. a stall, stable. [sto.]

stadium, ii, n. a stadium (a Greek measure of length, containing 125 Roman passus, or 625 Roman feet, or 606 feet 9 inches English: so that 8 stadia made a Roman mile: 8½ would not quite equal an English mile.) (2) a race-course.

stagnō, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. to stagnate, be stagnant, overflow.

stannum, i, n. tin.

stātūm, adv. forthwith, immediately. [sto.]

statio, ōnis, f. a standing place, post, station, anchorage, roadstead. [id.]

stātua, ae, f. an image, statue. [status, from sto.]

stātuarīus, ii, m. a statuary, sculptor. [statuo.]

stātuo, ui, ūtum, 3. v. a. to set up, put, place, establish, settle, resolve, decide, determine, conclude, to regard as true, believe firmly. [status, from sto.]

stātūra, ae, f. the height of the body, stature. [id., properly standing upright.]

stātus, a, um, part. of sisto, and adj. set, fixed, appointed.

STRIGOSUS.

stātus, ūs, m. a standing position, circumstance, state. [sto.]

stella, ae, f. a star.

stercus, ōris, n. dung.

sterilis, m. and f., e, n. adj. barren.

sterto (no perf. or sup.), 3. v. n. to snore.

Sthēnius, ii, m. Sthenius.

stimūlo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to stimulate, excite. [stimulus.]

stimulus, i, m. a goad, sting, incentive.

stipendium, ii, n. pay, stipend (esp. military), in pl. military service. Stipendia facere or merere, to earn soldier's pay, i. e. to serve in war. [stips, pendo.]

stipes, itis, m. a stock, post, log.

stipo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to crowd together, fill with, throng around, accompany.

stirps, stirpis, f. a stock, stem, lineage, source, race, family. Stirpes, pl. shrubs bushes.

sto, stēti, stātum, i. v. n. to stand, remain, endure.

stōla, ae, f. a robe or gown worn by women.

stōlidē, adv. stupidly.

stōliditas, ūs, f. dullness, stupidity. [id.]

stōlidus, a, um, adj. dull, stupid. [akin to stultus.]

stōlo, ōnis, m. Stolo.

stōmachus, i, m. the gullet, the stomach: (2) dislike, fretfulness.

strāges, is, f. an overthrow, slaughter. [sterno.]

strāgulus, a, um, adj. that serves for spreading over or covering: stragula (vestis), a coverlet, blanket, rug, &c.

strāgulum, i, n. a carpet mattress. [id.]

strangulo, cvi, atum, i. v. a. to throttle, choke, strangle.

strātus, a, um, part. of sterno.

strēnue, adv. quickly, actively, vigorously. [strenuus.]

strēnuus, a, um, adj. brisk, active, vigorous.

strēpitus, ūs, m. a noise, din, crash. [strepo, to make a noise.]

strictus, a, um, part. of stringo.

stridor, ōris, m. a harsh sound, a creaking, rattling.

strigōsus, a, um, adj. leaky, leak, meagre: [stringo.]

STRINGO.

stringo, nxi, etum, 3. v. a. to draw tight, bind, grasp. *Stringere gladium*, to draw the sword, or to seize the sword.

Strōphādes, um, f. pl. the *Strophades* (islands off the coast of Mes-enia).

struo, ai, etum, 3. v. a. to pile up, build, devise, contrive: *insidias*, to lay an ambush, lay snares. [otrich.]

strūthiōcāmēlus, i, m. an *Strymon*, ōis, m. the *Strymon* (a river in Thrace).

stūdeo, ui, 2. v. a. and n. to be eager about, strive after, pay attention to, be zealous for: *allicui rei*, to take pains about anything: *agriculturae*, to pursue agriculture.

stūdiōsē, a-tv. eagerly, carefully. [studiosus.]

stūdiōsus, a, um, adj. eager, zealous, studious of, fond of. [studium.]

stūdiūm, ii, n. eagerness, zeal, study, good-will, attachment, devotion. [studeo.]

stultitia, ae, f. folly. [stultus.]

stultus, a, um, adj. foolish, silly. [akin to stolidus.]

stūpeo, ui, 2. v. n. to be astonished, confounded.

stūvesco, 3. v. n. to grow astonished. [stupeo.]

Styx, ŷgis, f. the *Styx*. a river of Tartarus.

suādeo, suāi, suāsum, 2. v. n. and a. to advise, urge, recommend.

suāvis, m. and f., e, n. adj. sweet, pleasant, agreeable.

suāvitas, ātis, f. sweetness, pleasantness. [suavis.]

suāviter, adv. sweetly, agreeably. [id.]

sub, prep. with acc. of motion and abl. of rest, under, below, underneath, close up to, during, just after. Note that *sub* in composition often means up.

sub-dūco, xi, etum, 3. v. a. to draw up, lift up, draw off, withdraw, remove, take away by stealth.

sub-co, ii, itum, 4. v. n. and a. to go under, go up, advance, enter, come into, undergo, sustain, occur, occur to the mind: *onus*, to sustain a burden.

sūber, ēris, n. a cork-tree.

sub-igo, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a. to bring under, subdue. [ago.]

sūbitō, adv. suddenly, immediately. [subitus.]

SUB-STITUO.

sūbitus, a, um, adj. sudden, unexpected, hasty. [subeo: lit. that has come on secretly.]

sub-jicio, jēci, jectum, 3. v. a. to place or throw under, substitute, make subject, append. [jacio.]

sublātus, a, um, part. of *tollo*.

sub-lēvo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to raise up, support, alleviate.

sublieus, a, um, adj. resting on piles.

Sublicius Pons, the oldest of the bridges at Rome, built by Ancus Marcius, of wood.

sublimis, m. and f., e, n. adj. uplifted, high, lofty, sublime. In sublime, into the air, on high.

sublustris, m. and f., e, n. adj. giving a faint light, glimmering. [prob. sub and lux.]

sub-mergo, si, sum, 3. v. a. to dip under, sink, overwhelm.

Submergi, pass. to sink, go down.

sub-mitto, misi, misum, 3. v. a. to send forth, lift up, cause to spring up, let down.

sub-moveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. a. to send away, put out of the way, remove.

sūbōles and *sūbōlēs*, is, f. a shoot, offspring, progeny lineage.

subrectus, a, um, part. of *subrigo*.

subreptus, a, um, part. of *subripio*.

sub-rideo, ridi, risum, 2. v. n. to smile.

sub-rigo, rexi, rectum, 3. v. a. to lift up, erect, arrange. [rego.]

sub-ripio, ripui, reptum, 3. v. a. to steal away, pilfer, purloin. [rapio.]

sub-rōgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to put one in the place of another, to substitute.

sub-seribo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. to write underneath, sign one's name, subscribe.

sub-sellum, i, n. a low bench, a seat. [sella.]

sub-sēquor, cūsus sum, 3. v. dep. to follow on, succeed, come close after.

subsidiūm, ii, n. reserve, auxiliary forces, assistance. [sub-ido.]

sub-sido, sedi, sessum, 3. v. n. to sit down, settle, subside.

sub-silio, ui, and ivi, sultum, 4. v. n. to leap up. [salio.]

sub-stituo, ui, itum, 3. v.

SUGGESTUM.

a. to place under, put instead, substitute. [statuo.]

subter, prep. with acc. of motion and abl. of rest, below beneath. [sub.]

sub-terrāneus, a, um, adj. underground, subterranean. [terra.]

subvectus, a, um, part. of *subveho*.

sub-vēho, xi, etum, 2. v. a. to bring up, convey, esp. to bring up (in a river), to bring up-stream.

sub-vēnio, vēni, ventum, 4. v. n. to come up, help, aid.

sub-vōlo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to fly up.

sue-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. to go under, go up, march on, succeed, follow, prosper.

successor, ōris, m. a follower, successor. [succedo.]

successus, ūs, m. a succession, good issue, success. [id.]

succinctus, a, um, part. of *succingo*.

sue-cingo, cinsi, cinctum, 3. v. a. to tuck up, gird on, surround, furnish.

sue-clāmo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to call out, shout.

succus, i, m. juice, sap. [sugo.]

sūdor, ōris, m. sweat, toil.

suffectus, a, um, part. of *sufficio*.

suf-fēro, sustūli, sublātum, sufferre, v. a. to hold up, sustain, endure, suffer.

Suffetius, ii, m. *Mettus Suffetius*, an Alban general, torn asunder by horses at the command of Tullus Hostilius.

suf-ficio, feci, factum, 3. v. a. and n. to put under, put in the place of, substitute, hold out, be sufficient. [facio.]

suf-figo, xi, xum, 3. v. a. to fasten beneath, fix on, affix.

suffixus, a, um, part. of *suffigo*.

suf-fōco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to choke, strangle, suffocate. [fauco.]

suf-fōdio, fōdi, fossum, 3. v. a. to dig underneath, undermine.

suffossus, a, um, part. of *suffodio*.

suffragium, ii, n. a ballot, vote, suffrage.

suggestum, i, n. and *suggestus*, ūs, m. a raised place, platform (for addressing the people, the soldiers, &c.). [suggero, to heap up.]

SUGO.

sūgo, suxi, suctum, 3. v. a. to suck.

sui, sibi, sē, and sēsē, reflect. pron. (for all genders and numbers), of himself, herself, itself, themselves. No nom. occurs, but ipse is used in nom. in the sense of self.

Sulla, ae, m. Sulla, the celebrated dictator.

Sullanus, a, um, adj. belonging to or connected with Sulla.

Sulpicius, ii, m. Sulpicius. sum, fui, esse, v. n. to be: with dat. to serve for: pro remedio, to serve as a remedy: terrori esse, to be a terror to: laetitiae est mihi, it is a source of joy to me: in eo esse, to be on the point of.

summa, ae, f. the main thing, the amount, total, whole. The Romans in adding up numbers placed the total at the top of the column, and not at the foot, as we do. [summus.]

summus, a, um, sup. adj. the topmost, highest, greatest, last, extreme. In summa aqua, on the top of the water.

sumo, sumpsi and sumsi, sumptum and sumtum, 3. v. a. to take, take up, assume, undertake, begin. Supplicium sumere ab aliquo, to inflict punishment on any one, to put any one to death.

sumptus and sumtus, ūs, m. outlay, expense, cost. [sumo.]

sumptus and sumtus, a, um, part. of sumo.

sūpellex, lectills, f. furniture, household goods.

sūper, adv. and prep. with acc. of motion and abl. of rest, above, over, upon, besides.

sūper-adsto, stiti, 1. v. a. to appear above.

sūperbē, adv. haughtily, proudly. [superbus.]

sūperbia, ae, f. haughtiness, pride. [id.]

sūperbio, ivi, itum, 4. v. n. to be haughty, proud. [id.]

sūperbus, a, um, adj. haughty, proud. [super.]

sūperfluus, a, um, adj. overflowing, superfluous. [super, fluo.]

sūper-incido, cidi, cāsum, 3. v. n. to fall upon from above.

sūperincidens, entis, part. from superincido, falling from above, falling down.

sūper-induo, ui, ūtum, 3.

SURGO.

v. a. to put on over (other clothes).

sūp̄erior, m. and f., n. ius, gen. iōris, adj. comp. of superus, higher, upper, superior, former.

sūper-jācio, jēci, jectum, 3. v. a. to throw over, cast upon.

sūper-nāto, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to swim above, float on the top.

sūp̄ero, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. to overtop, surmount, overcome, abound, surpass, excel, outstrip. [super.]

sūperstitio, ōnis, f. fear of the gods, excessive veneration, superstition.

sūperstitiōsus, a, um, adj. superstitious. [superstitio.]

sūper-sum, fui, esse, v. n. to be over, remain, exist still, survive, abound.

sūperus, a, um, adj. that is above, upper, higher.

sūper-vācāneus, a, um, and sūpervacūus, a, um, adj. superfluous, unnecessary. [vacuus.]

sūper-vēnio, vēni, ventum, 4. v. n. and a. to come in addition, arrive, surpass, exceed.

sūper-volo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. to fly over.

sup-peto, ivi and ii, itum, 3. v. n. to be at hand, be in store, be sufficient.

sup-pleo, plēvi, plētum, 2. v. a. to fill up, complete, supply. [PLE, root of plenus.]

supplex, icis, adj. entreating, submissive, suppliant.

supplicatio, ōnis, f. a public prayer or thanksgiving. [supplex.]

suppliciter, adv. in a suppliant manner. [id.]

supplicitus, adv. humbly, in a suppliant manner. [id.]

supplicium, ii, n. punishment, torture, execution. [supplico.]

supplico, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. to kneel down, beseech, supplicate. [supplex.]

sup-pōno, pōsul, pōsitum, 3. v. a. to put under, substitute, counterfeit.

suprā, adv. and prep. with acc, above, on the top, over, beyond, before, formerly. [superus.]

sūp̄remus, a, um, adj. sup. of superus, the highest, greatest, last.

surgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3. v. n. to rise, rise or stand up.

TABERNA.

[contr. from surrigo, from sub. rego.]

surrexi, perf. of surgo.

sur-rīpio, ripui, reptum, 3. v. a. to pilfer, steal. [rapio.]

sūs, suis, c. a swine, boar, sow.

susceptus, a, um, part. of suscipio.

sus-cīpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3. v. a. to take up, catch up, undertake, acknowledge, take upon oneself, incur, submit to, suffer, &c. Filium suscipere, to acknowledge a son. [capio.]

suspectus, a, um, part. of suspicio, and adj. mistrusted, suspected, suspicious.

sus-pendeo, di, sum, 2. v. n. to hang.

sus-pendo, di, sum, 3. v. n. to hang up, suspend, keep in suspense.

suspicio, ōnis, f. mistrust suspicion. [sub, specio.]

suspīcor, atus sum, 1. v. dep. to mistrust, suspect. [suspicio.]

sus-tento, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to hold up, support, maintain. Sustentari, to be kept in life.

sus-tīneo, tīnui, 2. v. a. to hold up, support, sustain, withstand, restrain. [teneo.]

sus-tollo, v. a. to lift up, raise.

sustūli. See tollo.

sūtor, ōris, m. a shoemaker, cobbler. [suo, to sew.]

suius, a, um, poss. pron. own, his, her, their own. [se.]

Sylla, Syllanus. See Sulla, Sullanus.

sylva (silva), ae, f. a wood.

Sylvia, ae, f. Sylvia.

Syphax, ācis, m. Syphax (a king of Numidia).

Syracusae, arum, f. pl. Syracuse (a city in Sicily).

Syracusānus, a, um, adj. Syracusan.

Syracūsius, a, um, adj. Syracusan.

Syria, ae, f. Syria.

T

T, before proper names stands for Titus: Ti, for Tiberius.

tābella, ae, f. a small board, tablet, esp. a voting tablet, ticket, ballot. [tabula.]

tāberna, ae, f. a host, stall, shop.

TABERNACULUM.

tābernāculum, i, n. a tent. [taberna.]

tābes, is, f. a wasting away, consumption, pestilence. [tabeo.]

tābesco, or tabeo, bui, 3. v. n. to melt away, pine, languish, decline.

tābula, ae, f. a board, tablet, writing-tablet, an account-book, a list. Tabula (with or without) picta, a picture, painting.

tābulātum, i, n. a floor, story, row. [tabula.]

tāceo, ul, Itum, 2. v. n. to be silent.

tācitus, a, um, part. of taceo, and adj. silent, mute.

tactus, ūs, m. touch, handling. [tango.]

taedet, taedult, and taesum est, 2. v. impers. it disgusts, it wearies (with acc. of the person and gen. of the thing). Vitae me taedet, I am weary of life.

taedium, il, n. weariness, disgust. [taedet.]

Taenārum, i, n. and Taenarius, i, c. Taenarum (a promontory and town in Laconia in Peloponnesus).

tālāris, c, adj. belonging to the ankles. Hence as subs. in plur. only, talaria, ūm, n. winged shoes or sandals fastened to the ankles. [talus.]

tālentum, i, n. a talent (a sum of money containing 60 minae, or 243l. 15s. of our money).

tālis, m. and f., e, n. adj. such, such like, of such a kind. Talis...qualls, such...as.

talpa, ae, f. a mole.

tālus, i, m. the ankle, ankle-bone.

tam, adv. so far, in so far (qualifying adj. or adv.) so, to such a high degree, so very. Tam....quam, as...as, so....as.

tam-diū, adv. so long.

tamen, adv. yet, still, however, nevertheless.

Tānāis, is, m. the Tanais (a river in Scythia, now the Don).

Tānāquil, ūls, f. Tanaquil (the wife of the elder Tarquin).

tandem, adv. at length, at last (in interrogation) pray, pray now, now, then.

tango, tēgi, tactum, 3. v. a. to touch, move, effect.

tanquam, and tamquam, adv. as much as, so as, as if.

TELLUS.

Tantālus, i, m. a mythical king of Phrygia.

tanto, adv. by so much, so much. [tantus.]

tant-ōpēre, adv. so much, so greatly. [tanto, opere.]

tantum, adv. only. [tantus.]

tantum-mōdo, adv. only.

tantus, a, um, adj. so large, so great. [tam.]

tardē, adv. slowly, tardily. [tardus.]

tarditas, ūls, f. slowness, tardiness, dulness, stupidity. [id.]

tardities, ūl, f. slowness. [tardus.]

tarditūdo, ūns, f. slowness. [id.]

tardo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. to hinder, delay, tarry. [id.]

tardus, a, um, adj. slow, tardy.

Tārentinus, a, um, adj. Tarentine.

Tārentum, i, n. Tarentum (a town in Southern Italy, now Taranto).

Tarpēia, ae, f. Tarpeia.

Tarpēius, a, um, adj. Tarpeian. Mons Tarpelus, the Tarpeian rock (a rock on the Capitoline hill at Rome).

Tarquinii, ūrum, m. pl. Tarquinii (a town in Etruria).

Tarquinus, il (Lucius), m. Tarquin.

Tartārus, i, m. and in plur. Tartara, ūrum, n. Tartarus; the infernal regions.

Tātius, il, m. Tatius.

Tauricus, a, um, Tauric. Chersonesus Taurica, the Tauric peninsula (now the Crimea).

taurus, i, m. a bull.

taxus, i, f. a yew-tree.

Tāygetus, i, m. Taygetus (a mountain range in Laconia).

tectōrium, il, n. plaster, stucco, whitewash (for walls, &c.). [tego.]

tectum, i, n. a roof, house, abode. [id.]

tēges, ūls, f. a covering, a mat. [id.]

tēgo, texi, tectum, 3. v. a. to cover, hide, shelter.

tēgula, ae, f. a tile, roof-tile. [tego.]

tēgumentum, i, n. a covering, cover. [id.]

Tellūs, ūls, f. Tellus; the goddess Earth: also not a proper name, the earth, ground, land.

TENTYRA.

tēlum, i, n. a missile, dart, javelin, &c.

tēmērārius, a, um, adj. heedless, imprudent, rash. [temere.]

tēmērē, adv. by chance, at random, carelessly, rashly.

tēmēritas, ūls, f. hap, chance, rashness, carelessness. [temere.]

Tempē, n. pl. Tempe (a vale in Thessaly).

temperans, antls, part. of tempero, and adj. temperate, frugal, sober.

temperantia, ae, f. moderation, sobriety, temperance. [temperans.]

temperies, ūl, f. moderation, mildness, temper. [id.]

tempēro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. to mix in due proportion, rule, govern, moderate, restrain, abstain from. [id.]

tempestas, ūls, f. a space of time, season, weather, bad weather, storm, tempest. [tempus.]

templum, i, n. a temple.

tempus, ūris, n. time. Tempora, pl. the times, circumstances. Ad tempus, at the fitting time, in season: ex tempore, off hand, on the spur of the moment.

tēmulentus, a, um, adj. drunken, intoxicated.

tēnax, ūcis, adj. holding fast, retentive, tenacious. [teneo.]

tēdo, tētēdi, tensum, and tentum, 3. v. a. and n. to stretch, stretch out, extend, spread, aim, go, march, tend. Insidias tendere, to lay snares. [nece.]

tēnebrae, ūrum, f. dark-tenebriōsus, a, um, adj. full of darkness, gloomy. [tenebrae.]

teneo, tēnni, tentum, 2. v. a. and n. to hold, keep, have, possess, guard: mente, memoria, to keep in mind, remember; locum, to defend a place: portum, to be in harbour.

tēner, ēra, ērum, adj. soft, tender, young.

tēnere, adv. tenderly, softly, [tener.]

tento, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to touch, try, prove, assail, tempt. [tendo.]

tentōrium, il, n. a tent. [id. from being stretched out.]

Tentyra, ūrum, n. pl. Tentyra (a city of Upper Egypt near the modern Denderah).

TENTYRITAE.

Tentýritao, arum, c. pl. the people of *Tentyra*.

tenúis, m. and f., c. n. adj. thin, fine, slender.

ténus, prep. with gen. and abl. as far as, up to. It follows the subst. with which it is joined: *crurum tenus*, up to the legs: *Tauro tenus*, as far as *Taurus*.

tépesco or tupo, tepul, 3. v. n. to grow lukewarm, grow warm.

tér, adv. thrice. [tres.]

Teréntius, ii, m. *Terentius*.

tergi-versor, atus sum, 1. v. dep. to turn one's back, decline, shuffle. [tergum.]

tergum, i, n. the back. A tergo, behind: ad terga recipere, to take behind: terga dare, to take to flight, to flee.

termíno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to bound, limit, end, finish. [terminus.]

termínus, i, m. a boundary, limit, end.

Terminús, i, m. *Terminus*; the god of boundaries.

terni, ae, a (distrib. num.), three each, three apiece. [tres.]

ternus, a, um, distributive adj. three at a time.

téro, trivi, tritum, 3. v. a. to rub, grind, rub away, wear: (of time), to wear away, pass, spend.

Terpsichōrō, ēs, f. the *Muse of dancing*.

terra, ae, f. the earth, land.

terreo, ui, itum, 2. v. a. to frighten, terrify, scare, drive by fear.

terrester, tris, tre, adj. belonging to earth or land, terrestrial. [terra.]

terribilis, m. and f., c. n. adj. frightful, dreadful. [terreo.]

terríto, avi, atum, freq. 1. v. n. to frighten frequently, frighten, alarm. [id.]

territórium, ii, n. a domain, district, town-land. [terra.]

terrítus, a, um, part. of terreo.

terror, óris, m. dread, alarm, terror. [terreo.]

Tertía, ae, f. *Tertia*.

tertíio, adv. for the third time, in the third place. [tertius.]

tertíus, a, um (ord. num.), the third. [tres.]

testa, ae, f. a piece of earthenware, a sherd. (2) a shell.

THYRSUS.

testāmentum, i, n. a last will or testament.

testimónium, ii, n. a witness, evidence, testimony. [testor.]

testis, is, m. and f. a witness.

testor, atus sum, 1. v. dep. to bear witness. [testis.]

testúdo, inis, f. a tortoise, a tortoise-shell. [testa.]

tētigi, perf. of tango.

Teutónes, um, and Teutóni, orum, m. pl. the *Teutones*.

texo, texui, textum, 3. v. a. to weave, plait, compose.

thálamus, i, m. a bed-room.

Thália, ae, f. (1) the *Muse of Comedy*: (2) one of the *Graces*.

Thásus, i, f. *Thasos* (an island in the *Aegean Sea*).

theātrum, i, n. a play-house, theatre.

Thēbae, arum, f. pl. *Thebes* (a city (1) in Upper Egypt: (2) in Boeotia, in Greece).

Thēbanus, a, um, adj. *Theban*.

Thelesíus, i, m. *Thelesi-nus*, a man's name.

Thēmístocles, is, m. a general of the *Athenians*.

Theódōrus, i, m. *Theodorus*, a *Cyrenaeen*, crucified by order of *Lysimachus*.

Thermōdon, ontis, m. the *Thermodon* (a river in Pontus, in Asia Minor).

Thermópýlae, arum, f. a celebrated defile of *Gita*, where *Leonidas* fell.

thésaurus, i, m. a store, treasure.

Théseus, i, m. (disyll. in nom.), *Theseus*, said to have been the first king of *Athens*.

Thessália, ae, f. *Thessaly*.

Thessaloníca, ae, f. *Thessalonica* (a city of Macedonia).

Thessálus, i, m. a *Thessalian*.

Théstiis, i, m. a king of *Actolia*, and father of *Athara*.

Thētis, Idis, f. a sea-goddess, mother of *Achilles*.

thōrax, ácis, m. a breast-plate. (Strictly a Greek word.)

Thrácia, ae, f. *Thrace*.

Thrácius, a, um, adj. *Thracian*.

thūs (and tūs), thūris, n. incense, frankincense.

thyrsus, i, m. a staff twined round with ivy and vine leaves: a *thyrsus*. (Strictly a Greek word.)

TONSOR.

Tibēris, is, m. the river *Tiber*.

Tibérius, ii, m. *Tiberius*.

tibia, ae, f. and tibiae, arum, f. pl. the shin-bone: (2) a pipe, flute (originally made of bone).

tibicen, clis, m. a piper, flute-player. [tib a, cano.]

Tibullus, i, m. *Tibullus*.

Ticinus, i, m. the river *Ticinus* (in Gallia Cisalpina—North Italy—now the *Ticino*).

tigillum, i, n. a little beam [from tignum, a beam.]

Tigrānes, is, m. *Tigranes* (a king of Armenia).

Tigrānócerta, ae, f. *Tigranocerta* (a town in Armenia).

tigris, is and Idis, c. a tiger, tigress.

timeo, ui, 2. v. a. and n. to fear, dread.

timídus, a, um, adj. fearful, cowardly, timid. [timeo.]

timor, óris, m. fear, dread.

tinñitus, ūs, m. a ringing, tinkling. [from tinto, to ring or chink.]

tintinnābŭlum, i, n. a bell. [id.] [clier, recruit.]

tiro, ónis, m. a young soldier.

tirōcinium, ii, n. the first military service, the first trial, inexperience: *tirōcinium* ponere, to discontinue his state as *tiro*. [tiro.]

Tisāgoras, ae, m. a brother of *Miltiades*. [the Furies.]

Tisíphōne, ēs, f. one of *Tisiphone*, ūis, m. a firebrand, burning wood.

títŭlus, i, m. a label, ticket, title, pretence.

Títus, i, m. *Titus*.

tōga, ae, f. *toga* a gown (an outer garment worn by Roman citizens in time of peace).

tōgātus, a, um, adj. clothed with a *toga*, gowned (see note p. 154 § 24). [toga.]

tōlōro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to bear, support, endure. [akin to tollō.]

tollo, sustŭli, sublātum, 3. v. a. to lift up, elevate, take away, take up, do away with, kill.

tondeo, tōtondi, tonsum, 2. v. a. to shear, shave, crop.

tōnitrus, ūs, m., tōnitruium, i, n., and tōnitrui, n. indeck thunder. [tono.]

tōno, ui, 1. v. n. and a. to thunder, roar, rattle.

tonsor, óris, m. a barber. [tondeo.]

TONSORIUS.

tonsōrius, a, um, *adj.* belonging to shearing or shaving. [tonsor.]

tormentum, i, n. an engine for hurling missiles: (2) a rack, torture. [torqueo.]

Torquātus, i, m. Torquatus. torqueo, torsi, tortum, 2. v. a. to twist, turn, fling, wrench, rack, torture.

torquis, and torques, is, m. a chain, necklace, collar. [torqueo.]

torreo, torri, tostum, 2. v. a. to parch, scorch, burn, bake, roast.

torvus, a, um, *adj.* staring, keen, stern, gloomy, savage.

tōt, indecl. num. so many. Tot... quot, so many... as.

tōtidem, indecl. num. just so many, just as many. [tot.]

tōties, adv. so often, so many times. [id.]

tōtōndi, perf. of tondeo.

tōtus, a, um, *adj.* gen. totus, all, the whole: ex toto, wholly: in toto, upon the whole, in general: in totum, wholly, entirely.

trabs, trābis, f. a beam, a balk (of timber).

tracto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to drag, haul, handle, exercise. [traho.]

tractus, a, um, part. of traho.

tractus, ūs, m. a draught, an extension, tract of land, territory. [id.] [trado.]

trādītus, a, um, part. of trādo, didi, ditum, 3. v. a. to give up, hand over, surrender, hand down, teach, tell, relate, narrate. Traditur, it is told. Traditum est, the tradition is.

trā-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to lead across, transport over: (of time) lead, spend, pass.

trāgicus, a, um, *adj.* tragic.

trāgoedia, ae, f. a tragedy.

trāho, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to draw, drag, protect, prolong, delay: bellum, to prolong a war. Liquidas aquas trahere, to have clear water (said of a river).

trā-ji-cio, jeci, lectum, 3. v. a. to throw across, cast over, cross, pass over, transport, pierce, stab. [jacio.]

trāmes, itis, m. a cross-way, by-path. [trans and meo, to go.]

trā-no, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to swim over, swim across.

tranquillus, a, um, *adj.* quiet, calm, tranquil.

TREMO.

trans, prep. with acc. across, over, beyond, on the farther side of.

trans-co, ii, Itum, Ire, 4. v. n. and a. to go over, pass, pass by, pass over, go through.

transēgi, perf. of trans-igo.

trans-fēro, tūli, lātum, ferre, v. a. to bring over, transfer, convey: se ad aliquem, to go over to any one.

trans-figo, xi, xum, 3. v. a. to thrust through, transfix, pierce.

trans-fōdio, fōdi, fōssum, 3. v. a. to thrust through, stab.

transfūga, ae, m. a deserter. [translugio.]

trans-fūgio, fūgi, 3. v. n. to go over (to the enemy), to desert.

trans-grēdiōr, gressus sum, 3. v. dep. to step over, go beyond, exceed. Transgredi in Corsicam, to cross over to Corsica. [gradior.]

transgressus, a, um, part. of transgredior.

trans-igo, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a. to carry through, finish, accomplish, lead, pass, spend. Anno transacto, at the end of a year. [ago.]

trans-silio (or transilio), ii, and ul, 4. v. n. and a. to leap over, spring across. [salio.]

trans-mārinus, a, um, *adj.* beyond the sea, transmarine.

trans-mitto, misi, missum, 3. v. a. to send over, despatch, cross over, traverse, construct across.

trans-no, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to swim over. See trano.

trans-vēho, vxi, vectum, 3. v. a. to carry across, transport.

transversus, a, um, part. of transverto, and *adj.* lying across, cross-wise, transverse. [verto.]

trans-vōlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to fly over, pass quickly across.

Trāsīmēnus, i, m. Lake Trasimēnus in Etruria.

Trēbia, ae, f. the Trebia (a river in North Italy, now the Trebbia).

trēcentēsīmus, a, um, *adj.* the three hundredth. [trecenti.]

trē-centi, ae, a (card num.), three hundred. [tres, centum.]

trē-dēcim (card. num.), thirteen. [decem.]

trēmo, ui, 3. v. n. and a. to shake, tremble, tremble at.

TRI-DENS.

trēmulus, a, um, *adj.* shaking, trembling, tremulous. [tremo.]

trēpidātio, ōnis, f. confused hurry, alarm, trepidation. [trevido.]

trēpido, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to be in confused hurry, bustle about. [trepidus.]

trēpidus, a, um, *adj.* restless, confused, alarmed. [prob. for tremidus, from tremo.]

trēs, m. and f., tria, n. pl. three.

Trēviri, orum, m. pl. the Treviri (a people in Belgium, in the neighbourhood of the modern Trêves).

triangulāris, m. and f., e, n. *adj.* triangular. [triangulus.]

triangulus, i, m. and triangulum, i, n. a triangle. [tres, angulus.]

triarii, orum, m. pl. the triarii, the veteran Roman soldiers who formed the third rank from the front when the legion was drawn up in the order of battle.

tribūnal, ālis, n. a platform (on which the seats of magistrates were placed), a judgment-seat, tribunal. [tribunus.]

tribūnātus, ūs, m. the tribuneship. [id.]

tribūnitius, a, um, *adj.* belonging to a tribune, tribunitian. [id.]

tribūnus, i, m. a chieftain, tribune. Tribunus militum, a military tribune. Tribunus plebis, a plebeian tribune. [tribus: hence tribunus prop. the chief officer of a tribe.]

tribuo, ui, utum, 3. v. a. to give, assign, allot, bestow, grant. Jus tribuere, to concede a right. [tribus.]

tribus, ūs, f. a tribe, a division of the people. [tres: originally the third part of the Roman people.]

tribūtum, i, n. contribution, tribute, tax. [tribus.]

tribūtus, a, um, part. of tribuo.

triceps, ciptis, *adj.* triple-headed. [tres, caput.]

tricēsīmus, a, um (ord. num.), the thirtieth. [tres.]

triduū, adv. during three days. [triduum.]

tri-duum, i, n. the space of three days. [tres dies.]

tri-dens, entis, *adj.* having three teeth or tines, three-prong.

TRIENNIAL.

al. Sals. a three-lined spear, a trident. [tres, dens.]

triennium, n. n. the space of three years. [tres, annus.]

tri-gemini, orum, m. three born at a birth, three brothers [tres, geminus.]

triginta (card. num.), thirty [tre-].

Trinacria, ae, f. Trinacria (a soil or name for the island of Sicily).

triplex, is, a f. threefold, triple. [ter, plic-].

tripudium, n. n. a jumping, a merrymaking, a religious dance.

tristiculus, a, um, a f. somewhat sorrowful [tristis-].

tristis, m. and f., e, adj. sad, sorrowful.

Triton, ōnis, m. Triton: a sea-god, son of Neptune.

triumphalis, m. and f., e, n. a f. triumphal. Triumphalis arcus, a triumphal arch. [triumphus.]

triumpho, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to celebrate or hold a triumph, make a triumphal procession, to triumph, exult. [id.]

triumphus, i, m. a triumph (the solemn entrance of a general into Rome after an important victory).

trium-vir, viri, m. a triumvir (one of three consuls).

Trōas, ōis, f. Trœa (a district in Asia Minor).

trōchilus, i, m. the gold-crested wren.

Trōglodytæ, ae, m. a Troglodyte (an inhabitant of the Troglodyte country, in Aethiopia).

Trōia, ae, f. Trœa.

Trōjānus, a, um, adj. Trojan.

trucidō, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to slay, slaughter. [trux, cideo.]

truncus, i, m. the stem or trunk (of a tree).

trux, trux, a f. wild, harsh, fierce.

tu, tui, pers. pron. thou.

tuba, ae, f. a trumpet.

tuber, ōis, n. a lump, swelling, knob. [tum-].

tubicen, ōis, m. a trumpet. [tuba, ceno.]

tueor, tutus -um, 2. v. dep. to see, watch, to hold, guard, defend: vltant, to preserve life.

tugurium, u, n. a hut, cottage.

tuli, perf. of tere.

TULLA.

Tullia, ae, f. Tullia.

Tullius, ii, m. Tullius.

Tullus, i, m. Tullus.

tum, a fr. then, at that time, thereupon, furthermore Tum...

...um, as well as, both... and Tum domum, then at home, then for the first time

tumultuor, atus sum, 1. v. dep. to make a disturbance, raise a tumult. [tumultus-]

tumultus, ōis, m. and 1. m. an uproar, disturbance, tumult.

tumulus, i, m. a heap, mound, hillock, a sepulchral mound, a tomb. [tum-].

tunc, adv. then, at that time [tum, with the emphatic suffix ce.]

tundo, tūtidī, tun-sum, or tūsum, 3. v. a. to beat, strike, hammer.

tunica, ae, f. a tunic (an undergarment of the Romans worn by both sexes).

turba, ae, f. a crowd, throng, uproar, commotion.

turbo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to disturb, trouble. [turba-]

turbulentus, a, um, adj. restless, disturbed, stormy, turbulent. [id.]

turdus, i, m. a thrush.

turma, ae, f. a troop, squadron (of cavalry).

turmātim, adv. by troops, in squadrons. [turma-]

turpis, m. and f., e, n. a f. dirty, filthy, ugly, base, disgraceful.

turpiter, adv. basely, disgracefully. [turpi-]

turpitudō, ōis, f. filthiness, ugliness, disgrace, infamy. [id.]

turris, is, f. a tower.

turritus, a, um, adj. turreted; adorned with turrets. [turris-]

tūs, tūris, n. incense, frankincense. See thus.

Tuscā, ae, f. Tuscā (another name for Etruria, now Tuscany).

Tusculūm, i, n. Tusculum (a town in Latium, now Frascati).

Tuscus, a, um, adj. Tuscan, Etruscan, Etrurian.

tūtō, adv. safely. [tutus-]

tūtēla, ae, f. a safeguard, defence, watch, guard, guardianship. [tutor-]

tūtō, adv. safely. [tutus-]

tutor, ōis, m. a defender, warden, guardian. [tu or-]

tūtus, a, um, a f. safe, sure. [id.]

TUNCA.

tuns, a, um, pers. pron. thy, thine, you, yours. [tu-]

tympanum, i, n. a drum, a tambour.

týrannis, ōis, f. despotism, tyranny, absolute government.

týrannus, i, m. a despot, tyrant.

Týrrhēnus, a, um, adj. Tyrrhenian.

Týrius, ii, m. a Tyrian, an inhabitant of Tyre.

Týrus, i, f. Tyre (a famous city of the Phœnicians, celebrated for its purple).

U

über, ōis, n. a seat, udder.

über, ōis, adj. rich, fruitful, abundant, copious, full of expression (said of writings or speeches); comp. uberior, sup.

uberimus. [uber, subst.]

úbertas, ōis, f. richness, fulness, abundance. [uber, adj.]

ubi, adv. where, in what place. (2) when, whenever. [qui: its older form was ubi, as in sub-ubi.]

ubi-que, adv. wherever, everywhere.

ulciscor, ultus sum, 3. v. dep. to avenge oneself, take vengeance on or for, avenge: aliquem, or in aliquo, to take vengeance on any one.

ullus, a, um, adj. gen. ullus, any, any one. [contr. of unus, from unus.]

ultimō, adv. lastly, for the last time. [ultimus]

ultimus, a, um, a f. (sup. of) utter, the farthest, utmost, extreme, earliest, latest, first, last, meanest, innermost.

ultio, ōis, f. vengeance, revenge. [ulciscor-]

ultrā, adv. (comp. ulterius) and prep. with acc. beyond, further, on the other side, past.

Ultra sidem, beyond the side.

ultrō, adv. voluntarily, of one's own accord.

ululātus, ōis, m. a howling, wailing. [ululo]

ululo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. to howl, yell, howl at, wail over.

Úlisses, or Ulixes, is, m. Ulysses.

umbra, ae, f. a shade, shadow: (1) a dark place: (2)

UNA.

an image, outline: (3) a shade, ghost of a dead person.

ūnā, adv. together, in common. Una cum, together with. [unus.] [ungo.]

uncus, a, um, part. of unde, adv. where from, whence, on whichever side. [qui: old form cunde, as in ali-cunde.]

un-dēcim (card. num.), eleven. [decim.]

un-de-quinquāginta (card. num.), forty-nine (lit. one from fifty, or fifty minus one).

un-de-tricēsīmus, a, um, (ord. num.), the twenty-ninth (lit. the one from thirty-eight).

un-de-vicēsīmus, a, um, (ord. num.), the nineteenth (lit. the one from twentieth).

un-de-viginti (num. card.), nineteen. [unus de viginti.]

undi-que, adv. from all sides, on every side, everywhere. [unde.]

unguis, is, m. a nail, claw, hoof, talon.

ungula, ae, f. a claw, hoof, talon. [unguis.]

ūnicus, a, um, adj. only, sole, single. [unus.]

ūnio, ōnis, m. a pearl.

ūniversus, a, um, adj. all together, whole, entire: universi, dīcatio, a general engagement: universi, m. pl. all in a body: universum, l, n. the world, universe. [unus, verio.]

un-quam, adv. at any time, ever. Nec unquam, and never.

ūnus, a, um, card. num., and adj. one, alone, sole, single.

ūnus-quisque, unaquae-que, unumquodque, gen. uniuscujusque, adj. pron. each, every.

Ūrānia, ae, f. the Muse of astronomy.

urbānitas, ātis, f. a living in a city, politeness, elegance of speech, wit, raillery.

urbānus, a, um, adj. belonging to the city, polite, courteous, urbane. [urbs.]

urbs, urbis, f. a city, a capital city, esp. Rome. Ad urbem esse, to be at Rome.

urgeo or urgueo, ursi, 2. v. a. to press, force, drive, urge, oppress, bear hard upon.

ūrīnātor, ōris, m. a diver.

urna, ae, f. a water-pot, jar, urn, a voting urn (into which voting tablets or ballots were thrown).

ursus, l, m. a bear.

usquam, adv. anywhere.

VACO.

usque, adv. all the way, all the while, until. Usque ab, all the way from: usque ad, all the way to.

ūsūra, ae, f. use, enjoyment: (2) interest (of money), usury. [utor.]

ūsurpo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to get possession of, obtain, assume unlawfully, usurp.

ūsus, ūs, m. use, custom, benefit, utility, experience: usus esse, to be of use. Usu venire, to be customary, to happen. [id.]

ūt or ūtī, adv. and conj. how, as, so, that, so that, in order that.

ut-cunque, ade, in what way soever, howsoever. [cunque, a suffix denoting universality.]

ūter, tris, m. a bag, bottle, skin (for wine).

ūter, tra, trum, adj. pron. which of the two, which.

ūter-que, trāque, trumque, adj. pron. both one and the other, both, each.

ūtī. See ut.

Ūtica, ae, f. Utica (a town in the Roman province of Africa).

Ūticensis, m. and f., e, n. of Utica.

ūtīlis, m. and f., e, n. adj. useful, profitable. [utor.]

ūtīlitas, ātis, f. usefulness, advantage, utility. [utilis.]

ūtī-nam, adv. oh that! would that! I wish that. [ut or uti.]

ūtor, ūsus sum, ūti, 3. v. dep. to use, make use of, employ, enjoy, have, hold, or find, enjoy the friendship of, be familiar or intimate with, associate with.

ut-pōtē, adv. as, namely, inasmuch as. [pote, a suffix meaning namely.]

utrinque (and utrimque), adv. on both sides, from both sides. [uterque.]

utrum, adv. whether. Utrum...an, whether...or. [uter.]

ūva, ae, f. a bunch or cluster of grapes. Uva passa, a dried grape, raisin.

uxor, ōris, f. a wife. Ducere uxorem, to marry a wife.

V

vāco, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to be empty, free, at leisure: alicui rei, to have time for anything, to attend to it.

VASTUS.

vācuus, a, um, adj. empty, void, clear, free from, vacant: viator, a traveller who has nothing to lose. [vaco.]

vādōsus, a, um, adj. full of shallows or fords. [vadum.]

vādum, l, n. a shallow, shoal, ford.

vae, interj. ah! alas! woe!

vāgīna, ae, f. a sheath, scabbard.

vāgītus, ūs, m. a crying, squalling (of young children).

vātor, atus sum, 1. v. dep. to ramble, wander, roam.

valde, adv. strongly, very much, exceedingly. [contr. from valde.]

vāleo, ui, itum, 2. v. n. to be strong, be healthy, have force, be able, be of value, powerful, effective. Aliquo valere, to be effective in anything: multum valere, to be very strong, to have great influence: parum, to be very weak: vale, farewell.

Vālērīus, ii, m. Valerius.

vālētūdo (and vāltudo), īnis, f. habit (of body), state, condition: (1) health: (2) sickness. [valeo.]

vālidus, a, um, adj. strong, mighty, healthy, well in body. [id.]

vallis, is, f. a dale, vale, valley.

vallo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to surround with a rampart, trench, fortify. [vallum.]

vallum, l, n. palisade (round a camp), a wall, an earthen rampart. [vallus.]

vallus, l, m. a stake, pale (used for making palisades).

vānus, a, um, adj. empty, void, idle, fruitless, worthless.

vāriētās, ātis, f. diversity, variety. [varius.]

vārio, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. to diversify, alter, change. [id.]

vārius, a, um, adj. manifold, diverse, changing, various.

Vārius, ii, m. Varius.

vārix, icis, c. a dilated vein, varix.

Varro, ōnis, m. Varro.

vās, vāsis, n. a vessel, dish, vase. Vasa, n. pl. baggage: conclamare vasa, to give the signal for packing up the baggage (a military phrase).

vasto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to make empty, lay waste. [vastus.]

vastus, a, um, adj. empty, waste, huge, vast.

VATES.	VERBER.	VERCOR.
vātes , is, <i>m.</i> a <i>foreteller</i> , <i>soothsayer</i> , <i>prophet</i> .	vēlox , ōels, <i>adj.</i> <i>swift</i> , <i>speedy</i> , <i>rapid</i> . <i>Velocissima venena</i> , the <i>swiftest poisons</i> , <i>i. e.</i> the <i>most deadly</i> .	occurs. <i>Verbera</i> , <i>pl. stripes</i> , <i>blows</i> .
vē , a <i>particle</i> of the same meaning as <i>vel</i> , but always placed after the word which it couples, or; <i>-ve ... -ve</i> , either ... or; <i>aut ... -ve</i> , either ... or.	vēlum , i, <i>n.</i> a <i>covering</i> , <i>sail</i> : <i>vela facere</i> , to <i>sail</i> . <i>Remis velisque</i> , with <i>oars and sails</i> , <i>i. e.</i> with <i>might and main</i> .	verbēro , avi, <i>atum</i> , 1. <i>v. a.</i> to <i>lash</i> , <i>scourge</i> , <i>flog</i> . [<i>verber.</i>]
vēcōrdia , ac, <i>f.</i> <i>foolishness</i> , <i>madness</i> . [<i>vecors.</i>]	vēl-ūt , and vēlūtī , <i>adr.</i> even as, <i>just as</i> , as <i>it were</i> , <i>just as if</i> .	verbum , i, <i>n.</i> a <i>word</i> .
vē-cors , dis, <i>adj.</i> <i>senseless</i> , <i>foolish</i> , <i>mad</i> . [<i>vē</i> , a <i>particle</i> having a <i>neg. force</i> , and <i>cor.</i>]	vēnābūlum , i, <i>n.</i> a <i>hunting-spear</i> . [<i>venor.</i>]	verē , <i>adv.</i> <i>truly</i> , <i>in truth</i> .
vēctigal , ālis, <i>n.</i> <i>toll</i> , <i>tax</i> , <i>impost</i> . [<i>veho.</i>]	vēnālis , m. and <i>f.</i> , <i>e. n.</i> <i>adj.</i> on <i>sale</i> , that can be <i>bought</i> , <i>renal</i> , <i>corrupt</i> . [<i>veneo.</i>]	verēcundia , ac, <i>f.</i> <i>bashfulness</i> , <i>modesty</i> , <i>dread</i> , <i>respect for</i> .
vectus , a, <i>um</i> , <i>part.</i> of <i>veho</i> .	vēnāticus , a, <i>um</i> , <i>adj.</i> <i>belonging to the chase</i> : <i>canis</i> , a <i>hunting-dog</i> , <i>hound</i> . [<i>venor.</i>]	verēcundus , a, <i>um</i> , <i>adj.</i> <i>shamefaced</i> , <i>bashful</i> , <i>modest</i> . [<i>veror.</i>]
Vēdius , li, <i>m.</i> <i>Vēdius</i> .	vēnātio , ōnis, <i>f.</i> <i>hunting</i> . [<i>id.</i>]	verendus , a, <i>um</i> , <i>part.</i> of <i>vereor</i> , to be <i>reverenced</i> .
vēgētus , a, <i>um</i> , <i>adj.</i> <i>lively</i> , <i>active</i> , <i>rigorous</i> , <i>animated</i> . [<i>from</i> <i>vegeo</i> , to <i>excite</i> : akin to <i>vigeo.</i>]	vēnātor , ōris, <i>m.</i> a <i>hunter</i> . [<i>id.</i>]	verēor , vērtius <i>sum</i> , 2. <i>v. dep.</i> to <i>fear</i> , <i>feel awe of</i> , <i>be afraid of</i> .
vēhēmens , entis, <i>adj.</i> <i>eager</i> , <i>forcible</i> , <i>vehement</i> , <i>mighty</i> . [<i>ve</i> , an <i>intensive particle</i> , and <i>mens.</i>]	vēnātus , ūs, <i>m.</i> <i>hunting</i> . [<i>id.</i>]	vergo , (no <i>perf.</i> or <i>sup.</i>), 3. <i>e. n.</i> to <i>bend</i> , <i>turn</i> , <i>incline</i> : of <i>places</i> , to <i>lie</i> , <i>be situated</i> .
vēhēmenter , <i>adv.</i> <i>eagerly</i> , <i>vehemently</i> , <i>mightily</i> . [<i>vehemens.</i>]	venditio , ōnis, <i>f.</i> a <i>sale</i> . [<i>vendo.</i>]	vērī-similis , m. and <i>f.</i> , <i>e. n.</i> <i>adj.</i> <i>truthlike</i> , <i>probable</i> . [<i>verus.</i>]
vēhīcūlum , i, <i>n.</i> a <i>carriage</i> , <i>wagon</i> , <i>cart</i> . [<i>veho.</i>]	venditō , avi, <i>atum</i> , 1. <i>v. a.</i> to <i>offer for sale</i> , <i>try to sell</i> .	veritas , ātis, <i>f.</i> <i>truth</i> , <i>truthfulness</i> . [<i>id.</i>]
vēho , vext, <i>vectum</i> , 3. <i>v. a.</i> to <i>bear</i> , <i>carry</i> . The <i>pass.</i> <i>vehi</i> may be often translated by the <i>active verbs</i> to <i>ride</i> , <i>sail</i> , &c.: <i>vehi curru</i> , to <i>ride in a chariot</i> ; <i>vehi navi</i> , to <i>sail in a ship</i> ; <i>vehi equo</i> , to <i>ride on horseback</i> .	venditor , ōris, <i>m.</i> a <i>seller</i> .	veritū , a, <i>um</i> , <i>part.</i> of <i>vereor</i> .
Vēientes , ium, and Vēientium , orum, <i>m. pl.</i> the <i>people of Veii</i> .	vendo , didi, <i>ditum</i> , 3. <i>v. a.</i> to <i>sell</i> . [<i>contr.</i> from <i>venum-do</i> , to <i>give to be sold.</i>]	verna , ac, <i>m.</i> a <i>home-born slave</i> .
Vēiī , orum, <i>m. pl.</i> <i>Veii</i> (a <i>city</i> in <i>Etruria</i>).	vēnēnātus , a, <i>um</i> , <i>adj.</i> <i>poisonous</i> . [<i>venenum.</i>]	verō , <i>adv.</i> <i>in truth</i> , <i>surely</i> , <i>but</i> , <i>however</i> . <i>Ego verō</i> , but as far as <i>I am concerned</i> . [<i>verus.</i>]
vēl , <i>conj.</i> or. When repeated, <i>vel ... vel</i> , translate either ... or; (2) <i>even</i> , if only: <i>vel lecta</i> , even when read: <i>vel sex menses</i> , even for six months. [<i>akin</i> to <i>volo</i> : <i>lit.</i> take what you wish.]	vēnēnum , i, <i>n.</i> a <i>poison</i> .	Vērōna , ac, <i>f.</i> <i>Verona</i> (a <i>city</i> in <i>Northern Italy</i>).
vēlāmen , īnis, <i>n.</i> a <i>cover</i> , <i>garment</i> , <i>veil</i> . [<i>velo.</i>]	vēneo , lvi or li, <i>itum</i> , (and <i>itum</i>), <i>ire</i> , 4. <i>v. n.</i> to be <i>ed.</i> Used as a <i>pass.</i> of <i>vendo</i> . [<i>venum eo</i> , to <i>go for sale.</i>]	verrūca , ac, <i>f.</i> a <i>wart</i> .
vēlāmentum , i, <i>n.</i> a <i>cover</i> , <i>garment</i> , <i>veil</i> . [<i>id.</i>]	vēnērātio , ōnis, <i>f.</i> <i>reverence</i> , <i>veneration</i> . [<i>venoror.</i>]	versor , atus <i>sum</i> , 1. <i>v. dep.</i> to <i>dwell</i> , <i>remain</i> , <i>be engaged in</i> . <i>Versari cum aliquo</i> , to be engaged with any one. [<i>verto.</i>]
vēlites , um, <i>pl. m.</i> <i>light-armed soldiers</i> , <i>skirmishers</i> . [<i>id.</i>]	vēnērōr , atus <i>sum</i> , 1. <i>v. dep.</i> to <i>revere</i> , <i>adore</i> , <i>venerate</i> .	versus , ūs, <i>m.</i> a <i>line</i> , <i>verse</i> . [<i>verto</i> : <i>lit.</i> a <i>turning</i> .]
vellico , avi, <i>atum</i> , 1. <i>v. a.</i> to <i>pluck</i> , <i>twitch</i> , <i>nip</i> . [<i>vello.</i>]	Vēnētus , a, <i>um</i> , <i>adj.</i> <i>belonging to the Veneti</i> . <i>Venetus lacus</i> , the <i>lake of Constance</i> .	versus , <i>prep.</i> with <i>acc.</i> (mostly put after its case), towards, in the direction of. Often coupled with <i>ad</i> or <i>in</i> : <i>ad oceanum versus</i> , towards the ocean; <i>in Guiliam versus</i> , towards <i>Gaul</i> . [<i>verto.</i>]
vello , velli (or <i>vulsi</i>), <i>vulsum</i> , 3. <i>v. a.</i> to <i>pluck</i> , <i>pull out</i> , <i>tear out</i> .	vēnia , ac, <i>f.</i> <i>indulgence</i> , <i>favour</i> , <i>forgiveness</i> , <i>pardon</i> , <i>leave</i> , <i>permission</i> .	versus , a, <i>um</i> , <i>part.</i> of <i>verto</i> , and <i>adj.</i> <i>turned</i> , <i>directed towards</i> .
vellus , ōris, <i>n.</i> a <i>fleece</i> . [<i>vello</i> , being <i>shorn off.</i>]	vēnio , vēni, <i>ventum</i> , 4. <i>v. n.</i> to <i>come</i> , <i>come into</i> , <i>fall into</i> : <i>venire auxilio</i> , to <i>come to help</i> .	vertex , icis, <i>m.</i> a <i>whirl</i> , <i>eddy</i> : (2) the <i>top of the head</i> , <i>crown</i> : (3) the <i>summit</i> , <i>peak</i> . [<i>verto.</i>]
vēlo , avi, <i>atum</i> , 1. <i>v. a.</i> to <i>cover</i> , <i>cover up</i> , <i>wrap up</i> . [<i>velum.</i>]	vēnor , atus <i>sum</i> , 1. <i>v. dep.</i> to <i>hunt</i> , <i>chase</i> . <i>Venatum ire</i> , to <i>go a hunting</i> .	verto , ti, <i>sum</i> , 3. <i>v. a.</i> and <i>n.</i> to <i>turn</i> , <i>overturn</i> , <i>change</i> , <i>revolve</i> .
vēlocitas , ātis, <i>f.</i> <i>swiftness</i> , <i>velocity</i> . [<i>velox.</i>]	venter , tris, <i>m.</i> the <i>belly</i> .	vērū , ūs, <i>n.</i> a <i>spit</i> , <i>broach</i> . [<i>akin</i> to <i>verto.</i>]
	ventitō , avi, <i>atum</i> , 1. <i>v. n.</i> to <i>come often</i> , <i>keep coming</i> . [<i>venio.</i>]	vērūm , i, <i>n.</i> the <i>truth</i> , <i>reality</i> . [<i>verus.</i>]
	ventus , i, <i>m.</i> the <i>wind</i> .	vērūm , <i>adv.</i> <i>but</i> , <i>however</i> .
	Vēnus , ōris, <i>f.</i> the <i>goddess Venus</i> .	vērū , a, <i>um</i> , <i>adj.</i> <i>true</i> , <i>real</i> .
	vēnustas , ātis, <i>f.</i> <i>loveliness</i> , <i>beauty</i> . [<i>Venus.</i>]	vescor (no <i>perf.</i> or <i>part.</i>), <i>inf.</i> <i>vesci</i> , 3. <i>v. dep.</i> with <i>abl.</i> to <i>take food</i> , <i>eat</i> , <i>feed on</i> , <i>live</i>
	vēr , vēris, <i>n.</i> the <i>spring</i> .	
	verber , ōris, <i>n.</i> a <i>lash</i> , <i>whip</i> , <i>blow</i> , <i>stroke</i> . The singular rarely	

VESPER.

on. Lacto vescl, to live on milk.

vesper, ōris and ōri, m. the evening, even-tide. Vesp̄ari, in the evening: ad or sub vesperum, about or towards evening: tam vesperi, so late.

vesp̄era, ac, f. the evening. vesp̄erī, adv. in the evening.

Vesta, ac, f. the goddess Vesta.

Vestālis, m. and f., e. n. adj. belonging to Vesta. Vestālis, is, f. a priestess of Vesta, a Vestal Virgin.

vester, tra, trum, poss. pron. your, yours. [vos.]

vestibūlum, l, n. a fore-court, entrance-court.

vestigium, ū, n. a footstep, track, trace, token, vestige.

vestimentum, l, n. clothing, a garment. [vestis]

vestio, ū, i or ii, itum, 4. v. a. to clothe, dress, cover. [id.]

vestis, is, f. a garment, clothing, vesture.

Vēsulus, l, m. Vesulus (a mountain in North Italy).

vētērānus, a, um, adj. old, veteran: miles, a veteran soldier. [vetus.]

vētēres, um, pl. subst. those who lived long ago, ancients, ancestors.

vēto, ul, itum, 1. v. a. to forbid, prohibit, hinder.

Veturia, ac, f. Veturia.

vētus, ōris, adj. old.

vētustas, ūtis, f. old age, long duration, antiquity. [vetus.]

vētustus, a, um, adj. old, aged, ancient. [id.]

vexillum, l, n. a banner, flag, standard. [dim. of velum.]

vexo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to shake, molest, vex. [veho.]

via, ac, f. a way, road, a journey, march. Viam dare, to give way, give free course: munire, to make a way, construct a road: inter viam, on the road.

viātor, ōris, m. a wayfarer, traveller. [via.]

vīcārius, ū, m. a substitute, deputy. [vicis.]

vīcēni, ae, a (distrib. num.), twenty each. [viginti.]

vīcēsīmus, a, um (ord. num.), the twentieth. [id.]

vīci, perf. of vinco.

vīcies, adv. twenty times. [id.]

vīcīnitas, ūtis, f. neigh-

VILLUS.

bourhood, nearness, proximity. [vicinus.]

vicinus, a, um, adj. neighbouring, near: (2) as sub-t. a neighbour. [vicus.]

vicis, gen. (no nom.), vicem, vice: plur. vicēs, vicibus, f. change, alternation, vicissitude, fate, lot. Heu miseram vicem, ah wretched fate! (2) place, room, seat: postum vicem praeberē, to serve instead of posts.

vicissitūdo, ūtis, f. vicissitude, change. [vicis.]

victimā, ae, f. a victim, sacrifice.

victor, ōris, m. a conqueror, victor: and used as adj. victorious: fem. victrix. [vinco]

victōria, ac, f. conquest, victory. [victor.]

Victōria, ae, f. Victory; as a goddess.

victus, a, um, part. of vinco, conquered.

victus, ūs, m. sustenance, nourishment: (2) mode of life. [vivo.]

vīcus, l, m. a street, village, hamlet.

vide-licet, adv. it is manifest, of course, namely. [video.]

video, vīdī, visum, 2. v. a. to see, behold, perceive, care for, provide.

videor, vīsus sum, 2. v. dep. to seem, appear, seem good.

viduus, a, um, adj. bereft (of husband or lover), mateless, widowed. Mulier vidua, a widow.

vīgeo, ul, 2. v. n. to be lively, to thrive, bloom, flourish.

vīgil, ūtis, m. a watchman, sentinel. [vigeo.]

vīgilāns, antis, adj. watchful, vigilant. [vigilo, to watch, from vigil.]

vīgilantia, ae, f. watchfulness, watchfulness, vigilance. [vigilans.]

vīgilia, ac, f. (often in pl.) a watching, watch, ward. Vīgilīae, pl. the watches (of the night), watchmen. [vigil.]

vīginti (card. num.), twenty.

vīgor, ōris, m. liveliness, force, vigour. [vigeo.]

vīlis, m. and f., e, n. adj. cheap, mean, bad, vile.

vīlla, ae, f. a country-house, farm, villa. [prob. contr. from vīcula, from vicus.]

vīllīcus, l, m. a land-steward, bailiff. [villa.]

vīllus, l, m. shaggy hair.

VIS.

Vīmīnālis, is (porta), a gate of Rome in the Servian walls.

vincio, vīxi, vinctum, 4. v. a. to bind, fetter.

vinco, vici, victum, 3. v. a. to conquer, overcome, vanquish, defeat, surpass, exceed, excel.

vinctus, a, um, part. of vincio.

vincūlum, l, n. a bond, fetter, rope, cord. Vincula, pl. fetters, may often be translated prison: in vincula conjicere, to throw into prison. [vincio.]

vindex, ūtis, m. a defender, deliverer, avenger.

vīndico, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to lay claim to, appropriate, demand, deliver, liberate, avenge, take vengeance on, obtain. [vindex.]

vīndicta, ae, f. protection, liberation: (2) vengeance, punishment. [vīndico.]

vīnea, ae, f. a vineyard.

2. A military shed, built like an armour, for sheltering besiegers.

vīnum, l, n. wine.

vīolo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to violate, injure, dishonour.

vīr, vīri, m. a man, a husband.

vīreo, ul, 2. v. n. to be green, be fresh or lively.

vīres, ūtis, f. pl. See vis.

vīrga, ae, f. a twig, switch, rod.

Vīrgīlius, ū, m. Virgilius.

Virginia, ae, f. Virginia.

Virgīnius, ū, m. Virginius.

vīrgo, ūtis, f. a maid, virgin. [vir.]

vīrgūla, ae, a little twig, small rod, wand. [virgo.]

vīrgultum, l, n. a thicket, copse.

vīridis, m. and f., e, adj. green, fresh, lively. [vireo.]

vīrilis, m. and f., e, n. adj. manly, virile. [vir.]

vīritim, adv. man by man, singly, individually. [id.]

virtus, ūtis, f. manliness, manhood, courage, worth, value, virtue, power, influence. [id.]

vīs, vis, acc. vim, abl. vī: plur. vīres, ūtis, f. strength, force, power, energy, influence, violence, quantity, number, abundance. Vires, powers, forces: vī et armis, by armed force, by force of arms: vim facere alicui, to do violence to

VISCERA.

any one : vis hominum, a multitude of men.

viscēra, um, n. pl. the internal organs of the body, vital parts.

visito, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to see frequently, to go to see, to visit.

viso, visi, visum, 3. v. a. to view, behold, survey, visit, [video.] [Vistula.]

Vistula, ae, f. the river Visurgis, is, n. the Visurgis (a river in Northern Germany, now the Weser).

visus, a, um, part. of video and videor.

visus, ūs, m. sight, look, vision. [video.]

vita, ae, f. life. [for victa, from vivo.]

vittifer, ēra, ērum, adj. vine-bearing. [vitis, fero.]

vitis, is, f. a vine.

vitium, ii, n. a fault, blemish, crime, vice.

vito, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. to shun, avoid.

Vitruvius, ii, m. Vitruvius.

vitta, ae, f. a headband, fillet, chaplet.

vituperatio, ōnis, f. censure, blame, vituperation. [vitupero.]

vitupero, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to blame, censure, vituperate. [vitium, paro, to find fault.]

vividus, a, um, adj. lively, animated, vivit. [vivo.]

vivo, vixi, victum, 3. v. n. to live.

vivus, a, um, adj. alive, living, lively, fresh, during lifetime; viva aqua, running water.

vix, adv. with difficulty, hardly, scarcely.

vociferor, atus sum, 1. v. dep. to shout aloud, cry out, bawl, vociferate. [vox, fero.]

VOX.

vōcō, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. to call often, keep calling. [voco.]

vōco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. to call, call upon, summon, invite, name. [akin to vox.]

vōlātus, ūs, m. a flying, flight. [volo.]

vōlito, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to fly to and fro, hasten, flutter, hover. [volo, to fly.]

vōlo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to fly, speed, hasten.

vōlo, vōlui, velle, v. n. to will, be willing, wish, intend.

Volsci, orum, m. pl. the Volsci (a people in Latium).

vōlūcer, cris, e, adj. winged, capable of flying.

vōlūcris (and vōlūcer), cris, cre, adj. winged, flying. [volo, to fly.]

vōlūcris, is, f. a bird. [id.]

vōlūmen, inis, n. a roll, book, volume. [volvo.]

Volumnia, ae, f. Volumnia.

vōluntārius, a, um, adj. willing, voluntary. [voluntas.]

vōluntas, ātis, f. will, wish, choice, inclination. Voluntate sua, of one's own accord. [volo, to will.]

vōluptas, ātis, f. pleasure, enjoyment, delight. Voluptates, sports, pleasures. [volo.]

vōlūto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to roll, turn about, consider. Volutari, pass. to be rolled, to roll. [volvo.]

vōtīvus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to a vow, votive. [votum.]

vōtum, i, n. a vow, promise, wish. [voveo.]

vōveo, vōvi, vōtum, 2. v. a. to vow, dedicate, promise, wish.

vox, vōcis, f. a voice, sound, cry, utterance, speech, word. [akin to voco.]

ZONE.

Vulcānus, i, m. Vulcan; the god of fire.

vulgāris, m. and f., e, n. adj. general, common, ordinary, vulgar. [vulgus.]

vulgo, adv. generally, commonly, publicly. [id.]

vulgus, i, n. (rarely m.), the mass of the people, multitude, public, crowd, mob. [volvo : lit. a promiscuous crowd.]

vulnēro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to wound, hurt. [vulnus.]

vulnus, ūris, n. a wound, injury.

vulpēcūla, ae, f. a little fox.

vulpēs, is, f. a fox.

vulsi or velli, perf. of vello.

vultur, ūris, m. a vulture.

Vulturnus, i, m. the Vulturnus (a river in Campania, now the Volturno).

vultus, ūs, m. the countenance, visage, face, an expression of countenance.

X

Xanthippus, i, m. Xanthippus.

Xerxes, is, m. Xerxes, king of Persia.

Z

Zāma, ae, f. Zama (a town in Numidia, in Africa).

Zēno, ōnis, m. the founder of the Stoics.

Zētēs (also Zethes and Zethus), ae, m. son of Boreas, and brother of Calais. See Calais.

Zone, ēs, f. Zone (a promontory and town in Thrace).

THE END.

